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THE

STATESMAN'S YEAR-BOOK

1951

EIGHTY-EIGHTH ANNUAL PUBLICATION

THE

STATESMAN'S YEAR-BOOK

STATISTICAL AND HISTORICAL ANNUAL OF

THE STATES OF THE WORLD

FOR THE YEAR

1951

EDITED BY

S. H. STEINBERG, PH.D.

FELLOW OF THE ROYAL HISTORICAL SOCIETY

EIGHTY-EIGHTH ANNUAL PUBLICATION.
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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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PRINTED IN GREAT BRITAIN

PREFACE

In the present, the 88th, issue of The Statesman's Year-Book information has again been brought up to the latest available date.

A paragraph on the statistical offices and similar agencies has been supplied under each country where obtainable; this new item will, it is hoped, be useful to students, and in a small way acknowledge the debt the editor owes to his most assiduous supporters.

Officials, government departments and members of the diplomatic services of almost every country as well as numerous friends of the Year-Book all over the world have once more helped the editor in his task. To one and all he wishes to express his sincerest thanks for their generous co-operation.

S.H.S.

The Statesman's Year-Book Office,
Macmillan & Co., Ltd.,
St. Martin's Street,
London, W.C.2.

6 May, 1951.

METRIC WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

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

Length.	
Centimetre	0·39 inch
Metre	39·37 inches
Kilometre	0·621 mile
Liquid Measure.	
Litre	1·76 pints
Hectolitre	22 gallons
Surface Measure.	
Square metre	10·26 sq. feet
Hectare	2·47 acres
Square kilometre	0 386 sq. mile
Dry Measure.	
Litre	0·91 quart
Hectolitre	2 75 bushels
Weight—Avoirdupois.	
Gramme	15·42 grains
Kilogramme	2·205 pounds
Quintal	220·46 pounds
Short ton	2000 pounds
Ton	2204·6 pounds
Weight—Troy.	
Gramme	15·42 grains
Kilogramme	32·15 ounces, 2·68 pounds

BRITISH WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

Length.	
1 foot	0·3048 metre
1 yard	0 91439 metre
1 mile	1·6093 kilometres
Liquid Measure.	
1 pint	0·568 litre
1 gallon	4·5459 litres
1 quarter	2·909 hectolitres
Weight.	
1 ounce	28·350 grammes
1 lb.	0·4535 kilogramme
1 cwt.	50·8022 kilogrammes
1 ton	1,016 kilogrammes
Surface Measure.	
1 sq. foot	9·2903 sq. decimetres
1 sq. yard	0 836 sq. metre
1 acre	0·40468 hectare
1 sq. mile	2·589 sq. kilometres

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ISRAEL AND JORDAN.

WHEAT.

Countries	Area Thousands of hectares					Production Thousands of metric tons				
	Average 1934–38	1947	1948	1949	1950	Average 1934–38	1947	1948	1949	1950
Algeria	1,689	1,435	1,507	1,469	1,540 [1]	952	520	914	947	1,050 [1]
Argentina	6,783	4,594	4,343	4,534	5,900 [1]	6,634	6,500	5,200	5,144	—
Australia	5,253	5,617	5,092	4,953	4,803	4,200	5,991	5,190	5,939	4.993
Bulgaria	1,353	1,260	—	—	—	1,690	912	—	—	—
Canada	10,134	9,818	9,664	11,145	10,935	7,170	9,301	10,515	9,999	12,546
Chile	800	819	867	833	805	851	1,071	1,113	831	938
China	20,154	21,471	21,375	21,306 [1]	—	21,743	23,647	23,990	20,600 [1]	—
Czechoslovakia	882	837	869	796	800 [1]	1,513	854	1,398	1,573	1,590 [1]
Egypt	588	684	637	595	576	1,184	1,044	1,080	1,167	1,018
France	5,224	3,393	4,231	4,223	4,272	8,143	3,266	7,634	8,082	7,332
French Morocco	1,283	1,220	986	1,047	1,150 [1]	631	630	680	638	665
Germany	1,768	1,192	1,381	1,391	1,523	4,058	1,709	2,953	3,398	3,430
Greece	841	844	843	762	867	756	578	770	839	850
Hungary	1,589	1,312	1,363	1,419	—	2,220	1,152	1,583	—	—
India	10,312	9,853	8,236	8,844	9,561 [2]	7,139	4,820	5,476	5,560 [2]	6,208 [2]
Iraq	661	954	963	—	—	478	235	301	500	600
Italy	5,040	4,499	4,663	4,723	4,716	7,254	4,679	6,144	7,020	7,562
Japan	683	578	660	755	762	1,287	767	1,041	1,297	1,338
Pakistan	3,766	4,057	3,997	4,380	4,336	3,183	3,200	3,396	4,169	4,022
Persia	1,552	2,000	1,600	2,000	—	1,869	1,900	1,550	2,000	1,980 [1]
Poland	1,343	1,112	1,383	1,445	1,595 [1]	1,965	986	1,620	1,781	1,990 [1]
Portugal	502	680	646	658	683	477	348	356	445	530
Rumania	2,537	1,660	2,400 [1]	—	—	2,600	1,280	2,600 [1]	—	—
Spain	4,557	3,838	3,861	3,970	4,200 [1]	4,364	2,362	2,432	2,580	3,800 [1]
Tunisia	750	607	878	831	—	385	250	252	540	—
Turkey	3,450	4,177	4,478	4,011	4,477	3,412	3,246	4,867	2,557	3,872
Union of S. Africa	827	909	1,018	1,133	—	427	488	483	372	551
United Kingdom	754	875	922	794	1,002	1,743	1,694	2,399	2,239	2,560
U.S.A.	22,331	30,104	29,549	31,060	24,488	19,476	37,209	35,749	31,202	27,490
U.S.S.R.	40,920	—	—	—	—	38,090	—	—	—	44,000 [1]
Yugoslavia	2,150	1,852	1,882	1,785	1,782	2,455 [1]	1,770	2,524	2,516	1,827

[1] Unofficial figures. [2] Includes non-reporting areas.

RYE.

Countries	Area Thousands of hectares					Production Thousands of metric tons				
	Average 1934–38	1947	1948	1949	1950	Average 1934–38	1947	1948	1949	1950
Argentina	434	713	567	467	—	254	471	305	277	—
Austria	367	241	239	241	249	539	260	289	365	362
Belgium	178	85	86	95	89	424	162	184	258	238
Bulgaria	263	162	—	—	—	267	95	—	—	—
Canada	297	468	851	478	473	180	336	644	254	339
Czechoslovakia	978	710	728	708	660 [2]	1,568	988	1,124	1,339	1,250 [2]
Denmark	147	105	167	195	154	262	179	400	469	330
Finland	212 [2]	157	138	145	142	340 [2]	196	199	219	234
France	663	444	565	522	498	769	384	638	650	591
Germany	2,878	2,571	2,745	2,714	2,740 [1]	5,156	3,442	4,688	5,361	5,181 [1]
Hungary	631	547	618	680	—	697	489	786	—	—
Italy	105	98	99	99	98	141	97	112	125	130
Netherlands	218	181	184	189	175	496	318	382	517	421
Poland	5,352	4,632	5,088	5,166	4,900 [2]	6,854	4,306	6,304	6,759	5,880 [2]
Portugal	141	285	262	265	267	106	151	124	149	189
Rumania	179	87	—	—	—	165	66	—	—	—
Spain	593	607	618	650 [2]	640 [2]	551	357	367	460	530 [2]
Sweden	213	115	160	135	127	409	143	322	277	245
Turkey	350	436	453	423	488	336	348	514	274	443
U.S.A.	1,343	813	848	630	749	1,028	660	672	475	572
U.S.S.R.	25,870	—	—	—	—	25,500	—	—	—	—

[1] Includes mixed grain. [2] Unofficial figures

BARLEY.

Countries	Area Thousands of hectares					Production Thousands of metric tons				
	Average 1934–38	1947	1948	1949	1950	Average 1934–38	1947	1948	1949	1950
Algeria	1,243	902	980	1,112	1,080 [1]	704	273	742	866	830 [1]
Argentina	536	663	538	393	395	503	804	619	395	—
Australia	232	339	409	421	420 [1]	219	473	403	443	—
Bulgaria	281	191	—	—	—	365	131	—	—	—
Canada	1,677	3,021	2,629	2,435	2,681	1,764	3,078	3,375	2,622	3,730
China	6,739	6,401	6,275	6,200 [1]	—	7,871	7,574	7,428	6,600 [1]	—
Czechoslovakia	653	570	585	570	625 [1]	1,109	669	925	1,116	1,225 [1]
Denmark	370	466	441	454	493	1,103	1,329	1,459	1,571	1,613
Ethiopia	—	1,000	1,000	1,000	—	127	400	800	700	—
France	742	959	820	896	956	1,074	1,123	1,273	1,431	1,572
French Morocco	1,716	1,500	1,573	1,832	2,216	1,148	1,214	1,431	1,368	992
Germany	1,248	800	710	748	898	2,728	1,122	1,286	1,674	1,991
Hungary	459	420	435	481	—	608	399	692	—	—
India	2,347	2,866	3,039	3,137 [2]	3,092 [2]	1,968	2,453	2,646	2,248 [2]	2,233 [2]
Iraq	743	1,049	974	—	—	575	500	570	800	900
Japan	764	756	878	998	1,017	1,556	1,157	1,566	1,998	1,958
Korea, South	867	627	619	697	—	819	511	515	723	—
Persia	638	790	600	700	740 [1]	793	800	550	850	800 [1]
Poland	1,040	930	863	841	—	1,632	1,035	1,010	1,028	—
Rumania	839	410	—	—	—	596	360	—	—	—
Spain	1,895	1,474	1,434	—	—	2,394	1,190	1,425	1,460	—
Syria	275	365	348	—	—	290	169	357	—	—
Tunisia	451	400	538	624	380 [1]	167	100	100	400	240 [1]
Turkey	1,772	1,805	1,828	1,749	1,840	1,954	1,512	2,167	1,247	202 [1]
United Kingdom	374	834	843	834	720	782	1,645	2,060	2,163	1,621
U.S.A.	3,879	4,457	4,851	3,998	4,546	4,495	6,122	6,878	5,184	6,531
U.S.S.R.	10,690	—	—	—	—	10,250	—	—	—	—

[1] Unofficial figures.

[2] Includes estimates for non-reporting areas.

OATS.

Countries	Area Thousands of hectares					Production Thousands of metric tons				
	Average 1934–38	1947	1948	1949	1950	Average 1934–38	1947	1948	1949	1950
Argentina	794	682	642	516	—	748	824	733	540	—
Australia	635	852	716	707 [2]	710 [2]	308	738	428	498	—
Austria	289	200	200	205	208	438	193	225	286	218
Canada	5,437	4,471	4,533	4,609	4,684	5,018	4,298	5,534	4,903	6,482
China (22 prov.)	1,036	943	934	940 [2]	—	881	703	795	730 [2]	—
Czechoslovakia	748	590	612	629	610 [2]	1,212	714	908	1,107	1,080 [2]
Denmark	382	343	330	308	278	1,024	872	988	982	831
Finland	417 [2]	370	404	424	470	654 [2]	433	640	723	788
France	3,278	2,611	2,439	2,436	2,298	4,572	2,813	3,380	3,225	3,216
Germany	2,145	1,858	1,680	1,794 [1]	1,869 [1]	4,432	2,576	2,716	3,695 [1]	3,693 [1]
Hungary	219	199	216	202	—	270	167	334	—	—
Irish Republic	235	334	356	278	249	574	663	805	568	580 [2]
Italy	428	480	476	469	473	539	447	486	415	553
Poland	1,952	1,562	1,756	1,774	1,650 [2]	2,830	1,763	2,402	2,333	1,980 [2]
Portugal	230	295	300	302	317	96	112	92	104	130
Rumania	675	510	—	—	—	528	—	—	—	—
Spain	776	599	589	650 [2]	650 [2]	670	353	402	500	520 [2]
Sweden	664	529	490	502	503	1,257	678	793	840	806
Turkey	229	270	275	294	282	223	196	323	235	318
United Kingdom	989	1,338	1,349	1,316	1,257	2,019	2,549	3,010	3,043	2,659
U.S.A.	14,148	15,560	16,267	16,414	17,306	13,973	17,410	21,675	19,202	21,540
U.S.S.R.	19,970	—	—	—	—	20,030	—	—	—	—

[1] In lack of revised figure. [2] Unofficial figures.

MAIZE.

Countries	Area Thousands of hectares					Production Thousands of metric tons				
	Average 1934–38	1947	1948	1949	1950	Average 1934–38	1947	1948	1949	1950
Argentina	4,362	2,667	2,036	968	—	7,892	6,500 [3]	3,450	844 [3]	—
Brazil	4,092	4,347	4,460	4,380	—	5,677	5,607	5,650	6,162	—
Bulgaria	811	760	—	—	—	913	783	890 [3]	—	—
China (22 provinces)	4,712	4,976	4,968	5,000 [3]	—	6,497	6,724	7,467	6,500 [3]	—
Colombia	554	460	685	690	—	496	570	636	660	—
Egypt	649	675	652	628	610	1,616	1,401	1,409	1,250	1,287
France	342	269	294	304	318	541	204	461	194	389
French West Africa	656	—	503	—	—	532	319	308	—	—
Greece	256	268	233	224	248	246	276	229	222	195
Hungary	1,156	1,248	1,329	—	—	2,306	1,781	2,862	—	—
India :										
Reporting area	2,233 [1]	3,147	3,343	3,467	—	1,647 [1]	2,161	2,056	2,299	—
Non-reporting area	—	—				576 [1]	319			
Italy	1,458	1,228	1,244	1,238	1,241	3,000	1,920	2,250	2,202	1,918
Java and Madura	2,048	1,597	2,025	2,250	—	1,978	—	1,600	1,850	—
Mexico	2,976	3,512	3,722	3,870	4,000 [3]	1,665	2,518	2,832	2,710	3,000 [3]
Morocco (French Zone)	431	473	547	503	447	213	291	446	400	116
Pakistan	329 [1]	396	391	406	—	364 [1]	414	379	430	—
Peru	280	380	345	—	—	452	612	621	—	—
Philippines	695	605	853	932	903	427	466	618	665	705
Portugal	410	504	515	484	554	295	358	358	240	347
Rumania	3,879	4,308	—	—	—	4,032	5,279	—	—	—
Spain	435	365	370	360 [3]	400 [3]	709	490	479	540	620 [3]
Tanganyika	422	440	—	—	—	—	289	—	—	—
Turkey	442	535	534	597	501	557	531	696	725	626
Union of S. Africa [2]	2,357	2,962	2,801	—	—	1,995	2,914	1,906	2,569	—
U.S.A.	37,831	33,966	34,830	35,219	33,771	53,066	60,655	93,521	85,841	79,531
U.S.S.R.	4,348	4,000 [3]	4,125 [3]	—	—	4,648	4,330 [3]	4,250 [3]	—	—
Venezuela	263	230	376	351	—	361	300	387	323	—
Yugoslavia	2,672 [3]	2,433	2,490	2,316	2,206	4,708 [3]	4,185	4,091	3,718	2,081

[1] 1936–38. [2] Area on farms and Estates, total production [3] Unofficial figures

RICE (Paddy).

Countries	Area Thousands of hectares					Production Thousands of metric tons				
	Average 1934–38	1947	1948	1949	1950	Average 1934–38	1947	1948	1949	1950
Brazil	956	1,662	1,736	1,850	—	1,365	2,554	2,648	2,980	—
British Borneo	276	139	140	—	—	170	—	—	138 [4]	—
Burma	4,931	3,624	3,880	3,270	—	6,971	5,429	5,287	4,076	4,080 [4]
Ceylon	344	388	405	425	—	340	251	310	325	—
China (22 prov.)	19,771	18,362	18,461	18,500 [4]	19,000 [4]	50,065	46,507	48,134	44,500 [4]	50,000 [4]
Egypt	174	326	330	295	294	609	1,276	1,308	1,168	1,227
French West Africa	580	715	655	—	—	405	410	407	—	—
India:										
Reporting area	22,307 [1]	24,612	29,046	29,606	29,200 [4]	29,645 [1]	29,847	34,232	34,519	—
Non-reporting area	1,520 [2]	1,400				2,664 [2]	2,567			
Indo-China	5,590	4,300 [4]	4,250 [4]	4,500 [4]	—	6,498	4,400 [4]	4,350 [4]	4,600 [4]	—
Iraq	152	239	295	—	—	205	193	350	230	—
Italy	142	132	143	132	145	753	636	619	591	690
Japan	3,169	3,120	3,125	3,150	2,994	11,501	11,298	11,993	12,224	12,005
Java and Madura	3,843	—	3,447	3,722	—	6,081	—	5,402	6,075	—
Korea, South	1,216 [3]	1,114	1,112	1,044	—	2,726 [3]	2,779	3,052	3,197	—
Madagascar	500	490	567	560 [4]	—	613	631	754	750 [4]	—
Malaya	298	342	340	368	377	513	553	495	703	—
Manchuria	229	217	—	—	—	411	459	—	—	—
Pakistan	7,562	8,613	8,719	8,811	8,749	11,169	11,819	12,846	12,403	12,900 [4]
Persia	219	220	250	220	—	423	350	450	480	—
Philippines	1,990	2,041	2,164	2,180	2,184	2,179	2,335	2,491	2,596	2,654
Sierra Leone	140	316	316	—	—	187	274	274	—	—
Taiwan	666	678	718	743	770	1,642	1,243	1,329	1,511	1,740
Thailand	3,370	4,304	4,930	4,963	5,250	4,357	5,506	6,835	6,683	—
U.S.A.	387	685	721	745	651	956	1,597	1,736	1,848	1,722

[1] 1936–38. [2] 1938. [3] 1930, 1934 and 1936. [4] Unofficial figures.

POTATOES.

Countries	Area Thousands of hectares					Production Thousands of metric tons				
	Average 1934–38	1947	1948	1949	1950	Average 1934–38	1947	1948	1949	1950
Argentina	115	170	180 [6]	185 [6]	185 [6]	663	1,063	850 [6]	1,210 [6]	1,200 [6]
Austria	207	170	175	178	184	2,845	1,842	2,070	2,008	1,957
Belgium	158	84	88	89	100 [6]	3,169	1,600	2,133	2,047	2,296 [6]
Canada	217	206	206 [1]	207 [1]	204 [1]	1,915	2,087	2,506 [1]	2,428 [1]	2,651 [1]
China (22 prov.)	310 [2]	316	319	357 [6]	—	1,907 [2]	1,723	1,952	1,740 [6]	—
Czechoslovakia	715	600	551	564	610 [6]	9,635	4,678	6,578	6,263	7,480 [6]
France	1,524	1,257	1,229	1,124	1,112	17,158	13,294	17,544	10.976	14,418
Germany	1,975	1,857	1,956	1,937	1,951	33,280	22,490	35,975	29.386	—
Hungary	291	266	276	—	—	2,133	1,061	2,117	—	—
India	182 [3,6]	208	211	218	—	1,833 [3,6]	1,492	1.377	1,294	—
Irish Republic	135	155	156	142	136	2,583	2,642	3,328	2,735	2,400
Italy	400	419	406	390	383	2,626	2,806	3,011	2,612	2,384
Japan	151	208	226	227	225	1,622	1,936	2.178	2,352	2,390
Netherlands	135	202	222	185	166	2,720	4,611	5,870	4,605	3,971
Peru	285 [7]	207	176	190	—	820 [7]	1,265	1,077	1,300 [6]	—
Poland	2,756	2,303	2,478	2,500 [6]	2,600 [6]	38,014	30,821	26,756	30,900 [6]	31,000 [6]
Rumania	225 [3,6]	230 [6]	180 [6]	180 [6]	180 [6]	2,007 [3,6]	1,630 [6]	1,225 [6]	1,090 [6]	820 [6]
Spain	440 [4]	359	358	455 [6]	360 [6]	4,954 [4]	2,835	2,702	3,500	3,130 [6]
Sweden	132	142	148	135	130	1,847	1,758	2,277	1,720	1,723
United Kingdom	296	538	626	529	500	5,011	7,891	11,987	9.180	9,710
U.S.A.	1,291	850	853	769	739	10,024	10,588	12,374	10,940	11,719
U.S.S.R.	8,603	8,300 [6]	9,100 [6]	9,500 [6]	9,500 [6]	73,933	71,600 [6]	78,400 [6]	76,000 [6]	77,600 [6]
Yugoslavia	269 [5]	185	205	233	236	1,498 [5]	1,165	1,468	2,060	1,345

[1] Excludes Newfoundland. [2] Average 1931–37. [3] Average 1935–39. [4] Average 1931–35.
[5] Average 1935–38. [6] Unofficial figures. [7] 1929.

RAW SUGAR.

(in thousands of metric tons).

Countries	Average 1934–38	1946–47	1947–48	1948–49	1949–50
Argentina [5]	410	635	606	565	549
Australia [4]	756	562	616	958	959
Brazil [1,5]	1,031	1,461	1,582	1,751	1,732
Brit. West Indies	436	464	448	625	674
Canada	63	104	79	89	113
Cuba	2,838	5,848	6,057	5,228	5,558
Czechoslovakia	633	591	351	635	627
Dominican Rep.[1]	436	465	422	476	475
France	971	765	664	960	881
Fiji	130 [7]	111	145	140	126
Germany	1,286	994	780	1,298	1,168
Hawaii [5]	885	617	791	758	867
India [2, 10]	2,902 [8]	3,205	3,785	3,257	3,200
Italy	335	273	233	448	475
Java and Madura [5]	1,153	25 [3]	8 [3]	45 [3]	225 [3]
Mauritius	310	291	349	392	416
Mexico [9]	319	526	612	645	685
Pakistan [2]	417	555	544	664	674
Peru [1,5]	382	420	412	472	470
Philippines [6]	1,004	130	361	662	626
Poland	954	426	550	694	825
Puerto Rico	886	825	970	1,159	1,167
Spain	308 [11]	144	150	261	184
Sweden	301 [12]	291	243	291	291
Taiwan	1,200	60	268	631	554
Union of S. Africa	453	441	533	570	481
United Kingdom	435 [13]	607	468	612	506
U.S.A.	1,807 [12]	1,768	2,006	1,676	1,936
U.S.S.R.[11]	2,300	1,650	2,500	1,710	—

[1] Tel quel. [2] Converted from gur at 61·2 = 100.
[3] Estates only [4] Twelve months beginning 1 June of year stated.
[5] Calendar year.
[6] Excludes panocha and moscovado amounting to about 50,000 metric tons in pre-war years and about 30,000 metric tons in post-war years.
[7] Average of 2 years. [8] 1936–38.
[9] Excludes piloncillo which amounted to 159,000 metric tons in 1946.
[10] Excludes palm sugar production estimated at 115,000 metric tons annually.
[11] 1931–35 [12] 1935–39. [13] 1935–38. [14] Unofficial estimates

RAW COTTON (Commercial Crop).

(American in running bales; others in equivalent 478 lb. net bales).

Countries	Average 1935–39	Year 1947–48	Year 1948–49	Year 1949–50
America				
United States	13,150,000	11,658,000	14,649,000	15,970,000
Mexico	334,000	484,000	570,000	960,000
Brazil	1,956,000	1,215,000	1,525,000	1,380,000
Peru	384,000	307,000	280,000	320,000
Argentina	289,000	412,000	420,000	600,000
Other countries	126,000	119,000	136,000	200,000
Asia				
China	2,100,000	700,000	750,000	1,000,000
India	4,850,000	2,425,000	1,940,000	2,300,000
Pakistan		890,000	900,000	1,020,000
U.S.S.R.	3,430,000	2,600,000	2,600,000	2,700,000
Turkey	249,000	218,000	309,000	445,000
Persia	171,000	81,000	92,000	97,000
Korea	180,000	58,000	73,000	130,000
Other countries	220,000	113,000	121,000	185,000
Europe				
Greece	147,000	53,000	54,000	72,000
Italy		15,000	12,000	9,000
Spain		14,000	28,000	15,000
Other countries		53,000	71,000	91,000
Africa				
Egypt	1,900,000	1,320,000	1,845,000	1,805,000
Anglo-Egyptian Sudan	248,000	215,000	257,000	305,000
Belgian Congo	172,000	181,000	218,000	245,000
Uganda	281,000	134,000	310,000	280,000
Tanganyika	50,000	33,000	45,000	45,000
Nigeria	36,000	40,000	55,000	50,000
Nyasaland	12,000	12,000	2,000	5,000
Other countries	142,000	239,000	306,000	320,000
Oceania				
Australia	10,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Total	30,437,000	23,600,000	27,569,000	30,550,000

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British Cotton Growing Association: Annual Report. Manchester, 1905 ff.
New York Cotton Exchange Year Book.
Egyptian Cotton Gazette.
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LIFE INSURANCE.

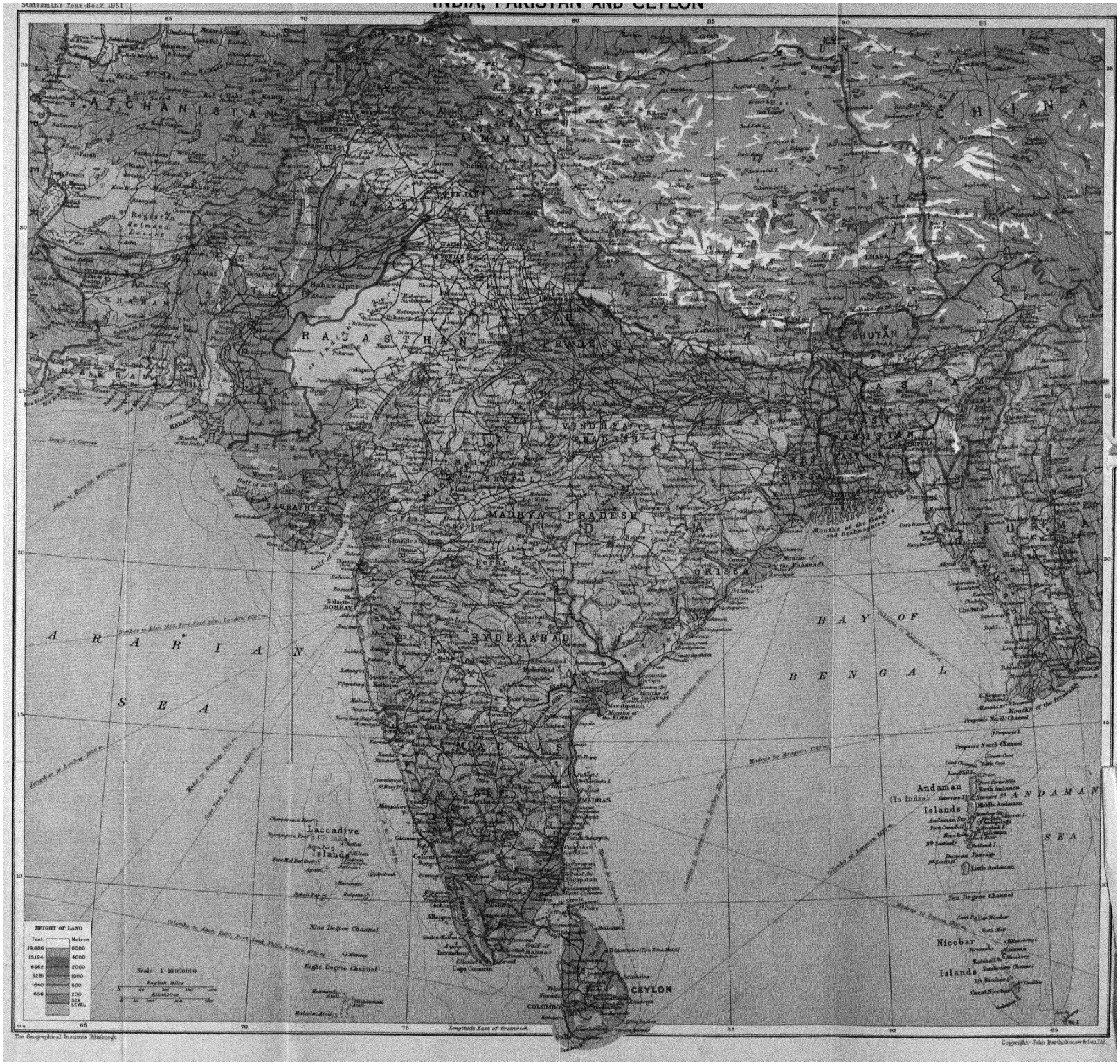
Countries	Currency	1936	1938	1946	1947	1948	1949	$ U.S. 1948 [3]
Australia	£A	443	509	833	934	1,045	1,147	3,350
Brazil	Cruzeiros	2,484	3,015	11,187	13,214	15,971	20,056	853
Canada	$	6,403	6,630	10,812	11,900	13,105	14,409	13,040
Denmark	Kroner	2,527	2,744	4,935	5,329	5,673	5,910	1,179
France	Francs	60,985	65,032	213,671	293,441	456,431	600,000	2,126
India	Rupees	2,609	2,980	6,154	6,491	6,675	7,395	2,012
Italy	Lire	19,972	24,800	95,407	174,660	289,462	400,000	504
Japan [1]	Yen	16,706	24,198	86,210	195,703	326,680	485,119	1,209
Netherlands	Guilders	2,897	3,192	5,758	6,214	6,500	7,300	2,444
Norway	Kroner	1,831	2,085	3,359	3,542	3,801	4,052	765
Sweden	Kronor	6,073	6,524	9,235	10,023	11,099	11,990	3,083
Switzerland	Francs	4,226	4,554	6,706	7,304	7,793	8,228	1,806
United Kingdom [1]	£ sterling	3,300	3,500	4,600	4,900	5,150	5,500	20,742
United States	$	102,653	108,927	170,369	186,223	201,261	213,766	201,261
World total		—	—	—	—	—	—	275,000

All figures represent '000,000s.

[1] Insurance in force in domestic companies of the country, including their foreign business; other figures represent insurance in force on the lives of residents of the country in both domestic and foreign companies.

[3] Conversion at the 1948 rate of exchange.

INDIA, PAKISTAN AND CEYLON



The Geographical Institute Edinburgh

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PART I

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

THE UNITED NATIONS.

The United Nations is an association of states which have pledged themselves, through signing the Charter, to maintain international peace and security and to co-operate in establishing political economic and social conditions under which this task can be securely achieved. Nothing contained in the Charter authorizes the organization to intervene in matters which are essentially within the domestic jurisdiction of any state.

The United Nations Charter originated from proposals agreed upon at a discussion by representatives of the United Kingdom, the U.S.A., the U.S.S.R. and China held at Dumbarton Oaks (Washington, D.C.) from 21 August to 7 October, 1944. These proposals were laid before the United Nations Conference on International Organization, held at San Francisco from 25 April to 26 June, 1945, and (after amendments had been made to the original proposals) the Charter of the United Nations was signed on 26 June, 1945, by the delegates of 50 countries. (The complete text of the Charter is to be found in THE STATESMAN'S YEAR-BOOK, 1946, pp. xxi-xxxii.)

The United Nations formally came into existence on 24 October, 1945, with the deposit of the requisite number of ratifications of the signatures of the Charter with the United States' Department of State. The official languages of the United Nations are Chinese, English, French, Russian and Spanish, the working languages are English, French and (in the General Assembly) Spanish.

The seat of the United Nations is in New York City, N.Y.; temporary offices also at Lake Success, Nassau County, Long Island, N.Y.

I. MEMBERSHIP.

Fifty one states are original members of the United Nations. All except Poland signed the Charter on 26 June, 1945. Poland signed on 15 Oct., 1945. The Polish Provisional Government of National Unity was formed too late for Poland to participate at the San Francisco Conference, but a space was left for her signature as one of the original members of the United Nations. Ratification of all the signatures had been received by 31 Dec., 1945.

Membership in the United Nations is open to all other peace-loving states whose admission will be effected by the General Assembly upon recommendation of the Security Council.

The table on pp. 9-10 shows the member states of the United Nations (those which are not original members with the date of admission) and their participation in the specialized agencies, and those non-member states which have been admitted to certain specialized agencies, as at 1 April, 1951.

II. THE ORGANS OF THE UNITED NATIONS.

The principal organs of the United Nations are —

1. The General Assembly.
2. The Security Council.
3. The Economic and Social Council.
4. The Trusteeship Council.
5. The International Court of Justice.
6. The Secretariat.

1. THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

The General Assembly consists of all the Members of the United Nations. Each Member is entitled to be represented at its meetings by five delegates and five alternate delegates but has only one vote. The General Assembly meets regularly once a year, commencing on the third Tuesday in September, at the seat of the organization, special sessions may be convoked by the Secretary-General if requested by the Security Council, by a majority of the Member of the United Nations, or by one member concurred in by the majority of the members.

The General Assembly elects its President for each session. Regular sessions were held as follows: the first part of the first session in London from 10 Jan. to 14 Feb., 1946, the second part in New York from 23 Oct. to 16 Dec., 1946; the second session in New York from 16 Sept. to 29 Nov., 1947; the first part of the third session in Paris from 21 Sept. to 12 Dec., 1948, and the second part in New York from 5 April to 18 May, 1949; the fourth session in New York from 20 Sept. to 10 Dec., 1949, and the fifth session in New York opened 19 Sept. 1950. Special sessions on Palestine were held 28 April to 15 May, 1947, and 16 April to 14 May, 1948.

The work of the General Assembly is divided between six Main Committees, on each of which every Member has the right to be represented by one delegate:—

I. Political and Security (including regulation of armaments)
II. Economic and Financial.
III. Social, Humanitarian and Cultural.
IV. Trusteeship (including non-self-governing territories).
V. Administrative and Budgetary.
VI. Legal.

In addition there is a General Committee charged with the task of co-ordinating the proceedings of the Assembly and its Committees, and a Credentials Committee which verifies the credentials of the delegates. The General Committee consists of fourteen Members, comprising the President of the General Assembly, its seven Vice-Presidents and the Chairmen of the six Main Committees. The Credentials Committee consists of nine members, elected at the beginning of each session of the General Assembly. The Assembly has two standing committees—an Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions, and a Committee on Contributions. The General Assembly establishes subsidiary and *ad hoc* bodies when necessary to deal with specific matters. These include the Interim Committee of the General Assembly, the International Law Commission, Board of Auditors, Investments Committee, Staff Pension Committee, Administrative Tribunal, Commission for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea, Special Committee on the Balkans, Conciliation Commission for Palestine, the U.N. Commissioner in Libya and Council, Advisory Council for Somaliland, U.N. Commissioner in Eritrea, Peace Observation Commission, Collective Measures Committee, United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East, High Commissioner's Office for Refugees, Special Committee on Information transmitted under Article 73e of the Charter (relating to non-self-governing territories), Headquarters Advisory Committee.

The General Assembly may discuss any matters within the scope of the Charter, and, with the exception of any situation or dispute on the agenda of the Security Council, may make recommendations on any such questions or matters. For decisions on important questions a two-thirds majority is required, on other questions a simple majority of Members present and voting. In addition, the Assembly at its fifth session decided that if the Security Council, because of lack of unanimity of the permanent members, fails to exercise its primary responsibility for the maintenance of international peace and security in any case where there appears to be a threat to the peace, breach of the peace, or act of aggression, the General Assembly shall consider the matter immediately with a view to making appropriate recommendations to members for collective measures, including in the case of a breach of the peace or act of aggression the use of armed force when necessary, to maintain or restore international peace and security.

The General Assembly receives and considers reports from the other organs of the United Nations, including the Security Council. The Secretary General makes an annual report to it on the work of the Organization.

2. The Security Council.

The Security Council consists of eleven Members, each of which has one representative and one vote. There are five permanent Members (China, France, U.S.S.R., U.K., U.S.A.) and six non-permanent Members elected for a two year term by a two-thirds majority of the General Assembly. Retiring Members are not eligible for immediate re-election. Any Member of the United Nations not a member of the Security Council will be invited to participate without vote in the discussion of questions specially affecting its interests.

The Security Council bears the primary responsibility for the maintenance of peace and security. It is also responsible for the functions of the U.N. in trust territories classed as 'strategic areas.' Decisions on procedural questions are made by an affirmative vote of seven Members. On all other matters the affirmative vote of seven Members must include the concurring votes of all permanent members (in practice, however, an abstention by a permanent member is not considered a veto). Provision that when the Security Council considers methods for the settlement of a dispute, parties to the dispute abstain from voting.

For the maintenance of international peace and security the Security Council can, in accordance with special agreements to be concluded, call on armed forces, assistance and facilities of the Member States. It is assisted by a Military Staff Committee consisting of the Chiefs of Staff of the permanent Members of the Security Council or their representatives.

Under the Security Council there also functions the Atomic Energy Commission, which was established by the General Assembly on 24 Jan., 1946. Its purpose is the exchange of basic scientific information between nations, the control of the use of atomic energy for peaceful ends, the elimination of atomic and other weapons adaptable to mass destruction and the prevention of violations and evasions. It is composed of representatives of the members of the Security Council and of Canada, if this country is not a member of the Security Council.

The Presidency of the Security Council is held for one month in rotation by the member States in the English alphabetical order of their names.

The Security Council is so organized as to be able to function continuously. Its members are permanently represented at the seat of the United Nations, but it may meet at any place that will best facilitate its work.

A Commission for Conventional Armaments, consisting of representatives of the 11 member countries of the Council, submits proposals to the Security Council for the regulation and reduction of armaments, and practical safeguards in this connexion. The two standing committees, the Committee of Experts and the Committee on the Admission of New Members, meet from time to time. It establishes *ad hoc* committees and commissions such as the Commission for Indonesia and the Commission for India and Pakistan.

Permanent Members.—China, France, U.S.S.R., U.K., U.S.A.
Non-Permanent Members.—Ecuador, India, Yugoslavia (1 Jan., 1950–31 Dec., 1951): Brazil, Netherlands, Turkey (1 Jan., 1951–31 Dec., 1952).

3. THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL.

This body is responsible under the General Assembly for carrying out the functions of the United Nations with regard to international economic, social, cultural, educational, health and related matters. By 1 Jan., 1951, 10 specialized inter-governmental agencies working in these fields had been brought into relationship with the United Nations. The Economic and Social Council may also make arrangements for consultation with international non-governmental organizations and, after consultation with the Member concerned, with national organizations; by 1 Jan., 1951, 87 non-governmental organizations had been granted consultative status.

The Economic and Social Council consists of representatives of eighteen Member States elected by a two-thirds majority of the General Assembly. Six are elected each year for a three-year term. Retiring members are eligible for immediate re election. Each member is represented by one delegate and has one vote. Decisions are made by a majority of the members present and voting.

The Council holds at least two sessions a year, and special sessions may be held if required. The President is elected for one year and is eligible for immediate re-election.

The Economic and Social Council has the following functional commissions:—

(1) Economic and Employment Commission;
(2) Transport and Communications Commission;
(3) Statistical Commission; with subcommission on Statistical [illegible]
(4) Commission on Human Rights; with subcommissions on [illegible] of the Press, and on Prevention of Discriminations and Protection of Minorities.
(5) Social Commission;
(6) Commission on the Status of Women;
(7) Commission on Narcotic Drugs;
(8) Fiscal Commission;
(9) Population Commission (with 3 regional subcommissions for Europe, Asia and the Far East, and Latin America).

The Economic and Social Council has the following standing committees:—The Technical Assistance Committee, which is assisted by a Technical Assistance Board (both concerned with under-developed areas), the Interim Committee on Programme of Meetings, the Council Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations, the Committee on Negotiations with Inter-Governmental Agencies. From time to time the Council [illegible] *e.g.* on Implementation of Recommendations on Economic and Social Matters, on Slavery, and on Statelessness and Related Problems.

The United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund, established by the General Assembly on 11 Dec., 1946, also functions under the authority of the Economic and Social Council. As reconstituted, the Executive Board of the Fund from 1 Jan., 1951, consists of the governments of the States represented on the Social Commission and the [illegible] other States, not necessarily members of the United Nations, designated by the Social Council.

Other special bodies are the Permanent Central Opium Board, the Supervisory Body (both of which are concerned with narcotic drugs), the Interim Co-ordinating Committee for International Commodity Arrangements which keeps informed of and facilitates inter-governmental consultation or action with respect of commodity problems, and the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination to ensure (1) the most effective implementation of the [illegible] entered into between the United Nations and the specialized agencies and (2) co-operation of activities.

[illegible] China, France, India, Peru (until 31 Dec., 1951); Canada, Czechoslovakia, Egypt, Persia, U.S.A. (until 31 Dec., 1952); Philippines, Poland, Sweden, U.S.S.R., U.K., Uruguay (until 31 Dec., 1953).

4. THE TRUSTEESHIP COUNCIL.

The Charter provides for an international trusteeship system to safeguard the interests of the inhabitants of territories which are not yet fully self-governing and which may be placed thereunder by individual trusteeship agreements. These are called trust territories. The following categories may be placed under trusteeship: territories held under mandate; territories which have been detached from enemy States as a result of the Second World War; and territories voluntarily placed under the system by States responsible for their administration.

The Trusteeship Council consists of Members administering trust territories: Australia (New Guinea; and Nauru, administered on behalf of Australia, New Zealand and U.K.), Belgium (Ruanda-Urundi), France (Cameroons and Togoland), New Zealand (Western Samoa), U.K. (Tanganyika, Cameroons and Togoland), U.S.A. (Pacific islands formerly under Japanese mandate); the permanent members of the Security Council that are not

[illegible] territories: China, U.S.S.R; and as many other members elected for [illegible] by the General Assembly, to ensure that the total membership of the Trusteeship Council is equally divided between those Members of the United Nations which administer trust territories and those which do not. Additional members:—Argentina, Iraq (till 31 Dec., 1952), Dominican Republic, Thailand (till 31 Dec., 1953). Retiring members are eligible for immediate re-election. Decisions of the Trusteeship Council are made by a majority of the Members present and voting, each Member having one vote.

The Council holds two regular sessions each year, and special sessions may be held, if required. The President is elected for one year and is [illegible] ate re-election.

The responsibility for exercising the functions of the [illegible] to trusteeship in trust territories not classed as 'strategic areas' are vested in the General Assembly, for 'strategic areas' in the Security Council. The Trusteeship Council assists the General Assembly in carrying out these functions, which include the consideration of reports by the administering authority, the acceptance and examination of petitions, and the provision for periodic visits to trust territories. By special arrangement with the Security Council, the Trusteeship Council also carries out these functions in relation to 'strategic areas' under trusteeship, subject to the relevant trusteeship agreements and without prejudice to security considerations.

In addition to the International Trusteeship System, the Charter contains a Declaration in which those Members of the United Nations which administer or may in the future administer non-self-governing territories (whether placed under trusteeship or not) recognize the principle that the interests of the inhabitants of these territories are paramount. Italy is the administering authority for Somalia, though not a member state of the United Nations.

Regular visiting missions have been sent out to East Africa, July–Sept., 1948; to West Africa, Nov., 1949; to trust territories in the Pacific, April–July, 1950; and a special visiting mission was sent to Western Samoa in June–Aug., 1947.

Hall (H. D.), Mandates, Dependencies and Trusteeship. Washington, 1948.

5. THE INTERNATIONAL COURT OF JUSTICE.

The International Court of Justice was created by an international treaty, the Statute of the Court, which forms an integral part of the United Nations Charter. It was drawn up at the San Francisco Conference (25 April to 26 June, 1945) and is based on the Statute of the Permanent Court of International Justice which in its greater part remains unchanged. All Members of the United Nations are *ipso facto* parties to the Statute of the Court.

The Court is composed of a body of independent judges, elected regardless of their nationality from among persons of high moral character, who possess the qualifications required in their respective countries for appointment to the highest judicial offices, or are jurisconsults of recognized competence in international law (Statute of the Court, Art. 2). There are fifteen judges, no two of whom may be nationals of the same State (Art. 3). They are elected by the Security Council and the General Assembly of the United Nations, sitting independently. Candidates are chosen from a list of persons nominated by the national groups in the Permanent Court of Arbitration established by the Hague Conventions of 1899 and 1907. In the case of Members of the United Nations not represented in the Permanent Court of Arbitration, candidates are nominated by national groups appointed for the purpose by their Governments (Art. 4). The judges are elected for a nine-year term and are eligible for immediate re-election. At the first election the terms of office of one third of the number was fixed by lot at three, six and nine years respectively (Art. 13).

The Members of the Court may not exercise any political or administrative function, engage in any other occupation or profession (Art. 16), or act as agent, advocate or counsel in any case (Art. 17). When engaged on business of the Court, they enjoy diplomatic privileges and immunities (Art. 18).

The Court elects its own President and Vice-Presidents for three years (Art. 21) and remains permanently in session, except for judicial vacations (Art. 23). The full court of fifteen judges normally sits, but a quorum of nine [illegible] (Art. 25). It may form chambers of three or more [illegible] (Art. 26), and forms annually a chamber of five [illegible] of the parties, cases by summary procedure (Art. 29).

Competence and Jurisdiction.—Only states may be parties in cases before the Court which is open to the states parties to its Statute. The conditions under which the Court will be open to other states, are laid down by the Security Council (Art. 35). The Court exercises its jurisdiction in all cases which the parties refer to it and in all matters provided for in the Charter, or in treaties and conventions in force. Disputes concerning the jurisdiction of the Court are settled by the Court's own decision (Art. 36). Whenever a treaty or convention in force provides for reference of a matter to a tribunal to have been instituted by the League of Nations, or to the Permanent Court of International Justice, it shall, as between the parties to the Statute, be referred to the International Court of Justice (Art 37).

The Court may apply in its decision:—(*a*) international conventions; (*b*) international custom; (*c*) the general principles of law; and (*d*) as subsidiary means for the determination of the rules of law, judicial decisions and the teachings of highly qualified publicists of the various nations.

If the parties agree, the Court may decide a case *ex aequo et bono* (Art. 38). The Court may also give an advisory opinion on any legal question to the General Assembly or the Security Council, or to other organs of the United N[illegible] authorized by the General Assembly to request adv[illegible] within the scope of their activities (Charter Art. 96).

Procedure.—The official languages of the Court are French and English. At the request of any party the Court will authorize the use of a language other than French or English by this party (Art. 39). When a case is brought before the Court, the Registrar communicates it to all concerned and also notifies the Secretary-General of the United Nations, through the Secretary-General, and any other States entitled to appear before the Court (Art. 40) The hearings are public unless the Court decides otherwise or the parties demand that the public be not admitted (Art. 46). All questions are decided by a majority of the judges present. If the votes are equal, the President has a casting vote (Art 55). The judgment is final and without appeal (Art. 60), but a revision may be applied for on the ground of a new decisive factor. No such application may be made after ten years from the date of the judgment (Art. 61). Unless otherwise decided by the Court, each party bears its own costs (Art. 64).

Judges.—The [illegible] of the Court were elected by the Security Council and the General Assembly in [illegible], their terms of office being determined by lot as follows —

For nine years	For six years
Professor Jules Basdevant (France), *President.*	Lic. I. Fabela Alfaro (Mexico)
Dr J. G. Guerrero (El Salvador), *Vice-President.*	Dr. H. Klaestad (Norway).
Dr. J. Azevedo (Brazil)	Dr. C. de Visscher (Belgium).
Sir Arnold D. McNair (U.K.).	Hon. Green H. Hackworth (U.S.A.).
Dr. A. Alvarez (Chile)	Professor S. B. Krylov (U.S.S.R.).

For three years (re-elected in 1948 for nine years)

Dr. M. Zoričić (Yugoslavia).	H.E. Dr. Abdel Hamid Badawi Pasha (Egypt)
Mr J. E. Read (Canada)	Dr Hsu Mo (China).
Dr. Bohdan Winiarski (Poland)	

'National' Judges.—If there is no judge on the bench of the nationality of a party to the dispute, that party has the right to nominate a 'national' judge, to sit as a member of the Court, on terms of complete equality with his colleagues, for the purpose of the particular dispute (Art. 31).

Seat of the Court.—The Court has its seat at the Hague, but may sit and exercise its functions elsewhere whenever it considers this desirable (Art. 22).

Expenses.—The expenses of the Court are borne by the United Nations (Art. 33)

Activities.—The first case to come before the Court was the Corfu Channel dispute between the U.K. and Albania. On 9 Apr., 1949, the Court ruled that Albania was responsible under international law for the explosions of two British warships which occurred on 22 Oct., 1946, in Albanian waters and for the damage and loss of human life that was the result. It reserved for further consideration the assessment of the amount of compensation. The Court further ruled that by subsequent acts of the British navy in Albanian waters, the U.K. violated the sovereignty of Albania The Court ruled that this declaration constituted in itself appropriate satisfaction. On 15 Dec., 1949, the Court fixed the amount of compensation due from Albania to the United Kingdom at £843,947.

The Court delivered advisory opinions on admission of states to membership of the United Nations (28 May, 1948), on reparation for injuries suffered by U.N agents in course of performance of duties (11 April, 1949), on interpretation of peace treaties with Bulgaria, Hungary and Rumania (30 March, 1950 and 18 July, 1950), and the international status of South-West Africa (11 July, 1950).

Publication.—Year-Book of the International Court of Justice, 1949–50. The Hague, 1950.

6. The Secretariat.

The Secretariat is composed of the Secretary-General, who is the chief administrative officer of the organization, and an international staff appointed by him under regulations established by the General Assembly. The first Secretary-General was appointed for a term of five years, on 31 Oct., 1950, his term was extended for a further period of 3 years.

The Secretary-General acts in that capacity in all [illegible] General Assembly, the Security Council, the Economic and Social Council at [illegible] Council.

Mr. Gladwyn Jebb (U.K.) acted as Executive Secretary to the Preparatory Commission and also [illegible] the first part of the first session of the General Assembly until, on 1 Feb., 1946, Mr. Trygve Lie (Norway) was elected to the post of Secretary-General.

Secretary-General.—Trygve Lie (Norway).

Assistant Secretary-General in charge of the Department of Security Council Affairs.—Constantin Zinchenko (U.S.S.R.).

Assistant Secretary-General in charge of the Department of Economic Affairs.—David Owen (United Kingdom).

Assistant Secretary-General in charge of the Department of Social Affairs.—Henri Laugier (France).

Assistant Secretary-General in charge of the Department of Trusteeship Affairs.—Dr. Victor Chi-tsai Hoo (China).

Assistant Secretary-General in charge of the Department of Public Information.—Benjamin Cohen (Chile).

Assistant Secretary-General in charge of the Legal Department.—Dr. Ivan Kerno (Czechoslovakia).

Assistant Secretary-General in charge of Conference and General Services.—Shamaldharee Lall (India).

Assistant Secretary-General in charge of Administrative and Financial Services.—Byron Price (U.S.A.).

Executive Assistant to the Secretary-General.—Andrew W. Cordier (U.S.A.).

Director-General of the Technical Assistance Administration.—Dr. Hugh L. Keenleyside (Canada).

III. THE BUDGET OF THE UNITED NATIONS.

The financial year coincides with the calendar year. The amount of $49,641,733 was appropriated for the financial year 1950, as follows :—

	$
Sessions of General Assembly, Councils, Commissions and Committees	2,279,160
Special Conferences, Investigations and Enquiries	11,808,300
Headquarters, New York	27,504,850
European Office	4,195,400
Information Centres	839,550
Regional Economic Commissions	1,212,350
Hospitality	20,000
Advisory Social Welfare Functions	1,324,400
League of Nations assets	533,768
International Court of Justice	634,765
Global reduction on provisions for contractual printing and on account of devaluation of currencies	— 710,770

The budget for 1951 is $47,798,600

SCALE OF CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE 1950 UNITED NATIONS BUDGET.

Afghanistan	0·05	Liberia	0·04
Argentina	1·85	Luxemburg	0·05
Australia	1·97	Mexico	0·63
Belgium	1 35	Netherlands	1·40
Bolivia	0·08	New Zealand	0·50
Brazil	1·85	Nicaragua	0·01
Burma	0 15	Norway	0·50
Byelorussian S S R.	0 22	Pakistan	0·70
Canada	3·20	Panama	0 05
Chile	0 45	Paraguay	0 04
China	6 00	Persia	0 45
Colombia	0 37	Peru	0 20
Costa Rica	0 01	Philippines	0·29
Cuba	0 29	Poland	0 95
Czechoslovakia	0 90	Saudi Arabia	0·08
Denmark	0 79	South Africa	1 12
Dominican Republic	0 05	Sweden	1 98
Ecuador	0·05	Syria	0·12
Egypt	0 79	Thailand	0 27
El Salvador	0·05	Turkey	0 91
Ethiopia	0·08	Ukrainian S.S.R.	0·84
France	6 00	United Kingdom	11·37
Greece	0 17	Uruguay	0·18
Guatemala	0 05	U.S.A.	39 79
Haiti	0·04	U.S.S.R.	6 34
Honduras	0·04	Venezuela	0 27
Iceland	0·04	Yemen	0 04
India	3 25	Yugoslavia	0 33
Iraq	0 17		
Israel	0 12	Total	100·00
Lebanon	0 06		

	U.N.	I.L.O.	F.A.O.	U.N.E.S.C.O.	W.H.O.	FUND	BANK	I.C.A.O.	U.P.U.	I.T.U.	I.R.O.
Member States.											
Afghanistan	19 XI 46	*	*	*	*	*	—	*	*	*	—
Argentina	O.M.	*	—	*	*	*	—	*	*	*	—
Australia	O.M.	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Belgium	O.M.	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Bolivia	O.M.	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	—
Brazil	O.M.	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	—
Burma	19 IV 48	*	*	*	*	*	—	*	*	*	—
Byelorussia	O.M.	—	—	—	*[1]	—	—	—	*	—	—
Canada	O.M.	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Chile	O.M.	*	*	—	*	*	*	*	*	*	—
China	O.M.	*	*	*	*[1]	*	*	*	*	*	*
Colombia	O.M.	*	*	*	—	*	*	*	*	*	—
Costa Rica	O.M.	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	—
Cuba	O.M.	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	—
Czechoslovakia	O.M.	*	—	*	*[1]	*	*	*	*	*	—
Denmark	O.M.	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Dominican Republic	O.M.	*	*	*	*	*	*	—	*	*	—
Ecuador	O.M.	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	—
Egypt	O.M.	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	—
El Salvador	O.M.	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	—
Ethiopia	O.M.	*	*	—	*	*	*	*	*	*	—
France	O.M.	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Greece	O.M.	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	—
Guatemala	O.M.	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Haiti	O.M.	*	*	*	*	—	—	*	*	*	—
Honduras	O.M.	—	*	*	*	*	*	—	*	*	—
Iceland	19 XI 46	*	*	—	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
India	O.M.	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	—
Indonesia	28 IX 50	*	*	*	*	—	—	*	*	*	—
Iraq	O.M.	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	—
Israel	11 V 49	*	*	*	*	—	—	*	*	*	—
Lebanon	O.M.	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	—
Liberia	O.M.	*	*	*	*	—	—	*	*	*	—
Luxemburg	O.M.	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Mexico	O.M.	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	—
Netherlands	O.M.	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
New Zealand	O.M.	*	*	*	*	—	—	*	*	*	*
Nicaragua	O.M.	—	*	—	*	*	—	*	*	*	—
Norway	O.M.	*	*	—	*	*	—	*	*	*	*
Pakistan	30 IX 47	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	—
Panama	O.M.	*	*	*	—	*	*	*	*	*	—
Paraguay	O.M.	—	*	—	*	*	*	*	*	*	—
Persia	O.M.	*	—	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	—
Peru	O.M.	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	—
Philippine Republic	O.M.	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	—
Poland	O.M.	*	—	*	*[1]	—	—	*	*	*	—
Saudi Arabia	O.M.	—	*	*	*	—	—	—	*	*	—
Sweden	10 XI 46	*	*	*	*	—	—	*	*	*	—
Syria	O.M.	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	—
Thailand	16 XII 46	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	—
Turkey	O.M.	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	—
Ukraine	O.M.	—	—	—	*[1]	—	—	—	*	*	—
Union of S. Africa	O.M.	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	—

O.M. = original member; date quoted = date of admission;
asterisk = membership of the specialized agency indicated at head of column.

[1] These countries have announced their withdrawal from WHO, although the WHO constitution includes no provision for such action.

	U.N.	I.L.O.	F.A.O.	U.N.E.S.C.O	W.H.O.	FUND	BANK	I.C.A.O.	U.P.U.	I.T.U.	I.R.O
U.S.S.R.	O.M.	—	—	—	*[3]	—	—	—	*	*	—
United Kingdom	O.M.	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
United States	O.M.	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Uruguay	O.M.	*	*	*	*	*	*	—	*	*	—
Venezuela	O M.	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Yemen	30 IX 47	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	*	*	—
Yugoslavia	O M.	-	*	*	*	*	*	—	*	*	—
Non-member States											
Albania	—	*	-	-	*[3]	—	—	—	*	*	—
Austria	—	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	—
Bulgaria	—	*	—	-	*[3]	-	-	-	*	*	—
Cambodia	—	—	*	—	*	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ceylon	—	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	—
Finland	—	*	*	-	*	*	*	*	*	*	—
Germany	—	*	*	—	—	—	—	-	*[3]	—	—
Hungary	—	*	—	*	*[3]	—	—	—	*	*	—
Irish Republic	—	*	*	—	*	—	-	*	*	*	—
Italy	—	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Japan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	*	*	—
Jordan	-	—	*	*	*	-	—	*	*	—	—
Korea	—	—	*	*	*	—	—	—	*[3]	—	—
Monaco	—	—	—	*	*	—	—	—	-	*	—
Laos	—	—	—	—	*	—	—	—	—	—	—
Portugal	—	*	*	—	*	—	—	*	*	*	—
Rumania	-	—	—	—	*[3]	-	—	—	*	*	—
San Marino	—	-	-	—	—	—	—	—	*	-	—
Spain	—	—	*	—	—	—	-	*[1]	*[2]	—	—
Switzerland	—	*	*	*	*	—	—	*	*	*	*
Vatican City	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	-	*	*	—
Viet-Nam	—	—	*	—	*	—	—	—	—	—	—

O M = original member; date quoted = date of admission;
asterisk = membership of the specialized agency indicated at head of column.

The following have the same membership status in UPU and ITU respectively as the countries listed in the chart above.

UPU :—Algeria; Belgian Congo; French Morocco; French overseas territories; Indochina; Netherlands Antilles and Surinam; Portuguese colonies of West Africa, East Africa, Asia and Oceania; Spanish colonies[3]; Spanish Morocco[3]; Tunisia; U.K. overseas colonies, protectorates and territories under trusteeship; U.S.A. possessions.

ITU :—Belgian Congo and territories of Ruanda-Urundi; French protectorates of Morroco and Tunisia; Netherlands West Indies and Surinam; overseas territories of the French Republic and territories administered as such; Portuguese colonies; Southern Rhodesia; colonies, protectorates, overseas territories and territories under mandate or trusteeship of U.K.; territories of U.S.A.

[1] On 13 May, 1947, the ICAO Assembly voted to expel Spain; this action must be ratified by two-thirds of the member states of ICAO.

[2] Germany, Korea, Spain, Spanish Morocco and the whole of the Spanish colonies are, under Article XVII of the Final Protocol of the Universal Postal Convention, temporarily precluded from acceding to the convention and the agreements.

[3] These countries have announced their withdrawal from WHO, although the WHO constitution includes no provision for such action.

SPECIALIZED AGENCIES BROUGHT INTO RELATIONSHIP WITH THE UNITED NATIONS.

1. International Labour Organization (I.L.O.).

Origin.—The I.L.O., established in 1919 as an autonomous institution associated with the League of Nations, is a tripartite organization, in which governments, employers and workers are directly represented, which seeks through international action to improve labour conditions, raise living standards, and promote economic and social stability. In 1946, the United Nations and the I.L.O. concluded an agreement under which the I.L.O. was recognized as the specialized agency responsible for international action in the above fields towards the accomplishment of the purposes set forth in the I.L.O.'s Constitution.

Functions.—One of the I.L.O.'s principal functions is the formulation of international standards in the form of International Labour Conventions and Recommendations. Member countries are required to submit Conventions to their competent national authorities with a view to ratification. If a country ratifies a Convention, it agrees to bring its laws into line with its terms and to report annually how these regulations are being applied. More than 1150 ratifications of 98 Conventions have been deposited by the end of 1950. Machinery is available to ascertain whether Conventions thus ratified are effectively applied.

Recommendations do not require ratification, but member states are obliged to consider them with a view to giving effect to their provisions by legislation or other action. Member states also undertake to report regularly on their position in regard to Recommendations and unratified Conventions.

Organization.—The I.L.O. consists of the International Labour Conference, which meets yearly, the Governing Body, and the International Labour Office.

The Conference is composed of national delegations comprising two government representatives and one delegate each from the most representative worker and employer organizations within each country, together with their advisers.

The 32-member Governing Body is composed of the representatives of 16 governments, eight worker members, and eight employer members who are elected every three years by their respective representatives to the Conference. It selects items for the agenda of the Conference, and supervizes the work of the Office and of the various committees and commission.

Eight governments hold seats on the Governing Body because of their industrial importance. These were, in 1950, Brazil, Canada, China, France, India, Italy, the United Kingdom and the United States. Argentina, Australia, Belgium, Cuba, Denmark, Peru, Poland and Turkey hold the remaining eight government seats by election.

The Office undertakes research on labour, social and economic questions, acts as an advisory service to governments and prepares documents on the items of the agenda of the various conferences and meetings.

Activities.—I.L.O. is carrying out activities on a worldwide scale in the field of manpower, including an operational programme in the realms of employment service organization, training and migration. To carry out the programme, the I.L.O. has set up field offices at Bangalore, India, for Asia, and at São Paulo, Brazil, for Latin America. The first field mission composed of technical experts on manpower questions is operating at Rome.

Various model codes were completed, such as codes of safety regulations for underground work in coal-mines and for industrial establishment. I.L.O.'s work in technical assistance includes the provision of information to governments and organizations on request, advisory missions, and a fellowship programme.

Headquarters.—154, rue de Lausanne, Geneva, Switzerland.
Director General.—David A. Morse (U.S.A.).
Chairman of Gove[illegible] Éli Troclet (Belgium).
Director, London [illegible] S.W.1).—

Publications.—Periodicals: the *International Labour Review*, monthly, in English, French and Spanish editions; *Industry and Labour*, twice monthly; the *Industrial Safety Survey*, bimonthly, in English, French and Spanish editions; the Legislative Series, bimonthly, in English and French editions; the *Year Book of Labour Statistics*, trilingual; the *Official Bulletin*, irregular, in English and French editions; the *Bibliography of Occupational Medicine*, quarterly; the *I.L.O. News Service*, irregular; the *I.L.O. at Work*, irregular. The I.L.O. also publishes the reports prepared for sessions of the conference, the minutes of sessions of the Governing Body, the Final Record of the Proceedings of the Conference, and various studies and reports.

The International [illegible] the I.L.O (Montreal, 1941), contains a systematic arrangement of [illegible] tendations under the following main headings: *Employment and Unemployment* (employment offices, public works policy and national development schemes, provision for unemployment); *General Conditions of Employment* (wages, hours of work, rest periods, annual holidays with pay); *The Employment of Children and Young Persons* (age for admission to employment, vocational training and apprenticeship, employment of children and young persons during the night); *The Employment of Women* (maternity protection, employment during the night or on unhealthy work); *Industrial Health, Safety and Welfare* (protection against accidents and industrial disease); *Social Insurance* (workmen's compensation, sickness insurance and provision for maternity, pension insurance); *Industrial Relations* (rights of association); *The Administration of Social Legislation* (labour inspection); *The International Seamen's Code* (covering most of the subjects listed above, with provisions adapted to the special needs of seamen); *Standards of Colonial Labour Policy* (abolition of forced labour, conditions of employment of natives); *Migration* (protection of rights of migrants); *Action Against Unemployment* (1950); *Conventions and Recommendations, 1919–49* (1949).

2. Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (F.A.O.).

Origin.—The United Nations Conference on Food and Agriculture, which met in May, 1943, at Hot Springs, Virginia, set up an Interim Commission in Washington in July, 1943, to make plans for the Organization. F.A.O. came into being on 16 Oct., 1945, with the signing of its Constitution at the opening meeting of the first conference at Quebec.

Functions.—F.A.O. continually reviews the food and agricultural conditions in the world and supplies member governments with facts and figures relating to nutrition, agriculture, forestry and fisheries; with appraisals and forecasts in relation to the production, distribution and consumption of agricultural products; and with technical assistance. F.A.O. promotes and, where appropriate, recommends national and international action which it considers necessary to attain: (1) the improvement of education and administration relating to the fields in which it works; (2) the improvement of processing, marketing and distribution of the products of agriculture, forestry and fisheries; (3) the conservation of natural resources; (4) the adoption of policies for the provision of adequate agricultural credit; and (5) the adoption of policies with respect to agricultural commodity arrangements.

Organization.—F.A.O. is operated by a Conference (composed of one representative from each member nation), a Council (consisting of eighteen member nations elected by the Conference) and the Director-General and his staff.

Standing advisory committees on agriculture, economics, statistics, fisheries, forestry and forest products, rural welfare, and nutrition advise the Director-General on the work of F.A.O.'s technical divisions National F.A.O. Committees are set up by a number of member governments to serve as primary points of contact between F.A.O. and governmental and non-governmental agencies.

Headquarters.—Viale Terme di Caracalla, Rome, Italy.
Director-General.—Norris E. Dodd (U.S.A.).

Publications.—International Year-Book of Agricultural Statistics, 1941–42 to 1945–46 3 vols. Rome, 1947.
Yearbook of Food and [illegible] Washington and London, from 1947.
World Food Survey.
Soil Conservation: An [illegible] Washington, 1948.
The State of Food and Agriculture, 1948 ff.
Yearbook of Fisheries Statistics, 1947 ff.
Yearbook of Forest Products Statistics, 1948 ff.
World Food Appraisal, 1950; World Outlook and State of Food and Agriculture, 1950.

3. United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO).

Origin.—A Conference for the establishment of an Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization of the United Nations was convened by the Government of the United Kingdom in association with the Government of France, and met in London, 1–16 Nov., 1945. UNESCO came into being on 4 Nov., 1946, when the instrument of acceptance of 20 signatories of its constitution had been deposited with the Government of the United Kingdom.

Functions.—The purpose of UNESCO is to contribute to peace and security by promoting [illegible] order to further [illegible] nd fundamental freedoms which are affirmed for the peoples of the world, without distinction of race, sex, language or religion, by the Charter of the United Nations. To realize this purpose, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (*a*) collaborates in the work of advancing the mutual knowledge and understanding of peoples through all means of mass communication, (*b*) gives fresh impulse to popular education and to the spread of culture, and (*c*) maintains, increases and diffuses knowledge.

Organization —The organs of UNESCO are a General Conference (composed of one representative from each member state), an Executive Board (consisting of 18 individuals elected by the General Conference) and a Secretariat.

National commissions, composed chiefly of representatives of non-governmental organizations, are being set up in each of the member states to act as liaison groups between UNESCO and the educational, scientific and cultural life of their own countries.

Headquarters.—Unesco House, 19 Avenue Kléber, Paris (16ème)
Director General—Dr. Jaime Torres Bodet (Mexico).

Periodicals.—Museum (quarterly, English and French); International Social Science Bulletin (quarterly, English and French); Impact of Science on Society (quarterly, English and French); Unesco Courier (monthly, English, French and Spanish); Quarterly Bulletin of Fundamental Edu[illegible] Ile[illegible] English, French); [illegible] for Libraries (monthly, English and French).

4 World Health Organization (WHO).

Origin.—An International Health Conference, convened by the United Nations Economic and Social Council met in New York from 19 June to

22 July, 1946, and drew up a constitution for the World Health Organization. WHO came into being on 7 April, 1948, when its Constitution had been ratified by 26 members of the United Nations.

Functions.—The Constitution of WHO defines health as 'a state of complete physical, mental, and social well-being and not merely the absence of disease or infirmity.' It sets down as the objective of the Organization 'the attainment by all peoples of the highest possible level of health.'

Some of the functions of WHO toward the achievement of this aim are: (1) to act as a co-ordinating authority on international health work; (2) to establish and maintain collaboration with the United Nations, specialized agencies and with governmental, professional and other groups in the health field; (3) to stimulate and advance work to eradicate epidemic, endemic and other diseases; (4) to promote the prevention of accidental injuries; (5) to promote the improvement of nutrition, housing, sanitation, recreation, economic or working conditions, and other aspects of environmental hygiene; (6) to promote maternal and child health and welfare; (7) to promote research in the field of health; (8) to promote improved standards of teaching and training; (9) to foster activities in the field of mental health; (10) to study and report on administrative and social techniques in the health field; (11) to establish and revise international nomenclatures of diseases, causes of death, and public health practices; (12) to standardize diagnostic procedure; and (13) to develop, establish and promote international standards with respect to food, biological, pharmaceutical and similar products.

Organization.—WHO consists of a World Health Assembly, representing all members, an Executive Board, consisting of 18 [illegible] qualified persons designated by 18 member states elected by the World Health Assembly, and a Secretariat. Regional organizations have been established in South East Asia and the eastern Mediterranean. The Pan American Sanitary Bureau acts as the regional organization for the Americas, pending integration with WHO. Temporary offices have been set up in Geneva for Africa and Europe and in Hong Kong for the Western Pacific pending the formation of regional organizations for these areas.

WHO is assisted by expert committees composed of specialists drawn from outside the staff of the Organization.

Headquarters.—Palais des Nations, Geneva.
Director-General.—Dr. Brock Chisholm (Canada).

Publications.—Report of WHO Interim Commission to the First World Health Assembly 1948.
Chronicle of the World Health Organization (monthly, Chinese, English, French, Russian and Spanish).
Bulletin of the World Health Organization (quarterly, English, French).
International Digest of Health Legislation, 1948, 1949 (English, French).
WHO Technical Report Series, 1950.
Epidemiological and Vital Statistics Report (monthly, English, French).

5. International Monetary Fund (FUND).

The International Monetary Fund was established on 27 Dec., 1945, as a result of the United Nations Monetary and Financial Conference held at Bretton Woods, N.H., in July, 1944. The total subscription in gold and national currencies for the 49 nations now members of the Fund is approximately $8 billion; the Fund now holds $1·5 billion in the form of gold and $5·5 billion in the form of national currencies.

Member (* = original member)	Quotas ($1 million)	%	Votes	%
Australia	200·0	2·49	2,250	2·43
Austria	50·0	0·62	750	0·81
Belgium *	225 0	2·80	2,500	2 70
Bolivia *	10·0	0·12	350	0·38
Brazil *	150 0	1 87	1,750	1 89
Canada *	300 0	3 73	3,250	3 51
Ceylon	15 0	0·19	400	0 43
Chile *	50 0	0 62	750	0·81
China *	550·0	6 84	5,750	6 21
Colombia *	50·0	0 62	750	0 81
Costa Rica *	5·0	0 06	300	0 32
Cuba *	50 0	0 62	750	0 81
Czechoslovakia *	125·0	1·56	1,500	1 62
Denmark	68 0	0·85	930	1 00
Dominican Republic *	5·0	0 06	300	0 32
Ecuador *	5·0	0·06	300	0 32
Egypt *	60·0	0·75	850	0 92
El Salvador *	2·5	0 03	275	0 30
Ethiopia *	6 0	0 07	310	0 33
Finland	38·0	0·47	630	0 68
France *	525 0	6 53	5,500	5 94
Greece *	40·0	0 50	650	0·70
Guatemala *	5 0	0·06	300	0 32
Honduras *[1]	0 5	0 01	255	0 28
Iceland *	1·0	0 01	260	0 28
India *	400·0	4 98	4,250	4·59
Iraq *	8·0	0 10	330	0 36
Italy	180·0	2 24	2,050	2 21
Lebanon	4·5	0·06	295	0·32
Luxemburg *	10·0	0·12	350	0 38
Mexico *	90 0	1 12	1,150	1 24
Netherlands *	275 0	3 42	3,000	3 24
Nicaragua	2·0	0 02	270	0 29
Norway *	50 0	0·62	750	0 81
Pakistan	100·0	1 24	1,250	1 35
Panama	0 5	0·01	255	0 28
Paraguay *	3 5	0 04	285	0·31
Persia *	35·0	0 44	600	0 65
Peru *	25 0	0·31	500	0 54
Philippine Republic *	15·0	0·19	400	0·43
Syria	6·5	0·08	315	0·34
Thailand	12·5	0·16	375	0 40
Turkey	43 0	0 54	680	0 73
Union of South Africa *	100·0	1·24	1,250	1 35
United Kingdom *	1,300·0	16·18	13,250	14 31
United States *	2,750·0	34·22	27,750	29 96
Uruguay *	15 0	0·19	400	0 43
Venezuela	15·0	0·19	400	0 43
Yugoslavia *	60 0	0·75	850	0 92
Total	8,036 5	100·0	92,615	100 0

[1] A reduction in the quota of Honduras from $2,500,000 to $500,000 became effective 4 Nov., 1948.

Liberia's admission to membership in the Fund was approved by the Board of Governors on 1 Nov., 1948, under certain terms and conditions which Liberia has to accept by 1 Oct., 1950.

Haiti's admission was similarly approved on 16 Sept., 1949, acceptance to be completed by 30 Sept., 1950.

Purposes.—To promote international monetary co-operation and exchange stability, and to assist in the removal of exchange restrictions. The Fund seeks to facilitate expansion of world trade as a means of promoting high levels of employment and income, and of developing the productive resources of its members.

Activities.—The Fund has collaborated with member governments in establishing a pattern of exchange rates fixed in ratio to gold and the U.S. dollar. Changes by more than 10% in these rates must be approved by the Fund's Board of Executive Directors. The Fund also advises member governments on anti-inflation and other measures that may be needed to keep their currencies acceptable in other countries. Members may exchange limited amounts of their own currencies for other national currencies held by the Fund, for purposes approved by its Directors.

Organization.—The Fund's activities are supervised by a Board of Governors on which each member government is represented. The Governors assemble once a year to review the Fund's work, admit new members and determine the conditions of their admission, approve revision of quotas; make arrangements to co-operate with other international organizations; determine the distribution of the net income of the Fund; hold biennial elections to a Board of Executive Directors, and discuss any other business appropriately brought before them.

The Executive Directors, to whom the Governors have in fact, delegated many of their powers, are responsible for the conduct of the general operations of the Fund. Five of them are appointed by nations having the five largest quotas. The others, on a board of not less than 12 and currently 14, are elected by member countries not represented by appointed Directors. Voting power in these elections is governed by the amount of each nation's subscription quota. Each appointed Director has voting power proportionate to the quota of the government he represents. Elected Directors cast the number of votes which counted toward their election.

The Managing Director is selected by the Executive Directors; he presides as chairman at their meetings but may not vote except in case of a tie His term is for 5 years, but may be terminated at the discretion of the Directors. He is responsible for the conduct of the ordinary business of the Fund, under general control of the Directors, and supervises a staff of 448.

Co-ordination with the United Nations.—The Fund, while an independent international organization, has been brought into relationship with the United Nations by an agreement signed on 15 April, 1948. The agreement is similar in form though not identical in substance with those linking the other specialized agencies to the United Nations.

Headquarters.—1818 H Street, N.W., Washington 25, D.C.

Officers.—Ivar Rooth, Managing Director; Andrew N. Overby, Deputy Managing Director; Frank V. Coe, Secretary.

Publications.—Articles of Agreement.—By-Laws and Rules and Regulations.—Summary Proceedings of Annual Meeting of the Board of Governors.—Annual Report of the Executive Directors.—Financial Statement (quarterly).—Schedule of Par Values (see p. 20).—International Financial Statistics (monthly).

International Financial News Survey (weekly).

Balance of Payments Yearbook, 1938-46-47. Washington, 1949; . . ., 1948-49. Washington, 1950.

. . . Papers (three times a year). Washington, from Feb. 1950.

First Annual Report on Exchange Restrictions. Washington, 1950.

6. International Bank for Reconstruction and Development.—Conceived at the Bretton Woods Conference, July, 1944, the Bank came into existence on 27 Dec., 1945, when its Articles of Agreement were ratified by 28 nations. Its purposes are to assist in the post-war reconstruction and development of its member countries by facilitating productive investment, and to promote the long-range growth of international trade . . . As described

capital stock is the equivalent of approximately $8,000 million. Of this amount 20% was paid in and can be used for loans subject to certain conditions; the remaining 80% constitutes a reserve fund and can be called only to meet the bank's obligations. The bank functions either by making or participating in direct loans out of its own funds, or out of funds raised by it in the private market; or by guaranteeing, in whole or in part, loans made by private investors.

At 31 March, 1951, the Bank had made 44 loans totalling $1,089,875,000 in 20 of its 49 member countries, for projects of general reconstruction and industrial development, electric power, transportation, agriculture, irrigation, flood control or communications. The Bank's lending operations have extended to Latin America, Europe, Africa, Asia, South-east Asia, the South-west Pacific and the Middle East. In addition to financial assistance, the bank furnishes technical assistance to its members in various ways. Most important of these are its missions which have visited the majority of its member countries. Technical assistance of a more comprehensive nature has been rendered through its missions to Colombia, Turkey, Cuba and Guatemala, which have undertaken over-all surveys of the countries' economies with a view to recommending ways to improve their productive facilities and thus to raise their standards of living.

Since it began operations, the Bank's net earnings have amounted to approximately $39 million, which have been allocated to a General Reserve against losses on loans and guarantees. This, together with a statutory Special Reserve, brought total reserves at 31 March, 1951, to approximately $57 million.

Headquarters.—1818 H Street, Washington, D.C.
President.—Eugene R. Black (U.S.A.).

Publications. Proceedings of Annual Meetings. 1946 ff.—Annual Reports. 1947 ff.—Purposes, Organization and Operations, 1950.

7. International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO).

Origin.—The Convention for the establishment of the International Civil Aviation [illegible] drawn up by the International Civil Aviation Conference held in Chicago from 1 Nov. to 7 Dec., 1944. A Provisional International Civil Aviation Organization (PICAO) operated from 6 June, 1945, until the formal establishment of ICAO on 4 April, 1947.

The Convention on International Civil Aviation superseded the provisions of the Paris Convention of 1919, which established the International Commission for Air Navigation (ICAN), and the Pan American Convention on Air Navigation drawn up at Havana in 1928.

Functions.—It assists international civil aviation by encouraging use of safety measures, uniform regulations for operation, simpler procedures at borders, etc.; and promotes use of new technical methods and equipment.

Organization.—The principal organs of ICAO are an Assembly, consisting of all members of the Organization, and a Council, which is comprised of 21 states elected by the Assembly, for 3 years, and meets in virtually continuous session. In electing these states, the Assembly must give adequate representation to (1) those member states of major importance in air transport; (2) those member states not otherwise included which make the largest contribution to the provision of facilities for international civil air navigation; (3) those member states not otherwise included whose election will ensure that all major geographical areas of the world are represented. The

12 members elected by the Council; Air Transport Committee, composed of 12 states appointed by the Council from among its members; and the Legal Committee, on which all members of ICAO may be represented.

Headquarters.—International Aviation Building, 1080 University St., Montreal, Quebec, Canada.

Secretary General.—Albert Roper (France).

Publications.—PICAO Journal. ICAO Monthly Bulletin. ICAO regional manuals.

8. Universal Postal Union (UPU).

Origin.—The UPU was formally established on 1 July, 1875, with the coming into force of the Universal Postal Convention adopted by the Postal Congress of Berne on 9 Oct., 1874. The UPU was known at first as the General Postal Union, its name being changed at the Congress of Paris in 1878.

Functions.—The aim of the UPU is to assure the organization and perfection of the various postal services and to promote, in this field, the development of international collaboration. To this end, the members of UPU are united in a single postal territory for the reciprocal exchange of correspondence.

Organization.—The UPU is composed of a Universal Postal Congress, which usually meets every five years, a permanent Executive and Liaison Committee, which consists of 19 members elected on a [illegible] basis by each Congress, and an International Bureau, which functions as the permanent secretariat.

Since 1 July, 1948, the Union has been governed by the revised Convention adopted by the twelfth Congress in Paris on 5 July, 1947, so as to ensure the continuity of its work in the intervals between Congresses.

Headquarters.—Case Berne 14, Switzerland.

Director.—Dr. Fritz Hess (Switzerland).

Publications.—Universal Postal Convention: Paris, 5 July, 1948. (Cmd. 7435.) The Postal Union (monthly, Arabic, Chinese, English, French, Spanish, Russian).

9. International Telecommunications Union (ITU).

Origin.—The International Telegraph Union, founded in Paris in 1865, and the International Radiotelegraph Union, founded in Berlin in 1906, were merged by the Madrid Convention of 1932 to form the International Telecommunications Union. ITU came into being on 1 Jan., 1934. The ITU has been governed since 1 Jan., 1949, by the revised International Telecommunication Convention adopted on 2 Oct., 1947, by the Atlantic City Plenipotentiary Conference.

Functions.—The ITU (1) allocates radio frequencies and registers radio frequency assignments; (2) seeks to establish the lowest rates possible, consistent with efficient service and taking into account the necessity for keeping the independent financial administration of telecommunication on a sound basis; (3) promotes the adoption of measures for ensuring the safety of life through telecommunication; and (4) makes studies and recommendations and collects and publishes information for the benefit of its members.

Organization.—The ITU consists of the Plenipotentiary Conference, administrative conferences, the Administrative Council, the General

Secretariat, the International Frequency Registration Board, and three international consultative committees.

Headquarters.—Palais Wilson, Geneva, Switzerland.
Secretary-General.—Léon Mulatier (France).

International Convention on Telecommunications, 1947. (Cmd. 8124.) H.M.S.O., 1950.

10. International Refugee Organization (IRO).

Origin.—The General Assembly approved constitution, budget and arrangement for the preparatory commission on 15 Dec., 1946, and approved the agreement bringing the organization into relationship with the United Nations on 18 Nov., 1948. The constitution became effective on 20 Aug., 1948.

Functions.—(1) The repatriation of refugees and displaced persons; (2) their identification, registration and classification; (3) their care and assistance, legal and political protection; (4) their transport; and (5) their resettlement and re-establishment in countries able and willing to receive them.

The Constitution of IRO contains a complex set of definitions of 'refugees' and 'displaced persons' who are eligible for assistance. Highly simplified, these definitions list as eligible: (1) persons displaced from their homelands as slave labourers; (2) victims of Nazi racial, religious and political persecution, (3) Spanish Republicans; (4) persons considered refugees before the outbreak of the Second World War; and (5) persons outside their home countries who as a result of events since the Second World War are 'unable or unwilling' to avail themselves of the protection of their countries of origin. Certain groups, such as war criminals, quislings and traitors, ... ancial assistance from their governments, as well as persor . . . . origin, are specifically excluded from IRO aid.

The General Assembly of the United Nations on 3 Dec., 1949, adopted a resolution establishing, as of 1 Jan., 1951, a High Commissioner's Office for Refugees, to continue the international protection of refugees after IRO terminates its activities at the end of 1950.

Headquarters.—Palais des Nations, Geneva, Switzerland.
Commissioner for Refugees.—G. J. van Heuven Goedhart.

An INTERNATIONAL TRADE ORGANIZATION is in process of formation; an Interim Commission is operating until the charter, drawn up by the United Nations Conference on Trade and Employment (21 November, 1947–24 March, 1948), has been signed by 27 or more nations.

INTER-GOVERNMENTAL MARITIME CONSULTATIVE ORGANIZATION.—A U.N. Maritime Conference met during Feb.–March, 1948. 18 nations signed a Maritime Convention which will take effect when ratified by 21 states, of which 7 shall each have no less than 1,000,000 gross tons of shipping. A Preparatory Committee met in March and Nov., 1948.

WORLD METEOROLOGICAL ORGANIZATION.—A meeting in Washington, 1947, revised the original convention of the International . . . . Organization (set up 1878). The new organization came into being on 23 Marc , 1:5 , 11 Etraz 5, Lausanne, Switzerland.)

Books of Reference on the United Nations.

Yearbook of the United Nations. New York, 1947 ff. Annual.
United Nations Bulletin. Bi-monthly.
Monthly Bulletin of Statistics.
General Assembly: Official Records; Resolutions; Journal.
Reports of the Secretary-General of the United Nations on the Work of the Organization. June, 1946; June, 1947; June, 1948; June, 1949; June, 1950. In English and French.
Documents of the United Nations Conference on International Organization, San Francisco, 1945. 16 vols.
Charter of the United Nations and Statute of the International Court of Justice. (Cmd. 7015.) Text in English, French, Chinese, Russian and Spanish.

United Nations Documents, 1941–45. London, 1946.
Official Records of the Security Council, the Economic and Social Council, Trusteeship Council and the Atomic Energy Commission.
Demographic Yearbook, 1948 ff. New York, 1949 ff.
Everyman's United Nations. 2nd ed. New York, 1950.
U.N. Yearbook on Human Rights. New York, 1948 ff. Annual.
Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms. (Cmd. 8130.) H.M.S.O., 1951.
Documents of International Organizations. A selected bibliography. Boston, Nov., 1947 ff. Quarterly.
The League Hands Over. Geneva, League of Nations, 1946. [Contents: The League during the war. Twenty-first session of the Assembly, Geneva, 8 April–18 April, 1946. [illegible] nittees. From the League to the United [illegible] The Permanent Court of International Justice. The International Labour Organization. Liquidation. Dissolution. Problems of international organization. League publications, 1940–46.]
Etatt (H. V.), The United Nations. London, 1949.
Goodrich (L. M.) and *Hambro* (E.), Charter of the United Nations. Commentary and documents. 2nd ed. Boston, 1949.
Kelsen (H.), The Law of the United Nations. London, 1950.
Moore (B.), ABC of the United Nations and international organizations. London, 1949.
Peaslee (A. J.) (editor), Constitutions of Nations. 3 vols. Concord, N. H., 1950.
[illegible] (d), The [illegible] Union Issue. New York, 1950.
His Majesty's Stationery Office. Sectional List 23 (currently revised), contains a full list of publications on U.N. and Specialized Agencies, issued by H.M.S.O.

London Information Centre.—Russell Square House, Russell Square, W.C.1.

SCHEDULE OF PAR VALUES.

The Fund Agreement requires that "the par value of the currency of each member shall be expressed in terms [illegible] terms of the United States dollar of the weight and fine [illegible]".

The table records the par values as of 1 April, 1951; for the values prior to [illegible] of the £ sterling of 18 Sept., 1949, and the subsequent devaluation of other currencies, *see* THE STATESMAN'S YEAR-BOOK, 1949, pp. 17–19.

Par values have not yet been agreed with the Fund [illegible] tries: Austria, Canada, Ceylon, Finland, France, Greece, Italy, Pakis[illegible], Uruguay and Netherlands New Guinea.

CURRENCIES OF METROPOLITAN AREAS.

Country	Currency	Grams of fine gold per currency unit	Currency units per troy oz. of fine gold	Currency units per U.S. $	U.S. cents per currency unit
Australia	Pound	1 990 62	15·625	0 446 429	224 000
Belgium	Franc	0·017 773 4	1,750	50·000	2·000
Bolivia	Boliviano	0·014 811 2	2.100·00	60·000	1·666 67
Brazil	Cruzeiro	0 048 036 3	647 500	18 500	5 405 41
Chile	Peso	0·028 666 8	1,085·00	31·000	3·225 81
Colombia	Peso	0·455 753	68 249 3	1·949 98	51·282 5
Costa Rica	Colón	0·158 267	196·525	5 615	17·809 4
Cuba	Peso	0·888 671	35·000	1·000	100·000
Czechoslovakia	Koruna	0·017 773 4	1,750·00	50·000	2·000
Denmark	Krone	0·128 660	241·750	6·907 14	14·477 8
Dominican Repub.	Peso	0 888 671	35·000	1·000	100 000
Ecuador	Sucre	0·059 244 7	525·000	15·000	6·666 67
Egypt	Pound	2·551 87	12·188 5	0·348 242	287·156
El Salvador	Colón	0·355 468	87·500	2·500	40·000
Ethiopia	Dollar	0 357 690	86·956 5	2·484 47	40·250
Guatemala	Quetzal	0 888 671	35·000	1·000	100·000
Honduras	Lempira	0·444 335	70·000	2·000	50·000
Iceland	Krona	0·054 567 6	570·000	16·285 7	6·140 36
India	Rupee	0·186 621	166·667	4·761 90	21·000
Iraq	Dinar	2·488 28	12·500	0·357 143	280·000
Lebanon	Pound	0·405 512	76·701 8	2·191 48	45·631 3
Luxemburg	Franc	0·017 773 4	1,750	50·000	2·000
Mexico	Peso	0·102 737	302·750	8·650	11·560 7
Netherlands	Guilder	0·233 861	133·000	3·800	26·315 8

Country	Currency	Grams of fine gold per currency unit	Currency units per troy oz. of fine gold	Currency units per U.S. $	U.S. cents per currency unit
Nicaragua	Córdoba	0·177 734	175 000	5·000	20·000
Norway	Krone	0·124 414	250·000	7·142 86	14·000
Pakistan	Rupee	0·268 601	115·798	3·308 52	30·225
Panama	Balboa	0·888 671	35·000	1·000	100·000
Paraguay	Guaraní	0 148 112	210·000	6·000	16 666 7
Persia (Iran)	Rial	0·027 555 7	1,128·75	32·250	3·100 78
Philippine Repub.	Peso	0·444 335	70·000	2·000	50·000
Syria	Pound	0·405 512	76·701 8	2·191 48	45·631 3
Turkey	Lira	0·317 382	98·000	2·800	35 714 3
Union of South Africa	Pound	2·488 28	12·500	0·357 143	280 000
United Kingdom	Pound	2·488 28	12·500	0 357 143	280 000
United States	Dollar	0·888 671	35·000	1·000	100·000
Venezuela	Bolivar	0·265 275	117·250	3·350	29·850 7
Yugoslavia	Dinar	0 017 773 4	1,750	50·000	2·000

CURRENCIES OF NON-METROPOLITAN AREAS.

Member and non-metropolitan areas	Currency and relation to metropolitan unit	Grams of fine gold per currency unit	Currency units per troy oz. of fine gold	Currency units per U.S. $	U.S. cents per currency unit
BELGIUM					
Belgian Congo	Franc		Parity with Belgian franc.		
FRANCE					
Possessions in India	Rupee		Parity with Indian rupee.		
Fr. Somaliland	Djibouti Franc	0·004 145 07	7,503·73	214·392	0·466 435
NETHERLANDS					
Surinam, Netherlands Antilles	Guilder	0 471 230	66 004 9	1·885 85	53 026 4
UNITED KINGDOM					
Gambia, Gold Coast, Nigeria, Sierra Leone, Southern Rhodesia, Northern Rhodesia, Nyasaland, Cyprus, Gibraltar, Malta, Bahamas, Bermuda, Jamaica, Falkland Is.	Pound		Parity with U.K. pound.		
Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika, Zanzibar	East African Shilling (20 per pound sterling)	0·124 414	250·000	7 142 86	14 000
Barbados, Trinidad, British Guiana	British West Indian Dollar (4·80 per pound sterling)	0·518 331	60 000	1·714 29	58 333 3

Member and non-metropolitan areas	Currency and relation to metropolitan unit	Grams of fine gold per currency unit	Currency units per troy oz. of fine gold	Currency units per U.S. $	U.S. cents per currency unit
British Honduras	British Honduras Dollar (7·00 per pound sterling)	0·622 070	50·000	1·428 57	70·000
Mauritius Seychelles	Rupee (13⅓ per pound sterling)	0 186 621	166·667	4·761 90	21·000
Fiji	Fijian Pound (1·11 per pound sterling)	2·241 69	13·875	0·396 429	252·252
Tonga	Tongan Pound (1·25000 per pound sterling)	1·990 62	15·625	0·446 429	224·000
Hong Kong	Hong Kong Dollar (16 per pound sterling)	0·155 517	200·000	5·714 29	17·500
Malaya (Singapore and Federation of Malaya) Sarawak British North Borneo	Dollar (8 571 428 57 per pound sterling, or 2 shillings 4 pence per Malayan Dollar)	0 290 299	107·143	3·061 22	32 666 7

WORLD COUNCIL OF CHURCHES.

The World Council of Churches was formally constituted on 23 Aug., 1948, at Amsterdam, by an assembly composed of 351 delegates representing 147 churches from 44 countries, which met from 22 Aug. to 2 Sept. The principal trends leading up to the World Council of Churches may be summarized as follows :—

(i) *Co-operation in overseas missionary work* of Protestant churches. The World Conference on Christian Missions, held at Edinburgh in 1910, was followed in 1921 by the establishment of the *International Missionary Council*. This Council held world conferences at Jerusalem in 1928 and at Tambaram (Madras) in 1938–39.

(ii) *The Faith and Order movement*, which seeks to study the outstanding differences of belief and practice separating Christian churches, was founded under the initiative of Charles Brent, Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church of the U.S.A. in the Philippines. This movement held world conferences at Lausanne in 1927 and Edinburgh in 1937.

(iii) *The Life and Work movement*, which promoted common Christian study and action with regard to the social, political and economic problems of the time, was founded largely under the leadership of Nathan Söderblom, Archbishop of Uppsala. World conferences were held at Stockholm in 1925 and at Oxford in 1937.

A provisional committee to prepare the setting up of a World Council was appointed at Utrecht, on 13 May, 1938, under the chairmanship of William Temple, then Archbishop of York.

Organization.—The Amsterdam Assembly adopted a budget of $363,000; of this sum $300,000 was basic income to be derived from the participating churches; $60,000 derived for the work of the Ecumenical Institute, from a donation by the Rockefeller Foundation; and a special donation of $3,000 for an enquiry into the work of women in the Church. A separate budget provided $176,660 for the administration of the Department for Inter-Church Aid.

The budget [illegible] whole-time staff of some 37 persons (including 7 whole-time an[illegible]; [illegible] workers in the Inter-Church Aid Department) operating from a main headquarters office at 17 route de Malagnou, Geneva, with regional offices in London (39, Doughty St., W.C.1) and New York (297 Fourth Avenue, New York 10, N.Y.).

The following departments were authorized :—

(*a*) a General Secretariat,

(*b*) the Commission on Faith and Order (which is, in the first instance, composed of the members of the Continuation Committee of the Edinburgh Conference of 1937),

(*c*) a Study Department to promote international and inter-church co-operation in Christian studies,

(*d*) a Department for Inter-Church Aid and Service to Refugees (including displaced persons).

(*e*) a Youth Department,

(*f*) the Churches' Commission on International Affairs (sponsored jointly with the International Missionary Council),

(*g*) the Ecumenical Institute (made possible by the Rockefeller Foundation),

(*h*) a Department of Finance and Business,

(*i*) a Department on Prisoners of War [illegible] existence an important aspect of the work of the Provisional [illegible],

(*j*) a Department of Information (including informative material for the participating churches and general press relations),

(*k*) a Commission on the Work of Women in the Church,

(*l*) a Secretary for Evangelism (to co-ordinate and advise the participating churches in their evangelistic work).

A Central Committee was appointed, in accordance with the Constitution, consisting of 90 members, with power to appoint its own Executive. It met at Chichester in July, 1949, and at Toronto in July, 1950.

The Assembly has no legislative power or authority over the participating churches, so that all its acts are of an advisory character, depending upon their acceptance by the member churches for implementation.

The officers of the World Council of Churches are as follows :—

PRESIDENCY.—*Hon. President :* Dr. John R. Mott. *Presidents :* Pasteur Dr. Marc Boegner; Archbishop of Canterbury (Dr. Geoffrey Fisher); Dr. T. C. Chao; Bishop G. Bromley Oxnam; Archbishop of Uppsala (Dr. Yngve Brilioth).

CENTRAL COMMITTEE.—*Chairman :* Bishop of Chichester (Dr. George Bell). *Vice-Chairman :* Dr. Franklin C. Fry (Lutheran Church in U.S.A.).

GENERAL SECRETARIAT.—*General Secretary :* Rev. W. A. Visser 't Hooft, D.D. *Associate General Secretaries :* Dr. R. Mackie (Reconstruction and Youth); Bishop Stephen Neill (Study and Evangelism); Rev. O. S. Tomkins (Faith and Order and Relations with Orthodox Churches); Dr. H. S. Leiper (Promotion); Dr. O. F. Nolde (International Affairs). *Heads of Departments :* F. Northam (Finance and Business); Rev. N. Ehrenström (Study);

Dr. H. Kraemer (Director of the Ecumenical Institute); Miss Jean Fraser (Youth); Rev. H. Hoekendijk (Evangelism).

MEMBER CHURCHES.—The following is a list of the 160 Member Churches :—

Australasia.—Methodist Church of Australasia.

Australia.—Chur[illegible] tralia and Tasmania; Congregational Union of Australia, Federal [illegible] of Christ in Australia; Presbyterian Church of Australia.

Austria.—Evangelische Kirche A.u.H.B. in Oesterreich (Evangelical Church of the Augsburg and Helvetic Confession).

[illegible] Chrétienne Missionnaire Belge; Union des Églises Évangéliques Protestantes de Belgique.

Brazil.—Igreja Metodista do Brasil; Igreja Crista Presbiteriana do Brasil; Synod of Evangelical Lutheran Churches.

Burma.—Burma Baptist Convention.

Canada.—Churches of Christ (Disciples); Church of England in Canada; Presbyterian Church in Canada; United Church of Canada; Yearly Meeting of the Society of Friends.

Ceylon.—Methodist Church of Ceylon.

China.—China Baptist Council; Chan[illegible] Chi Tu Chiao Hui (Church of Christ in China); Chung Hua Sheng Kung Hui (Anglican [illegible]); North China Kung Li Hui (Congregational Church).

Czechoslovakia.—Církev Československá Cirkev Evangelická (Evangelical Church of Czech Brethren), [illegible] Církev A.V. [illegible] Church in Slovakia, Augsburg Confession); Ref. Církev na Slovensku [illegible] Slovakia).

Denmark.—Baptist Union of Denmark; Den Evangelisklutherske Folkekirke i Danmark (Church of Denmark).

Egypt.—Coptic Orthodox Church; Patriarchate of Alexandria.

Estonia.—Eesti Ev. Lut. Usu Kiriku (Evangelical Lutheran Church in Estonia).

Ethiopia—Ethiopian Church

Finland.—[illegible] Church of Finland).

France.—É[illegible] Église Évangélique Luthérienne de France; Église Reformée d'Alsace et de Lorraine; Église Réformée de France.

Germany.—Altkatholische Kirche in Deutschland (Old Catholic Church), Evangelische Brüder-Unität (Moravian Church); Evangelische Kirche in Deutschland (Evangelical Church); Vereinigung der Deutschen Mennonitengemeinden (Mennonite Church).

Greece.—Church of Greece; Greek Evangelical Church.

Holland. [illegible] opsgezinde Societeit (General Mennonite Society); Evangelisch Lut[illegible] Lutheran Church); Hersteld Evangelisch Luthers Kerkgenoot[illegible] Kerk (Dutch Reformed [illegible] strantse Broederschap (Arminian Church); Unie van Baptisten (Union of Baptists); Bond van Vrije Evangelische Gemeenten in Nederland (Union of Free Evangelical Congregations).

Hungary.—A [illegible] Egyház (Lutheran Church of Hungary); A [illegible] ; Church of Hungary).

Lutheran Church of Iceland.

India.—Church of India, Burma and [illegible] of South India; Federation of Evangelical Lutheran Churches in India; [illegible] Church of Malabar; Orthodox Syrian Church of Malabar; United Church of Northern India.

Indonesia.—Dayak Evangelical Church; Gredja Kristen Djawi Wetan (East Java Church), Gredja Masehi Indjili di Minahassa (Church of Minahassa); Gredja Masehi Indjili di Timoer (Protestant Church of Timor), Hoeria Kristen Batak Protestant (Batak Church Sumatra); Molukse Protestantse Kerk (Church of the Moluccas); Protestantse Kerk in Indonesie (Protestant Church in Indonesia); Toradja Church (Church of Central Celebes); Church of Central Java.

Italy.—Chiesa Evangelica Metodista d'Italia (Evangelical Methodist Church); Chiesa Evangelica Valdese (Waldensian Church)

Japan.—Nippon Kirisuto Kyodan (Church of Christ); Nippon Sei Ko Kwai (Anglican Church in Japan).

Korea.—Korean Methodist Church; Presbyterian Church of Korea.

Lebanon.—*See* SYRIA.

Lithuania.—Lietuvos Ev. Reformatu Baznycia (Reformed Church of Lithuania).

Mexico [illegible]

New Zealand [illegible] of Christ in New Zealand; Baptist Union of New Zealand; Church of the Province of New Zealand (Church of England); Congregational Union of New Zealand; Methodist Church of New Zealand; Presbyterian Church of New Zealand.

Norway.—Norske Kirke (Church of Norway).

Palestine.—Greek Orthodox Patriarchate of Jerusalem.

Persia.—Evangelical Church in North Iran.

Philippine Islands.—United Church of Christ in the Philippines

Poland.—[illegible] Polish National Catholic Church.
Rumania.—[illegible], Evangelische Landeskirche A.B. (Evangelical Church, Augsburg Confession); Transylvanian Reformed Church.
Siam.—Church of Christ in Siam.
South Africa.—Church of the Province of South Africa; Congregational Union of South Africa; Methodist Church of South Africa; Ned. Herv. Kerk van Suid Afrika (in Transvaal); Nederduits Hervormde Kerk van Afrika; Presbyterian Church of South Afrika.
Spain.—Iglesia Evangelica Española.
Sweden.—Svenska Kyrkan (Church of Sweden); Svenska Missionsförbundet (Swedish Mission Covenant).
Switzerland.—Christkatholische Kirche der Schweiz (Old Catholic Church); Fédération des Églises Protestantes de la Suisse.
Syria.—Greek Orthodox Patriarchate of Antioch; Evangelical Synod of Syria and Lebanon.
Turkey.—Oecumenical Patriarchate of Constantinople
United Kingdom and Etre.—Baptist Union of Great Britain and Ireland; Baptist Union of Scotland; Baptist Union of Wales and Monmouthshire; Churches of Christ in Great Britain and Ireland; Church of England; Church of Ireland; Church of Scotland; Church in Wales; Congregational Union of [illegible] Wales; Congregational Union of Scotland; Episcopal Church in Scotland; [illegible], Methodist Church in Ireland; Presbyterian Church of [illegible], Presbyterian Church of Ireland; Presbyterian Church of Wales; United Free [illegible].
U.S.A.—African Methodist Episcopal Church; African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church; American Lutheran Church; Church of the Brethren; Colored Methodist Episcopal Church; Congregational Christian Churches of the U.S.A.; Danish Evangelical Lutheran Church of America, Augustana Evangelical Lutheran Church of North America; Evangelical and Reformed Church; Evangelical United Brethren Church; International Convention of Disciples of Christ; Methodist Church; Moravian Church in America (Northern Province); National Baptist Convention; Northern Baptist Convention; Polish National Catholic Church of America; Presbyterian Church in the U.S.; Presbyterian Church in the U.S.A.; Protestant Episcopal Church; Reformed Church in America; The Religious Society of Friends: Five Years [illegible] General Conference of the Society of Friends, Yearly Meeting of the [illegible] ends of Philadelphia and Vicinity; Romanian Orthodox Episcopate [illegible] Day Baptist General Conference; Syrian Antiochan Orthodox Church (Archdiocese of New York and North America); United [illegible] heran Church; United Lutheran Church in America; United Presbyterian [illegible] America.
West [illegible] Church of the West Indies.
Yu [illegible] Church of Yugoslavia; Reformed Christian Church of Yugoslavia.
Non-National Churches.—Church of the East and of the Assyrians; Salvation Army; Union of the Armenian Evangelical Churches in the Near East.

Books of Reference.

The Amsterdam series, *Man's Disorder and God's* [illegible] papers and reports produced at the Assembly:—I, The Universal Chu[illegible]. II, The Church's Witness to God's Design; III, The Church and the [illegible], The Church and the International Disorder. London, S.C.M. Press, 1948.
The First Assembly of the World Council of Churches: Official Report. London, 1948.
Official reports of the Faith and Order Conferences at Lausanne 1927 and Edinburgh 1937.
Official reports of the Life and Work Conferences at Stockholm 1925 and Oxford 1937.
Minutes of the Chichester Central Committee. Geneva, 1949.
Minutes of the Toronto Central Committee, Geneva, 1950.
The Ten Formative Years: 1938–48. Geneva, 1948.
Documents of the World Council. Geneva, 1948.
The Church, the Churches and the World Council of Churches. London, 1950.
Grubb (K. G.) and *Bingle* (E. J.) (ed.), World Christian Handbook. London, 1949.
Tomkins (O. S.), The Church in the Purpose of God. London, 1950.

ORGANIZATION FOR EUROPEAN ECONOMIC CO-OPERATION (O.E.E.C.).

On 5 June, 1947, the U.S. Secretary of State, Marshall, made a speech at Harvard University, in which he outlined the seriousness of the shortage of dollars for the economic situation of Europe, and suggested American assistance in the economic recovery, on the understanding that the European

countries reached some agreement about their requirements and the part they themselves would take in giving proper effect to the action of the U.S.

In consequence of this, a conference of European powers was held in Paris to discuss means for concerted action on these lines. O.E.E.C. was formed as a result of this conference.

At the same time, the U.S. Congress passed, on 2 April, 1948, the Foreign Assistance Act. Title I of the Act, called the Economic Co-operation Act of 1948, provides in Section 104 for the establishment of Economic Co-operation Administration.

Thus O.E.E.C. and E.C.A. are two separate bodies, the former an international and the latter a purely American organization, but they work to a common end and a functional link exists between them.

I. O.E.E.C.

An exploratory conference of the foreign ministers of the United Kingdom, France and the U.S.S.R. was held in Paris from 27 June to 3 July, 1947, when it broke down as M. Molotov maintained that an overall economic programme for Europe would infringe on national sovereignty and interfere with existing economic arrangements. Thereupon the United Kingdom and France invited all the European countries (with the exception of Spain) which desired to participate in a programme on the lines suggested in Mr. Marshall's speech. The invitation, issued on 4 July, was accepted by Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Eire, Greece, Iceland, Italy, Luxemburg, the Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Sweden, Switzerland and Turkey; it was declined by Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Finland, Hungary, Poland, Rumania and Yugoslavia.

The conference of the sixteen nations, willing to work the Marshall plan, began in Paris on 12 July, and set up the Committee of European Economic Co-operation (CEEC). On 22 Sept. the sixteen countries signed a report formulating an economic recovery programme which aimed at restoring European economy by the end of 1951 by (*a*) a strong production programme by each participant, (*b*) creation and maintenance of internal financial stability, (*c*) maximum mutual help between the participating countries, and (*d*) a solution of the problem of the European trading deficit with the American countries. The report calculated the size of the deficit for the 16 countries and their dependent territories at $22,440 million over the 4-year period, 1948–51.

A second report of the Secretary-General of the Committee of European Economic Co-operation issued on the 15 March, 1948, demonstrated the need for a permanent co-ordinating body. For this purpose, the 16 nations and the Anglo-American and French occupation zones of Germany signed a convention for European economic co-operation in Paris on 16 April, 1948; the U.K.–U.S. zone of the Free Territory of Trieste adhered to it in July, 1948. Since 31 Oct., 1949, Germany is represented in O.E.E.C. by the government of the Federal Republic. On 2 June, 1950, Canada and the United States accepted the invitation to associate themselves with the work of the Organization relating to the study of economic problems of common interest to and affecting the immediate future of the countries of Western Europe and North America.

Part I of the Convention deals with the general obligations which the 16 countries and the Anglo-American and French Zones of Germany have undertaken towards each other in the field of economic co-operation. They agree:—

(1) To work in close economic co-operation and to undertake the preparation and execution of the joint recovery programme;

(2) to develop production in overseas and metropolitan territories;
(3) to draw up programmes for production and exchange of commodities and services;
(4) to promote the maximum possible interchange of goods and services, and to continue efforts to achieve a multilateral system of payments, together with co-operation in relaxing restrictions on trade and payments;
(5) to strengthen their economic links and to continue their study of customs unions or analogous arrangements;
(6) to co-operate with other like-minded countries in reducing tariff barriers with a view to achieving a sound and balanced multilateral trading system in accordance with the principles of the Havana charter;
(7) to achieve and maintain stability of currency and internal finance;
(8) to make full use of available man-power and to endeavour to provide full employment for their own people;
(9) to furnish the new organization with all the information it may request of them.

Part II contains the constitution of the permanent organization.

The organization may make decisions for implementation by its members; it may enter into agreements with its members, non-member countries, the United Nations and other international organisations; and it may make recommendations to the United States Government and other governments.

Decisions of the organization will be taken by mutual agreement of all members (unless otherwise decided), and the abstention of any one of them declaring himself not to be interested in any subject under discussion shall not invalidate decisions.

The machinery of organization will consist of :—

A *Council*, on which all the members will be represented and which will be responsible for all policy decisions;

an *Executive Committee* of seven members designated annually by the Council to which the committee will be responsible. Any member state not represented on the Council may take part in its work on any subject of particular interest to it;

the *Secretariat*, which will be selected by the secretary-general, who, in turn, will be appointed by the Council. The secretariat personnel will have international status, owing allegiance to the organization and not to individual governments,

a number of *ad hoc* committees.

The organization will establish relations with the United Nations, its principal organs and specialized agencies, and it may also maintain relations with other international bodies.

Chairman of the Council (1950–51).—Dirk U. Stikker (Netherlands).
Chairman of the Executive Committee.—Sir Edmund Hall Patch (U.K.).
Members of the Executive Committee.—Belgium, Denmark, France, Germany, Irish Republic, Italy, United Kingdom. *Rapporteur Général.*—Turkey.
Consultative Group of Ministers.—This is formed of the members of the Executive Committee meeting at ministerial level under the chairmanship of the President of the Council.
Secretary-General.—M. Marjolin (France).
Headquarters.—Château de la Muette, 2 rue André Pascal, Paris XVI.

The functions of the O.E.E.C. since its inception in 1947 have been essentially twofold: on the one hand to develop co-operation between member countries, and on the other to assist the United States Government in carrying out its programme of aid to Europe. In 1948 the main emphasis was on the increase of production, in 1949 on internal financial stability, and in 1950 on European co-operation in the liberalization of trade and payments. Towards the end of 1950, studies were undertaken with the object of deciding what raw material shortages were likely to occur as a result of the changed world situation, and what action could be taken, jointly or individually, to minimize their effects.

The main activities of O.E.E.C. during the last three years may be summarized as follows:

Annual Programmes and Reports—Distribution of Aid.—Programmes have been drawn up each year with the object of indicating to E.C.A. the require-

ments of Member Countries as a whole and suggesting ways of distributing among them the total aid voted by the United States Congress. Proposals for division of aid were made by O.E.E.C. for the years 1948–49 and 1949–50. For the first part of 1950–51, the aid voted by Congress was divided in [illegible] the same proportions as that for 1949–50. Beginning Jan., 1[illegible] [illegible]ganization has published yearly reports on European Recovery.

Intra-European Payments.—During each of the first two years, agreements for Intra-European Payments were signed under which creditor countries granted certain drawing rights in their own currency to debtor countries. To the extent that these rights were used by the debtors, the creditors received dollars from E.C.A. In July 1950, a further step was taken when the Second Payments Agreement was replaced by the European Payments Union (E.P.U.) providing for a relatively automatic system for the settlement of balances whereby members are able to use their current surpluses in any one currency for settlement of current deficits in any other currency. A general clearing takes place periodically leaving each country in a net position either of creditor or debtor vis-à-vis the Union.

Liberalization of Trade.—During 1949 the Organization decided that member countries should take the necessary steps for the progressive elimination of quantitative import restrictions between one another, in order to achieve as complete a liberalization of intra-European trade as possible by 1951.

Plans for Economic Integration. In July 1950 three plans were submitted to the Organization by the Netherlands, Italy and France. Their object is to achieve integration of Europe in economy, *e.g.*, elimination of quantitative restrictions, tariffs and other impediments to trade. The Organization decided to undertake studies in this respect and to examine implications of integration in the main sectors of European economy (coal, steel, etc.).

Co-ordination of Investments and International Investments.—The Organization has endeavoured to determine how far and by what means it would be possible to influence investments so as to make the best use of the resources of member countries. Furthermore, the Organization is studying the conditions and regulations governing foreign investment in member countries and their overseas territories, particularly ways and means of promoting American investment and intra-European investment.

Internal Financial Stability.—A first report, based on member countries' indications as to their internal financial position, was prepared in 1949 showing that on the whole a fair measure of stability had been attained by all countries. A second report, published in Aug., 1950, analyses particularly the consequences of devaluation and the implications of diminishing American aid.

Dollar Problem.—While less urgent than in 1948, the balance of payments problem vis-à-vis third countries, and especially North America, still remains one of the main problems confronting the Organization. The O.E.E.C. is studying ways and means of earning dollars in the United States and in third countries as well as of reducing dollar expenditure.

Productivity and Manpower.—In view of the importance of increasing productivity in Europe, a number of technical missions of European experts to the United States and of American experts to Europe have been organized. In the field of manpower, special attention is given to free movement of labour in Europe and to overseas emigration.

Raw Materials.—All the problems and activities mentioned above were overshadowed by the end of 1950 by the necessity, arising from the international situation, of taking appropriate measures to forestall rising prices [illegible] raw materials. In Dec., 1950, the O.E.E.C. decided to keep [illegible] review the raw materials situation in order to ensure an equitable distribution in the common interest of those raw materials which are scarce.

II. E.C.A.

The Economic Co-operation Act of 1948 was passed by the United States Congress on 2 April, 1948, and signed by the President on 3 April, 1948. In April, 1949, Congress amended the original Act; and in 1950 further amendments were made. The following sums have been authorized for carrying out activities under the Economic Co-operation Act of 1948, as amended:—$4,003,000, April, 1948–April, 1949; $1,150,000, April, 1949–June, 1949; $4,280,000, June, 1949–June, 1950; $2,700,000, June, 1950–June, 1951.

The purpose of the Economic Co-operation Act of 1948 is to aid the participating countries through their individual efforts to become independent of extraordinary outside economic assistance within the period of operations (under the Act) by:—

(1) Promoting industrial and agricultural production in the participating countries;

(2) furthering the restoration or maintenance of the soundness of European currencies, budgets and finances;

(3) facilitating and stimulating the growth of international trade of participating countries with one another and with other countries by appropriate measures, including reduction of barriers which may hamper such trade.

The programme is to terminate on 30 June, 1952, or upon the date of the passage of a concurrent resolution by the two Houses of Congress.

The Administrator is to terminate the provision of assistance to any participating country when that country is not adhering to the terms of its agreement with the U.S., or is diverting assistance to purposes not specified in the Act or if, because of changed conditions, assistance is no longer consistent with the national interest of the U.S.

An *Economic Co-operation Administration* has been established, which is headed by an Administrator, appointed by the President with the advice and consent of the Senate and responsible to him. He is a member of the National Advisory Council on International Monetary and Financial Problems (set up under the Bretton Woods Agreement Act).

The Administrator was authorized, with the approval of the President, to create a corporation with such powers as he may deem necessary for it to fulfil its functions. However, no such corporation has been formed.

The Administrator was to: (1) review the requirement[illegible] of the countries for assistance; (2) formulate [illegible] projects submitted to him [illegible] of such programmes; (4) terminate provision of assistance in circumstances described above.

A *Public Advisory Board* with the Administrator as chairman, with not more than twelve other members, citizens of the U.S., advise the administrator on general or basic policy matters

A *U.S. Special Representative in Europe*, appointed by the President, is the representative of the Administrator in Europe, and also the chief U.S. representative on any organization which the participating countries may set up to further a joint programme of European recovery.

For assuring within each country the performance of economic recovery measures, special U.S. missions have been established in each participating country under a chief appointed by the President.

The Administrator may furnish to participating countries commodities which he deems to be required; they are to be procured from any available sources including U.S. Government stocks. 50% of gross tonnage of commodities procured within the U.S. are to be transported abroad in U.S. vessels. The Administrator may provide assistance for any [illegible] country, either through grants, or upon cash payments, or on terms of credit, [illegible] terms, including payment by transfer to the U.S. of materials which it needs. The Administrator is to allocate funds for the purpose of extending credits to the Export-Import Bank, which shall adminster the credits on terms he specifies.

Measures for protection of the U.S. economy include the provision that the burden on the American taxpayer shall be minimized by reducing the amount of dollar purchases by the participating countries to the greatest extent possible, consistent with maintaining an adequate supply of the essentials for the functioning of their economies and for their co -

tinued recovery. Export of a commodity to a non-participating country, wholly or partly in Europe, is not to be authorized if the supply of that commodity is not sufficient to fulfil the requirements of the participating countries, unless such export is otherwise in the national interest of the U.S.

Multilateral pledges to use all their efforts to accomplish a joint recovery programme based upon self-help and mutual co-operation were embodied in the O.E.E.C. report signed at Paris on 22 Sept., 1947. The provision of assistance under the Act is contingent upon the continuous effort of the participating countries to accomplish a joint recovery programme through multilateral undertakings and the establishment of a continuing organization for this purpose.

In addition to continued co-operation of the participating countries, each country was required to conclude an agreement with the U.S. under which it agreed to :—

(1) [illegible] to the Administrator, for ap[illegible] [illegible] antial part with assistance furnished under the Act, which projects, whenever practicable, shall include projects for increased production of coal, steel, transportation facilities and food;

(2) take financial and monetary measures necessary to stabilize currency and restore confidence in its monetary system;

(3) co-operate with other participating countries in facilitating and stimulating an increasing exchange of goods and services, and in reducing barriers to trade;

(4) take measures to locate and identify and put to appropriate use in furtherance of the aid programme assets and earnings therefrom which belong to the citizens of such country and which are situated within the U.S. or its territories;

(5) facilitate the transfer to U.S. by sale or exchange, or barter, or otherwise, of materials required by the U.S. for stockpiling, if available, after regard to reasonable requirements for domestic use;

(6) a deposit in the local currency [illegible] account, to be equal in value to the goods and services received [illegible] Act. This special account to be used for purposes of securing internal financial and monetary stability, and the stimulation of production, as agreed by the country and the Administrator;

(7) publish full reports on the operations under the agreement at least every three months,

(8) furnish relevant information which would be of assistance to the U.S. in determining the nature and scope of operations;

(9) negotiate agreements for U.S. purchases of commodities and materials which are required by the U.S. as a result of deficiencies in its own resources,

(10) submit to the International Court of Justice, or other tribunal, cases involving compensation of a U.S. national because of governmental measures affecting his property rights.

The Economic Co-operation Administration, in addition to furnishing aid to European countries, has also furnished economic assistance under the China Aid Acts of 1948 and 1949, and the Far Eastern Economic Assistance Acts, 1949–50 and 1950–51.

Administrator.—William C. Foster, former Under Secretary of Commerce and Deputy to Paul G. Hoffman, the first Administrator (appointed 25 Sept., 1950).

U.S. Special Representative in Europe.—Milton Katz, former Professor of Administrative Law at Harvard University and Deputy to Averell Harriman, the first Special Representative (appointed 1 July, 1950).

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BRUSSELS TREATY ORGANIZATION.

The project of a political association of the democracies of Western Europe was put forward by General Smuts, Prime Minister of the Union of South Africa, in an address to the Empire Parliamentary Association on 25 Nov., 1943. It was taken up by Mr. Eden, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, in the House of Commons on 2 Aug., 1944. He and, subsequently, his successor, Mr. Bevin, made it clear that the political and economic alignment of the European democracies did not establish a 'western bloc' directed against the Soviet Union, and in Dec., 1945, Marshal Stalin accepted this assurance on behalf of the Soviet Union.

A closer union of the Western European countries has been prepared by the following agreements :—

The *Anglo-French Treaty*, signed at Dunkirk on 4 March, 1947, cemented the long-standing friendship between the two countries in a formal alliance providing for mutual defence against any renewal of German aggression and for consultation on economic matters to promote the prosperity and economic security of both countries.

An *Anglo-French Economic Committee* was set up by agreement between the two governments in Sept., 1946, to hold periodic reviews of the balance of trade and payments between the franc and sterling areas and to co-ordinate the reconstruction plans of the two countries.

The *Benelux Customs Union* between Belgium, the Netherlands and Luxemburg, for which a convention had been concluded in London on 5 Sept., 1944, came formally into existence with the exchange of ratifications on 29 Oct., 1947; a common customs tariff came into force on 1 Jan., 1948.

The *Franco-Italian Customs Union*, the scope of which was defined in a protocol signed at Turin on 20 March, 1948. A treaty foreseeing an eventual customs and economic union between France and Italy, was signed in Paris on 26 March, 1949.

Colonial Co-operation. Following talks between experts of the French Ministry of Colonies and the United Kingdom Colonial Office in Nov., 1945, arrangements were made for exchanges of views on a wide range of administrative and technical problems between the colonial authorities of the two countries in Africa. These discussions were later extended to include Belgium and Portugal. In the spring of 1947 a programme of technical conferences concerned with public health and medical work, labour matters, [illegible] problems and communications, was drawn up covering a period up to 1950.

In the Caribbean area constant co-operation is secured through the work of the *Caribbean Commission*, on which the United Kingdom, France and the Netherlands are represented, together with the U.S.A.

European Economic Co-operation (see above, p. 25).

After the conference of diplomatic representatives of the United Kingdom, France, the Netherlands, Belgium and Luxemburg, which met in Brussels from 4 to 12 March, 1948, a fifty-year treaty 'for collaboration in economic, social and cultural matters and for collective self-defence' was signed by the five Foreign Ministers in Brussels on 17 March (Cmd. 7367).

The general aims of the treaty are defined in the preamble as :—

'To reaffirm their faith in fundamental human rights, in the dignity and worth of the human person and in the other ideals proclaimed in the Charter of the United Nations;

'To fortify and preserve the principles of democracy, personal freedom and political liberty, the constitutional traditions and the rule of law, which are their common heritage:

'To strengthen, with these aims in view, the economic, social and cultural ties by which they are already united;

'To co-operate loyally and to co-ordinate their efforts to create in western Europe a firm basis for European economic recovery;

'To afford assistance to each other, in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations, in maintaining international peace and security and in resisting any policy of aggression;

'To associate progressively, in the pursuance of these aims, other States inspired by the same ideals and animated by the like determination.'

The first three articles provide for united action in the economic, social and cultural domains. Economic policies are to be more closely aligned by the co-ordination of production and the development of commercial exchanges. Combined efforts are to be made to improve social conditions, notably by raising the standard of living, and by developing social services on corresponding lines. Consultations are to take place with the object of achieving the earliest possible application of recommendations of 'immediate practical interest' relating to social matters adopted with their approval in specialized agencies. Cultural exchanges will be promoted. The economic co-operation shall not duplicate or prejudice the work of other economic bodies in which the Parties are interested (*e.g.*, the European Recovery Programme and the U.N. Economic Commission for Europe), but shall on the contrary assist the work of those organizations.

Article IV provides that: 'If any of the [illegible] States should be the object of an armed attack in Europe, the other high [illegible] ll, in accordance with the provisions of Article 51 of the Charter of the [illegible] the party so attacked all the military and other aid and assistance in their power.' (Article 51 of the Charter upholds the right of individual or collective self-defence if an armed attack occurs against a member of the United Nations until the Security Council has taken the measures necessary to restore peace and security.)

Article V states that all such measures shall be immediately reported to the Security Council, and that the Treaty does not prejudice in any way the obligations of the contracting parties under the United Nations Charter.

In Article VI the contracting parties undertake not to conclude any alliance or participate in any coalition directed against any other of the five countries.

Article VII provides for the creation of a Consultative Council, so organized that it can exercise its functions continuously, which will provide means of consultation on all the questions dealt with in the Treaty and which may also be convened immediately at the request of any of the participants 'to permit the high contracting parties to consult with regard to any situation which may constitute a threat to peace, in whatever area this threat should arise; with regard to the attitude to be adopted and the steps to be taken in case of a renewal by Germany of an aggressive policy; or with regard to any situation constituting a danger to economic stability.'

According to Article VIII, all disputes among the five countries are to be settled either by conciliation or by submission to the International Court of Justice.

Article IX provides that any other state may, by agreement between the signatories, be invited to accede to the treaty.

As a result of this treaty the following organization has been set up :—

1. *The Consultative Council,* composed of the five Foreign Ministers, to meet at least once every three months. The Council is the supreme authority of the organization

2. *The Permanent Commission,* composed of the heads of the four diplomatic missions in London and a United Kingdom representative, to meet at least once a week and act for the Consultative Council when this is not in session.

The Consultative Council and the Permanent Commission are assisted by a Secretariat-General.

Headquarters.—2 Eaton Place, London, S.W.1.
Secretary-General.—E. Star Busmann (Netherlands).

3. *Organization of Defence.*—On 20 Dec., 1950, the Consultative Council decided to merge the Western Union defence organization with the unified North Atlantic Treaty command under General Eisenhower.

4. *The Economic and Financial Organization.*—Conferences of the Finance Ministers are held when necessary, and an Economic and Finance Committee has been set up to study the economic and financial

problems which arise between the five countries, especially from the point of view of defence.

5. *The Cultural and Social Organization*, consisting of the Cultural Committee, the Social Committee, the Public Health Committee and the War Pensions Committee. These committees have appointed permanent or temporary sub-committees, to deal, *e.g.*, with social security, man-power, migration, youth questions, etc.

COUNCIL OF EUROPE.

The Consultative Council of the Brussels Treaty Organization [illegible] in Jan., 1949, to establish a Council of Europe, consisting of a *Committee of Ministers* and a *Consultative Assembly*. This was set up on 5 May, 1949, by the Foreign Ministers of Belgium, Denmark, France, the Irish Republic, Italy, Luxemburg, the Netherlands, Norway, Sweden and the United Kingdom. On 9 Aug., 1949, Turkey and Greece joined the Council; on 7 March, 1950, Iceland; on 13 May, 1950, the Saar; on 13 July, 1950, the German Federal Republic, the last two as associate members.

The Statute of the Council of Europe (Cmd. 7686, Misc. No. 7, 1949) consists of a preamble and 42 articles.

Aim of Council.—ARTICLE 1.—(*a*) The aim of the Council of Europe is [illegible] unity between its members [illegible] ideals and [illegible] their [illegible] progress. [illegible] e pursu [illegible] estions of common concern and by [illegible] legal, and administrativ [illegible] rights and fundamental freedoms. (*c*) Participation in the Council of Europe shall not affect the collaboration of its members in the work of the United Nations and of other international [illegible] which they are parties. (*d*) Matters relating to national defence do [illegible] of the Council of Europe.

Membership.—ARTICLE 3.—Every member of the Council of Europe must accept the principles of the rule of law and of the enjoyment by all persons within its jurisdiction of human rights and fundamental freedoms, and collaborate sincerely and effectively in the realization of the aim of the Council. ARTICLE 4.—Any European state, which is deemed to be able and willing to fulfil the provisions of Article 3, may be invited to become a member of the Council of Europe by the Committee of Ministers. ARTICLE 5.—In special circumstances, a European country, which is deemed to be able and willing to fulfil the provisions of Article 3, may be invited by the Committee of Ministers to become an Associate Member of the Council of Europe. An Associate Member shall be entitled to be represented in the Consultative Assembly only.

Members may withdraw (Article 7) or be suspended (Articles 8, 9) from the Council

General.—ARTICLE 10.—The organs of the Council of Europe are: (i) the Committee of Ministers; (ii) the Consultative Assembly. Both these organs shall be served by the Secretariat of the Council of Europe.

ARTICLE 11.—The seat of the Council of Europe [illegible]

ARTICLE 12.—The official languages of the Coun [illegible] e English and French.

Committee of Ministers.—ARTICLE 13.—The Committee of Ministers is the organ which acts on behalf of the Council of Europe. ARTICLE 14.—Each member shall be entitled to one representative on the Committee of Ministers and each representative shall be entitled to one vote. Representatives on the Committee shall be the Ministers for Foreign Affairs.

ARTICLE 20.—(*a*) Resolutions of the Committee of Ministers relating to the following important matters—namely: (i) aims of Council; (ii) reports of activities; (iii) publicity; (iv) meeting place of Assembly; (v) organization; and (vi) any other question which the Committee may, by a resolution passed under (*d*) below, decide should be subject to a unanimous vote on account of [illegible] the unanimous vote of the representatives casting a vote, and of a [illegible] of the representatives entitled to sit on the Committee.

(*b*) Questions arising under the rules of procedure or under the financial and administrative [illegible] e decided by a simple majority vote of the representatives entitled to sit

(*c*) Resolutions of the Committee under Articles 4 and 5 require a two-thirds majority of all the representatives entitled to sit on the Committee.

(*d*) All other resolutions of the Committee, including the adoption of the budget, of rules of procedure and of financial and administrative regulations, of recommendations for the amendment of articles of this Statute, require a two-thirds majority of the representatives casting a vote and of a majority of the representatives entitled to sit on the Committee.

The Consultative Assembly.—ARTICLE 22.—The Consultative Assembly is the deliberative organ of the Council of Europe. It shall debate matters within its competence under this Statute and present its conclusions, in the form of recommendations, to the Committee of Ministers.

ARTICLE 23.—(*a*) The Consultative Assembly shall discuss, and may make recommendations upon, any matter within the aim and scope of the Council of Europe, which (i) is referred to it by the Committee of Ministers with a request for its opinion, or (ii) has been approved by the Committee for inclusion in the agenda of the Assembly on the proposal of the latter. (*b*) [illegible] regard to the work of other European [illegible] in which some or all of the members of the Council are [illegible] shall decide, in case of doubt, whether any question raised in the course of the Session is within the agenda of the Assembly approved under (*a*) above.

ARTICLE 25.—(*a*) The Consultative Assembly shall consist of representatives of each member appointed in such a manner as the government of that member shall decide. Each representative must be a national of the member whom he represents, but shall not at the same time be a member of the Committee of Ministers. (*b*) No representative shall be deprived of his position as such during a session of the Assembly without the agreement of the Assembly. (*c*) Each representative may have a substitute who may, in the absence of the representative, sit, speak, and vote in his place. The provisions of paragraph (*a*) above apply to the appointment of substitutes.

ARTICLE 26.—The following states, on becoming members, shall be entitled to the number of representatives given below:—Belgium 6, Denmark 4, France 18, Irish Republic 4, Italy 18, Luxemburg 3, Netherlands 6, Norway 4, Sweden 6, United Kingdom 18. [On joining the Council Turkey was allotted 8, Greece 6, Iceland 3, the Saar 3, Germany 18 seats.]

ARTICLE 32.—The Consultative Assembly shall meet in ordinary session once a year, the date and duration of which shall be determined by the Assembly so as to avoid so far as possible overlapping with parliamentary sessions of members and with sessions of the General Assembly of the United Nations. In no circumstances shall the duration of an ordinary session exceed one month unless both the Assembly and the Committee of Ministers concur.

ARTICLE 34.—The Committee of Ministers may convoke an extraordinary session of the Consultative Assembly at such time and place as the Committee, with the concurrence of the President of the Assembly, shall decide.

Secretariat.—ARTICLE 36.—(*a*) The Secretariat shall consist of a Secretary-General, a Deputy Secretary-General and such other staff as may be [illegible] The Secretary-General and Deputy Secretary-General shall be appointed by [illegible] Assembly on the recommendation of the Committee of Ministers. (*c*) The remaining staff of the Secretariat shall be appointed by the Secretary-General, in accordance with the administrative regulations. (*d*) No member of the Secretariat shall hold any salaried office from any government or be a member of the Consultative Assembly or of any national legislature or engage in any occupation incompatible with his duties.

The Statute came into force on 3 Aug., 1949.

The first meeting of the Consultative Assembly took place at Strasbourg from 10 Aug. to 8 Sept., 1949; the second session from 7 to 20 Aug. and 17 to 24 Nov., 1950. Both times, Paul-Henri Spaak (Belgium) was elected President of the Assembly. The Assembly has set up 6 committees and a Standing Committee to preserve its existence between sessions. In addition, a Joint Committee was set up in 1950 to facilitate the relations between the two organs of the Council of Europe and to co-ordinate their activities. This is composed of 5 representatives of the Committee of Ministers and 7 representatives of the Consultative Assembly, including its President, who is also chairman of the committee.

Secretariat General.—Place Lenôtre, Strasbourg.
Secretary-General.—Jacques Camillo Paris.

A treaty setting up a European coal and steel community was signed in Paris on 18 April, 1951, by Belgium, France, Germany, Italy, Luxemburg and the Netherlands.

NORTH ATLANTIC TREATY ORGANIZATION (N.A.T.O.).

On 29 April, 1948, the Canadian Secretary of State for External Affairs broached the idea of a 'security league' of the free nations, in extension of the Brussels Treaty, the signing of which had already been accompanied by speeches of President Truman, Mr. Mackenzie King and Mr. Bevin favouring a wider scope of collective security system. The United States Senate, on 11 June, recommended 'the association of the United States with such regional and other collective arrangements as are based on continuous self-help and mutual aid, and as affect its [illegible]' Detailed proposals were subsequently worked out between [illegible] Treaty powers, the United States and Canada.

On 4 April, 1949, the foreign ministers of Belgium, Canada, Denmark, France, Iceland, Italy, [illegible] Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, the United Kingdom and t[illegible] met in Washington and signed the following pact:

Preamble.—The parties to this treaty reaffirm their faith in the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations and their desire to live in peace with all peoples and all [illegible] determined to safeguard the freedom, [illegible], and civilization [illegible] on the principles of democracy, [illegible]; and the rule of law. They seek to promote stability and well-being in the North Atlantic area. They are resolved to unite their efforts for collective defence for the preservation of peace and security. They therefore agree to this North Atlantic Treaty.

Article 1.—The parties undertake, as set forth in the Charter of the United Nations, to settle any international disputes in which they may be involved by peaceful means in such a manner that international peace and security and justice are not endangered, and to refrain in their international relations from the threat or use of force in any manner inconsistent with the purposes of the United Nations.

Article 2.—The parties will contribute toward the further development of peaceful and friendly international relations by strengthening their free institutions, by bringing about a [illegible] ples upon which these institutions are founded, and by [illegible] id well-being. They will seek to eliminate conflict in their [illegible] will encourage economic collaboration between any or all of them.

Article 3.—In order more effectively to achieve the objectives of this treaty, the parties, separately and jointly, by means of continuous and effective self-help and mutual aid, will maintain and develop their individual and collective capacity to resist armed attack.

Article 4.—The parties will consult together whenever, in the opinion of any of them, the territorial integrity, political independence, or security of any of the parties is threatened.

Article 5. [illegible] an armed attack against one or more of them in Europe or North [illegible] an attack against them all and consequently they agree that, if such an armed attack occurs, each of them, in exercise of the right of individual or collective self-defence recognized by Article 51 of the Charter of the United Nations, will assist the party or parties so attacked by taking forthwith, individually and in concert with the other parties, such action as it deems necessary, including the use of armed force, to restore and maintain the security of the North Atlantic area. Any such armed attack and all measures taken as a result thereof shall immediately be reported to the Security Council. Such measures shall be terminated when the Security Council has taken the measures necessary to restore and maintain international peace and security.

Article 6.—For the purpose of Article 5 an armed attack on one or more of the parties is deemed to include an armed attack on the territory of any of the parties in Europe or North America, on the Algerian Departments of France, on the occupation forces of any party in Europe, on the islands under the jurisdiction of any party in the North Atlantic area north of the Tropic of Cancer or on the vessels or aircraft in this area of any of the parties.

Article 7.—This treaty does not affect, and shall not be interpreted as affecting, in any way [illegible] obligations under the Charter of the parties which are members of the United [illegible], or the primary responsibility of the Security Council for the maintenance of international peace and security.

Article 8.—Each party declares that none of the international engagements now in force between it and any other of the parties or any third state is in conflict with the provisions of this treaty, and undertakes not to enter into any international engagement in conflict with this treaty.

Article 9.—The parties hereby establish a Council, on which each of them shall be represented, to consider matters concerning the implementation of this treaty. The

Council shall be so organized as to be able to meet promptly at any time. The Council shall set up subsidiary bodies as may be necessary; in particular it shall establish immediately a defence committee which shall recommend measures for the implementation of Articles 3 and 5.

Article 10.—The parties may, by unanimous agreement, invite any other European state in a position to further the principles of this treaty and to contribute to the security of the North Atlantic area to accede to this treaty. Any state so invited may become a party to the treaty by depositing its instrument of accession with the government of the United States of America. The government of the United States of America will inform each of the parties of the deposit of each such instrument of accession.

Article 11.—This treaty shall be ratified and its provisions carried out by the parties in accordance with their respective constitutional processes. The instruments of ratification shall be deposited as soon as possible with the [illegible] of the United States of America, which will notify all the [illegible] of [illegible]. The treaty shall enter into force between the states which [illegible] as soon as the ratifications of the majority of the signatories [illegible] tifications of Belgium, Canada, France, Luxemburg, the Netherlands, the [illegible] and the United States, have been deposited and shall have come into effect with respect to other states on the date of the deposit of their ratifications.

Article 12.—After the treaty has been in force for 10 years, or at any time thereafter, the parties shall, if any of them so requests, consult together for the purpose of reviewing the treaty, having regard for the factors then affecting peace and security in the North Atlantic area, including the development of universal as well as regional arrangements under the Charter of the United Nations for the maintenance of international peace and security.

Article 13.—After the treaty has been in force for 20 years, any party may cease to be a party one year after its notice [illegible] United States of America, which will inform the [illegible] of each notice of denunciation.

Article 14.—This treaty, of which the English and French texts are equally authentic, shall be deposited in the archives [illegible] of the United States of America. Duly certified copies thereof will be [illegible] government to the governments of the other signatories.

The treaty came into force on 24 Aug., 1949. *See* map in THE STATESMAN'S YEAR-BOOK, 1950.

The North Atlantic Council, at its first meetings at Washington in Sept. and Nov., 1949, set up (1) a Defence Committee, consisting of the Ministers of Defence; (2) a Military Committee of military advisers; (3) a Standing Group, a subcommittee of (2), composed of representatives of Great Britain, France and the U.S.A., functioning continuously in Washington; (4) five regional planning [illegible] North European, West European, South European–Western [illegible] Canadian–U.S., North Atlantic Ocean; (5) a Military Production and Supply Board; (6) a Defence Financial and Economic Committee.

In May, 1950, the Council set up a permanent body of Council Deputies which represents the Council in all its functions and acts as co-ordinating authority between the military, production and financial sides of NATO. It also established a North Atlantic Planning Board for Ocean Shipping. In Dec., 1950, the Council approved the establishment of an integrated force for the defence of Western Europe under a Supreme Headquarters Allied Powers Europe (SHAPE) and General Eisenhower was appointed Supreme Allied Commander Europe. It was stated that SHAPE and such subordinate regional commands as might be established later would gradually take over the functions of the three European Regional Planning Groups. At the same time the Military Production and Supply Board was replaced by a Defence Production Board.

The *Council*, the principal body of the organization, 'charged with the responsibility of considering all matters concerning the implementation of the provisions of the Treaty,' is composed of the 12 Foreign Ministers of the member countries, or their representatives, and meets in ordinary session annually and 'at such other times as may be deemed desirable by the majority of the parties.' Chairmanship goes to each party, in alphabetical order, for one year, beginning with the United States.

The Council Deputies consist of a high-ranking official from each member-

Government, with a permanent chairman (Mr. Charles Spofford, U.S.A.) and a full-time staff. Their functions are to act on behalf of the Council between sessions and to serve as a central co-ordinating body for the work of the various NATO organs. Their headquarters are in London (14 Belgrave Square, S.W.1).

The *Defence Committee*, composed of the 12 Defence Ministers and their representatives, meets annually and at other times as necessary. Its terms of reference are to recommend measures for the implementation of Articles 3 and 5 of the Treaty, in accordance with the general policy guidance given by the Council. Chairmanship rotates annually, beginning with the United States.

The *Military Committee* is composed of the Chiefs of Staff or their representatives. (Iceland, having no military establishment, may be represented by a civilian.) It meets normally in W[illegible] Its terms of reference are: to provide general policy guidance [illegible] nature to its Standing Group; to advise the Defence Committee and other agencies on military matters; and to recommend to the Defence Committee military measures for the unified defence of the North Atlantic area. The *Standing Group*, a sub-committee of the Military Committee which functions continuously in Washington, is composed of one representative each of the United Kingdom, France and the United States. A *Permanent Military* [illegible] in Washington, composed of one representative of each member country, provides the Standing Group with the advice and help of the remaining NATO countries without the necessity of calling frequent meetings of the full Military Committee.

The *Defence Production Board* (which in Dec., 1950, replaced the Military Production and Supply Board) was set up to augment and expedite the production of defence equipment by the NATO Powers. It is composed [illegible] om each member state and has a full-time staff [illegible] of North Atlantic Defence Production (Mr. W[illegible] R. H[illegible], U.S.A.). Its headquarters are in London.

The *Defence Financial and Economic Committee*, which advises the Council on the financial and economic aspects of defence measures, is composed of representatives at a ministerial or similarly high level from each member country. It has equal status with the Defence Committee and reports direct to the Council. Its secretariat and working staff are located in London; the Committee itself meets when and where required.

The *North Atlantic Planning Board for Ocean Shipping*, set up in May, 1950, is concerned with planning the joint control and allocation of merchant shipping for defence purposes.

The Western Union (Brussels Treaty) defence organization, which served as a forerunner of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, is now being largely absorbed into NATO.

Military aid is provided by the United States to the other North Atlantic Treaty signatories through the U.S. Mutual Defence Assistance Acts of 1949 and 1950. Bilateral mutual defence assistance [illegible] based upon the North Atlantic Treaty were concluded on 27 Jan., 1950, between the United States and Belgium, Denmark, France, Italy, the Netherlands, Luxemburg, Norway and the United Kingdom.

North Atlantic Treaty. Cmd. 7789. H.M.S.O., 1949.
Collective Defence under the Brussels and North Atlantic Treaties. H.M.S.O., 1950.

ORGANIZATION OF AMERICAN STATES.

On 14 April, 1890, representatives of the [illegible] Washington at the First International Co[illegible] established an 'International Bureau of the American Republics,' which later became the Pan American Union. This international organization's object was to foster mutual understanding and co-operation between the nations of the Western Hemisphere. Since that time, successive Pan American conferences have greatly broadened the scope of work of the Pan American Union, new specialized inter-American agencies have been created, and it gradually became evident that the effective operation of the full-grown inter-American system called for greater integration.

This led to the adoption on 30 April, 1948, by the Ninth International Conference of American States, at Bogotá, Colombia, of the Charter of the Organization of American States. This co-ordinated the work of all the former independent official entities in the inter-American field and defined their mutual relationships. The Organization of American States serves the cause of the United Nations as a regional agency devoted to the pacific settlement of disputes in the Western Hemisphere and to the promotion of inter-American understanding.

MEMBERSHIP.—The 21 American republics are members of the Organization, on a basis of absolute equality. Each country has one vote in the Council of the Organization. The list of member countries is as follows :—

Argentina	Cuba	Honduras	United States
Bolivia	Dominican Republic	Mexico	Uruguay
Brazil	Ecuador	Nicaragua	Venezuela
Chile	El Salvador	Panama	
Colombia	Guatemala	Paraguay	
Costa Rica	Haiti	Peru	

ORGANS.—The Organization of American States accomplishes its purposes by means of :—

(*a*) The *Inter-American Conference*, meeting every five years, at which representatives of the member governments decide matters pertaining to their relationships and to the general action and policy of the Organization.

(*b*) The *Meeting of Consultation of Ministers of Foreign Affairs*, held to consider problems of an urgent nature and of common interest to the American republics and to adopt decisions in matters covered in the Inter-American Treaty of Reciprocal Assistance; it is assisted by an

Advisory Defence Committee, composed of the highest military authorities in the member countries and meeting whenever it is considered advisable to study questions of collective self-defence.

(*c*) The *Council* of the Organization, with headquarters in Washington, composed of one representative of each member nation especially appointed by the respective government, with the rank of ambassador, its function being to supervise the progress of the Organization, acting either directly or through the following technical organs :—

Inter-American Economic and Social Council, with permanent headquarters at the Pan American Union, in Washington;

Inter-American Council of Jurists; and the

Inter-American Cultural Council, the latter two meeting periodically at places chosen by themselves.

(*d*) The *Pan American Union*, the central and permanent organ of the Organization, with headquarters in Washington.

The P[illegible] Union as the central organ and general secretariat of [illegible] departments deal with: economic and social affairs; international law and organization; cultural affairs; and office services. The directors of the first three of these departments were made, *ex officio*, executive secretaries of the corresponding [illegible] the Inter-American Economic and Social Council, the Inter-America[illegible] the Inter-American Cultural Council. The Pan American Union is also the permanent secretariat of the Inter-American Conferences, the Meetings of Consultation of Foreign Ministers, and the Specialized Conferences. It acts as adviser to the Council and its organs in the preparation of these conferences, offers technical assistance and necessary personnel, acts as custodian of documents and archives of the conferences, as well as deposit[illegible], and submits reports to the C[illegible] by the various organs. In addition to these duties to the member governments and their official agencies, the Pan American Union renders a wide variety of services through its information offices to the citizens of the American republics, and in general serves as a clearing-house for information on all the member countries.

(*e*) The *Specialized Conferences*, meeting to deal with special technical matters or to develop specific aspects of inter-American co-operation.

(*f*) The *Specialized Organizations*, [illegible] organizations established by multilateral agreements t[illegible] functions in their respective fields of action.

OFFICIALS OF THE PAN AMERICAN UNION.

Secretary General.—Alberto Lleras (Colombia).

Assistant Secretary General.—William Manger (United States).

Director, Department of Economic and Social Affairs.—Amos E. Taylor (United States).

Director, Department of International Law and Organization.—Charles G. Fenwick (United States).

Director, Department of Cultural Affairs.—Alceu Amoroso Lima (Brazil).

Director, Department of Administrative Services.—Lowell Curtiss (United States).

The Secretary General and the Assistant Secretary General are elected by the Council of the Organization, for ten-year terms. The Secretary General appoints the Department Directors, as well as the lesser personnel of the Union. The Council approves the annual budget for the Organization, which is financed by quotas contributed by the member governments.

General Secretariat.—Pan American Union, Washington 6, D.C., U.S.A.

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THE ARAB LEAGUE.

Origin.—The formation of the League of Arab States in 1945 was largely inspired by the Arab awakening of the 19th century. This movement sought to [illegible] the Arab community which, though for 400 years a part of the Ottoman empire, had preserved its identity as a separate national group held together by memories of a common past, a common religion, and a common language, as well as by the consciousness of being in part at least descended from a common racial stock. The leaders of the Arab movement in the 19th century and of the Arab revolt against Turkey in the first world war sought to achieve these aims through secession from the Ottoman empire into a united and independent Arab state comprising all the Arab countries in Asia. However, the 1919 peace settlement divided the Arab world in Asia (with the exception of Saudi Arabia and the Yemen) into British and French spheres of influence and established in them a number of separate states and administrations (Syria, Lebanon, Iraq, Transjordan and Palestine) under temporary mandatory control.

By 1941, however, all these countries, with the exception of Palestine, had substantially achieved their independence. Consultations between the Arab leaders during the next three years culminated in the convening of a general Arab conference, which met in Alexandria in the autumn of 1944. In addition to the representatives of the governments of Egypt, Iraq, Syria, Lebanon, Transjordan, Saudi Arabia and Yemen, a representative of the Arabs of Palestine took part in the conference on a footing of equality.

The Alexandria Conference formulated what has come to be known as the "Alexandria Protocol," which delineated the outlines of the Arab League. It was found that neither a unitary state nor a federation could now be achieved with one stroke, but only a league of sovereign states banded together for joint action in all matters of common concern. On the basis of the Alexandria Protocol a Covenant was drawn up, establishing such a league, and this was signed in Cairo on 22 March, 1945, by the representative of Egypt, Iraq, Saudi Arabia, Syria, Lebanon, Transjordan and Yemen.

Purposes.—According to article 2 of the Covenant, the object of the League shall be to strengthen the ties between the participant states, to co-ordinate their political programmes in such a way as to effect real collaboration between them, to preserve their independence and sovereignty, and to consider in general the affairs and interests of the Arab countries. Likewise a further object shall be the close collaboration of the participant states, in accordance with the regime and conditions prevailing in each individual state in the following matters:—

(1) Economic and financial affairs comprising trade reciprocity, tariffs, currency, agricultural and industrial matters;
(2) Communications, comprising railways, roads, aviation, navigation, posts and telegraphs;
(3) Cultural affairs;
(4) Matters relating to nationality, passports and visas, execution of judgments and extradition of criminals;
(5) [illegible]
(6) [illegible]

An agreement for collective defence and economic co-operation was signed in Cairo on 13 April, 1950.

Constitution.—Article 9 lays down that "those Arab states desirous of closer collaboration with each other and stronger ties than those specified by this Covenant have a right to conclude such agreements between themselves as towards the realization of these objects as they desire." Thus provision is made in the Covenant for the growth of the Arab League into a closer form

of union than it at present expresses. Similarly, the framers of the Covenant provided for the fitting of the League into the world organization whose formation was being considered when the Covenant was drawn up and which eventually came into being as the United Nations.

Article 1 provides for the later adherence to the League of other Arab countries once these have achieved their independence. With regard to Palestine, the Arab League adopted a special procedure according to which the signatories to the Covenant of the Arab League 'consider it fitting that in view of the special circumstances of Palestine, and until such time as this country shall enjoy *de facto* exercise of independence, the League Council shall take upon itself the responsibility of selecting an Arab delegate from Palestine to participate in its proceedings.'

Organization.—The machinery of the League consists of a Council, a number of Special Committees and a Permanent Secretariat. On the Council each state has one vote. The Council may meet in any of the Arab capitals and is normally convened twice a year in March and October. The Council's functions include mediation in any dispute which threatens the peace between any of the League states or a League state and a country outside the League. The Council has a Political Committee consisting of the Foreign Ministers of the Arab states.

For each subject specified in Article 2 (quoted above) a Special Committee exists representing all the states of the League. These committees are responsible for formulating draft agreements to be laid before the Council for consideration. Members representative of other Arab countries than those forming the League (*i.e.* the countries of North Africa and the Persian Gulf) are permitted to participate in these committees.

The Permanent Secretariat of the League, consisting of a Secretary General (with the status of ambassador), Assistant Secretaries and permanent staff, has its seat in Cairo. The present Secretary General, who has held that office since the foundation of the League, is Abderrahman Azzam Pasha, an Egyptian.

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PART II

THE BRITISH COMMONWEALTH AND EMPIRE

THE BRITISH COMMONWEALTH AND EMPIRE.

THE British Commonwealth of Nations consists of the United Kingdom, the Dominions (Canada, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, India, Pakistan, Ceylon), the Colonies and Protectorates, and the Territories under Trusteeship.

Reigning King.

George VI, born 14 December, 1895, son of King George V and Queen Mary, daughter of the late Duke of Teck; succeeded to the crown on the abdication of his brother, King Edward VIII, 10 December, 1936, and proclaimed King on 12 December, 1936; married Lady Elizabeth Angela Marguerite Bowes-Lyon (born 4 Aug., 1900), 26 April, 1923.

Living Children of the King.

I. Princess Elizabeth Alexandra Mary, born 21 April, 1926 (Heir Presumptive); married on 20 November, 1947, Lieut. Philip Mountbatten (formerly Prince Philip of Greece), created Duke of Edinburgh, Earl of Merioneth and Baron Greenwich on the same day. Offspring:—Prince Charles Philip Arthur George, born 14 Nov., 1948; Princess Anne Elizabeth Alice Louise, born 15 Aug., 1950.

II. Princess Margaret Rose, born 21 Aug., 1930.

The Queen Mother.

H.H. Queen *Mary,* born 26 May, 1867; married on 6 July, 1893, the Duke of York, afterwards King George V (died 20 Jan., 1936).

Living Brothers of the King.

I. Prince *Edward* Albert, created Duke of Windsor 12 December, 1936, born 23 June, 1894; married Mrs. Wallis Warfield on 3 June, 1937. Reigned as Edward VIII from 20 Jan., 1936, to 10 Dec., 1936 (324 days).

II. Prince *Henry* William, born 31 March, 1900; created Baron Culloden, Earl of Ulster and Duke of Gloucester, on 31 March, 1928; married Lady Alice Montagu Douglas Scott (born 25 December, 1901), 6 November, 1935. Offspring:—William Henry Andrew Frederick, born 18 December, 1941; Richard Alexander Walter George, born 26 Aug., 1944.

Widow and Children of the late Duke of Kent.

Duchess of Kent, Princess *Marina* of Greece (born 30 November, 1906); married on 29 November, 1934, to the late Duke of Kent, third brother of the King (born 20 December, 1902; died 25 August, 1942). Offspring:—(1) Edward George Nicholas Patrick, Duke of Kent, born 9 October, 1935; (2) Alexandra Helen Elizabeth Olga Christabel, born 25 December, 1936; (3) Michael George Charles Franklin, born 4 July, 1942.

Living Sister of the King

Princess Victoria Alexandra Alice *Mary,* Princess Royal, born 25 April, 1897; married on 28 February, 1922, Viscount Lascelles (afterwards 6th Earl of Harewood), K.G., D.S.O., who died 24 May, 1947. Offspring:—George Henry Hubert, 7th Earl of Harewood, born 7 February, 1923; Gerald David, born 22 August, 1924.

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 late King George V was 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,' but the Indian Independence Act, 1947, provided for the omission of the words 'Emperor of India.' By proclamation of 17 July, 1917, the royal family became known as the House and Family of Windsor. Under the Abdication Act of 1936, the issue, if any, of King Edward VIII, or the descendants of that issue, have no right, title or interest in or to the succession to the Throne, and the Royal Marriages Act, 1772, ceased to apply to King Edward VIII after his abdication.

By letters patent of 30 Nov., 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. An exception was made in favour of the children of Princess Elizabeth, on whom the King bestowed the titles of Royal Highness and Prince or Princess.

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* THE STATESMAN'S YEAR-BOOK, 1908, p. 5, and 1935, p. 4.) According to the Civil List Act of 10 June, 1937, the Civil List of the King, after the usual surrender of hereditary revenues, was fixed at £410,000, of which £110,000 is appropriated to the privy purse of the King, £134,000 for salaries of the royal household and retired allowances, £152,800 for household expenses, and £13,200 for alms and bounty.

The Civil List Act of 1910 provided for an annuity of £70,000 to Queen Mary in the event of her surviving the King, and this annuity continues to be paid. The 1937 Act makes a similar provision for Queen Elizabeth. The provision for other members of the royal family is as follows:—The Princess Elizabeth, £40,000; the Duke of Edinburgh, £10,000; the Duke of Gloucester, £35,000; the Princess Royal, £6,000 (Civil List Acts, 1910 and 1937, and Princess Elizabeth's and Duke of Edinburgh's Annuities Act, 1948).

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

	Date of Accession.
House of Stewart.	
James I	24 March, 1603
Charles I	27 March, 1625
Commonwealth.	
Council of State	14 Feb., 1649
Protectorate	16 Dec., 1653
House of Stewart.	
Charles II	29 May, 1660
James II	6 Feb., 1685
House of Stewart-Orange.	
William and Mary	13 Feb., 1689
William III	28 Dec., 1694
House of Stewart.	
Anne	19 March, 1702
House of Hanover.	
George I	1 Aug., 1714
George II	11 June, 1727
George III	25 Oct., 1760
George IV	29 Jan., 1820
William IV	26 June, 1830
Victoria	20 June, 1837
House of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha.	
Edward VII	22 Jan., 1901
House of Windsor.	
George V	6 May, 1910
Edward VIII	20 Jan., 1936
George VI	11 Dec., 1936

THE BRITISH COMMONWEALTH OF NATIONS.

The various countries of the Commonwealth are arranged under the divisions of the world to which they belong:—1, Europe; 2, Asia; 3, Africa; 4, America; 5, Australasia and Oceania. In each geographical division, the fully self-governing members of the Commonwealth head the list, followed by the Colonies and Protectorates in alphabetical order.

Up to July, 1925, all sections of the British Empire outside of the United Kingdom and India were dealt with by the Colonial Office. In that month a new secretaryship of state, for Dominion Affairs, took 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), and business relating to the Imperial Conference.

The Imperial Conference of 1926 defined Great Britain and the Dominions, as they were then called, as 'autonomous communities within the British Empire, equal in status, in no way subordinate one to another in any aspect of their domestic [illegible] . though united by a common allegiance to the Crown, and as members of the British Commonwealth of Nations.'

On 11 Dec., 1931, the Statute of Westminster, which by legal enactment recognized the status of the Dominions, defined at the Imperial Conference of 1926, became law. Each of the Dominions also approved the passage of the Statute of Westminster.

In July, 1947, the designations of Secretary of State for Dominion Affairs and the Dominions Office were altered to 'Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations' and 'Commonwealth Relations Office.' As from 15 Aug., 1947, the Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations assumed responsibility for relations between the United Kingdom and the two new members of the Commonwealth, India and Pakistan, and, as from 4 Feb., 1948, between the United Kingdom and Ceylon.

On 31 March, 1949, Newfoundland became a Canadian Province and the conduct of business with Newfoundland which had previously been dealt with by the Commonwealth Relations Office became, as in the case of other Canadian Provinces, a matter for the Canadian government.

On 18 April, 1949, when the Republic of Ireland Act, 1948, passed by the Oireachtas, came into force, Southern Ireland ceased to be a member of the Commonwealth. [illegible] the Irish Republic's departure from the Commonwealth, [illegible] and the Republic do not regard one another as foreign countries. The conduct of relations with the Irish Republic continues to be a responsibility of the Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations.

On 26 Jan., 1950, India became a republic. India remains, however, a member of the Commonwealth and accepts the King as the symbol of the free association of its independent member nations and as such the Head of the Commonwealth.

Colonies.—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. In addition to the colonies proper, the British Empire includes a number of protectorates, protected states and mandated territories.

The Colonial Office deals with the administrative work of the colonies, protectorates and mandated territories other than those for which Dominion Governments are responsible and those which are dealt with by the Common-

wealth Relations Office. Its departmental organization is as follows:—I. *General Division.* (*a*) General Department:—General questions relating to the colonies other than those dealt with in departments at (*b*) to (*h*) following, and those classed as personnel or economic. The list of subjects dealt with includes international and inter-imperial relations (other than commercial relations), trusteeships, United Nations matters, nationality and naturalization, refugees, surveys, liquor traffic, legal and judicial matters. (*b*) Communications Department:—Aviation (other than military), motor transport, merchant shipping, postal matters, telecommunications, broadcasting, meteorology. (*c*) Defence Department:—Questions of defence, including Colonial Naval, Military and Air Forces, A.R.P. and Civil Defence, censorship, aliens, passports and visas, immigration and [illegible], Prize Court work. (*d*) Prisoners of War, Civilian Internees and Casualties Department:—Prisoners of war and civilian internees; casualties to civilians, officials and members of local forces. (*e*) Research Department:—Colonial research fellowships; colonial research committee; colonial products research; social science research; medicine research committee. (*f*) Social Service Department:—Education, medical and public health, traffic in women and children, films, penal and prison matters, labour, slavery, drugs, census, social security, social hygiene, nutrition. (*g*) Welfare Department:—Welfare of colonial persons in the United Kingdom; colonial students and scholarships. (*h*) Public Relations Department:—Public relations and publicity. II. *Economic Division.* (*a*) Commercial Relations and Supplies Department:—Food and other supplies, commercial relations and treaties, trading with the enemy, customs and excise, tariffs and regulations. (*b*) Production Department:—Food and other products, soil erosion, locusts, enemy property. (*c*) Finance and Development Department:—Questions relating to finance in the Colonial Empire, including income and excess profits taxes, savings banks, currency, loans, etc.; questions relating to schemes prepared under the Colonial Development and Welfare Act. (*d*) Far Eastern Economic Department:—Rehabilitation of industries and public utilities in Far Eastern colonies; oversight of all papers bearing on Eastern supplies and economic matters. III. *Personnel Division.* (*a*) Appointments Department:—Questions of recruitment and training, including courses of instruction for officers before and after entering the Colonial Service. (*b*) Colonial Service Department:—Questions affecting the Colonial Service, *e.g.* general conditions of service, schemes for unification, promotions and transfers, pensions, discipline, honours and ceremonies. (*c*) Establishment Department:—Questions relating to the Colonial Office and Commonwealth Relations Office establishments. IV. *Geographical Departments.* (*a*) Pacific Department, (*b*) East and Central African Department, (*c*) Eastern Department, (*d*) Mediterranean Department, (*e*) Middle East Department, (*f*) West African Department, (*g*) West Indian Department.

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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 20 days previous to its assembly [illegible]

[illegible] 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 [illegible] 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 5 years.

Under the Parliament Acts, 1911 (1 and 2 Geo. V, ch. 13) and 1949 (12, 13 and 14 Geo. VI, ch. 103), 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 [illegible] the maximum duration of Parliament, if passed by the House [illegible] in 2 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 1 year has elapsed between the second reading in the first session of the House of Commons and the third reading in the second session. All Bills coming under this Act must reach the House of Lords at least 1 month before the end of the session.

The present form of Parliament, as divided into two Houses of Legislature, the Lords and the Commons, dates from the middle of the 14th 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; 22 vacancies in 1951); (v) by election for duration of Parliament (Scottish peers) (16). The full house would consist of about 835 members, but the voting strength is about 120.

The House of Commons consists of members representing county and borough 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 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.

In Aug., 1911, by resolution of the House of Commons, provision was first made for the payment of a salary of £400 per annum 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. As from 1 July, 1937, the salaries of members were increased to £600 per annum. This provision does not extend to the House of Lords. The increase of members' salaries to £1,000 per annum was announced on 30 April, 1946.

The law relating to the registration of electors has been consolidated in the Representation of the People Act, 1949, which incorporated the changes in the law effected by the Representation of the People Act, 1948. Under the present law all persons who are of full age and not subject to any legal incapacity to vote and who are either British subjects or citizens of the Irish Republic are entitled to be included in the register of electors for the constituency containing the address at which they were residing on the qualifying date for the register and are entitled to vote at elections held during the period for which the register remains in force. The Act of 1948 provided for two registers per year, but under the Electoral Registers Act, 1949, the number was reduced to one, to be published on 15 March each year.

Members of the Armed Forces, Crown servants employed abroad, and the wives of members of the Armed Forces or of such Crown servants if residing abroad to be with their husbands, are entitled, if otherwise qualified to be registered as 'service voters' provided they make a 'service declaration.' To be effective for a particular register, the declaration must be made on or before the qualifying date for that register.

The Act of 1948 abolished the business premises and University franchises and the only persons entitled to vote at Parliamentary elections are those registered as residents or as service voters. No person may vote for more than one constituency at a general election.

For local government elections there is also an occupier's qualification, but the names of persons having this qualification are marked in the register to show that the entry does not entitle them to vote at Parliamentary elections.

The second schedule to the Act of 1949 sets out a time-table for the holding of a Parliamentary general election or bye-election and contains the consolidated rules for the proceedings at the election. The act provides that persons on certain grounds may apply to vote by post or by proxy. Absent voters wishing to vote by post must give an address in the United Kingdom to which their ballot paper is to be sent.

The act of 1948 effected a redistribution of the constituencies in the United Kingdom, and a complete list is contained in the first schedule to

the Act. Under the act the number of constituencies in Great Britain must be not substantially greater or less than 613, in Scotland not less than 71, in Wales not less than 35, and in Northern Ireland 12. Every constituency returns a single member.

The House of Commons (Redistribution of Seats) Act, 1944, now consolidated in the House of Commons (Redistribution of Seats) Act, 1949, provided for the setting up of Boundary Commissions for England, Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland, having a duty to keep under review the representation in the House of Commons of the part of the United Kingdom with which they are concerned. The Commissions are required to make general reports at intervals of not less than 3 and not more than 7 years and to submit reports from time to time with respect to the area comprised in any particular constituency or constituencies where some change appears necessary. Any changes giving effect to reports of the Commissions are to be made by Orders in Council laid before Parliament for approval by resolution of each House. The electorate of the constituencies of the United Kingdom in the register published on 15 Oct., 1949, according to provisional figures in Command Papers 7840 and 7841 of 1949, numbered 34,410,306, of whom 30,175,193 were in England and Wales, 3,370,028 in Scotland, and 865,085 in Northern Ireland. The number of registered service voters included in the three totals was 139,501.

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. 53).

Reign	When met	When dissolved	Existed		
			Y.	M.	D.
Edward VII	13 Feb. 1906	10 Jan. 1910	3	11	24
Edward VII and George V .	15 Feb. 1910	28 Nov. 1910	0	9	13
George V	31 Jan. 1911	25 Nov. 1918	7	9	25
,, ...	4 Feb. 1919	26 Oct. 1922	3	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
,, ...	3 Nov. 1931	25 Oct. 1935	3	11	22
George V, Edward VIII and George VI	26 Nov. 1935	15 June 1945	9	6	20
George VI	26 July 1945	3 Feb. 1950	4	6	9

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- [illegible] nized, and special precedence accorded to the holder, in 1905. [illegible] in the Ministry are appointed on his recommendation, and he dispenses the greater portion of the patronage of the Crown.

In May 1951, the Government consisted of the following members: —

(*a*) MEMBERS OF THE CABINET.

1. *Prime Minister and First Lord of the Treasury.*—Right Hon. Clement R. Attlee, C.H., born 1883. (Salary £10,000 per annum.)

2. *Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs.*—Right Hon. Herbert Morrison, born 1888. (£5,000.)

3. *Chancellor of the Exchequer.*—Right Hon. H. T. N. Gaitskell, C.B.E., born 1906. (£5,000.)

4. *Minister of Local Government and Planning.*—Right Hon. Hugh Dalton, born 1887. (£5,000.)

5. *Lord President of the Council and Leader of the House of Lords.*—Right Hon. Viscount Addison, K.G., born 1869. (£5,000.)

6. *Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster.*—Right Hon. Viscount Alexander of Hillsborough, C.H., born 1885. (£5,000.)

7. *Lord Chancellor.*—Right Hon. Viscount Jowitt, born 1885. (£10,000.)

8. *Secretary of State for the Home Department and Leader of the House of Commons.*—Right Hon. J. Chuter Ede, born 1882. (£5,000.)

9. *Minister of Defence.*—Right Hon. Emanuel Shinwell, born 1884. (£5,000.)

10. *Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries.*—Right Hon. Thomas Williams, born 1888. (£5,000.)

11. *Minister of Education.*—Right Hon. George Tomlinson, born 1890. (£5,000.)

12. *Secretary of State for the Colonies.*—Right Hon. James Griffiths, born 1890. (£5,000.)

13. *Secretary of State for Scotland.*—Right Hon. Hector McNeil, born 1910. (£5,000.)

14. *Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations.*—Right Hon. P. C. Gordon-Walker, born 1907. (£5,000.)

15. *President of the Board of Trade.*—Right Hon. Sir Hartley Shawcross, K.C., born 1902. (£5,000.)

16. *Minister of Labour and National Service.*—Right Hon. Alfred Robens, born 1910. (£5,000.)

17. *Lord Privy Seal.*—Right Hon. Richard Stokes, M.C., born 1897. (£5,000.)

(*b*) MINISTERS NOT IN THE CABINET.

18. *First Lord of the Admiralty.*—Right Hon. Viscount Hall, born 1891. (£5,000.)

19 *Secretary of State for War.*—Right Hon. John Strachey, born 1901. (£5,000.)

20. *Secretary of State for Air.*—Right Hon. Arthur Henderson, K.C., born 1893. (£5,000.)

21. *Minister of Fuel and Power.*—Right Hon. P. J. Noel-Baker, born 1889. (£5,000.)

22. *Minister of Transport.*—Right Hon. Alfred Barnes, born 1887. (£5,000.)

23. *Minister of Pensions.*—Right Hon. George A. Isaacs, born 1883. (£3,000.)

24. *Minister of Supply.*—Right Hon. George R. Strauss, born 1901. (£5,000.)

25. *Minister of National Insurance.*—Right Hon. Edith Summerskill, born 1901. (£5,000.)

26. *Minister of Food.*—Right Hon. Maurice Webb, born 1904. (£5,000.)

27. *Minister of Civil Aviation.*—Right Hon. Lord Pakenham, born 1905. (£5,000.)

28. *Minister of Health.*—Right Hon. H. A. Marquand, born 1901. (£5,000.)

29. *Postmaster-General.*—Right Hon. Ness Edwards, born 1897. (£5,000.)

30. *Minister of Works.*—Right Hon. G. A. Brown, born 1915. (£5,000.)

31. *Minister of State for Colonial Affairs.*—Right Hon. John Dugdale, born 1905. (£3,000.)

32. *Minister of State.*—The Hon. K. G. Younger, born 1908. (£3,000.)

33. *P* [illegible] Right Hon. Lord Macdonald of Gwaenysgor, K.C.M.G., [illegible]

(*c*) LAW OFFICERS.

34. *Attorney-General.*—Right Hon. Sir Frank Soskice, K.C., born 1902. (£10,000.)

35. *Lord Advocate.*—Right Hon. John Wheatley, K.C., born 1908. (£5,000.)

36. *Solicitor-General.*—Sir Lynn Ungoed-Thomas, K.C., born 1904. (£7,000.)

37. *Solicitor-General for Scotland.*—Douglas Johnston, K.C., born 1907. (£2,000.)

Leader of the Opposition in the House of Commons.—Right Hon. Winston S. Churchill, O.M., C.H., born 1874. (£2,000.)

Leader of the Opposition in the House of Lords.—The Most Hon. The Marquess of Salisbury, K.G., P.C., born 1893.

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

A. J. Balfour (C.)	14 July, 1902	S. Baldwin (C.)	4 Nov., 1924
Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman (L.)	5 Dec., 1905	J. R. MacDonald (Lab.)	5 June, 1929
H. H. Asquith (L.)	8 April, 1908	J. R. MacDonald (Nat.)	25 Aug., 1931
H. H. Asquith (Coal.)	25 May, 1915	S. Baldwin (Nat.)	7 June, 1935
D. Lloyd George (Coal.)	7 Dec., 1916	S. Baldwin (Nat.)	26 Nov., 1935
A. Bonar Law (C.)	23 Oct., 1922	N. Chamberlain (Nat.)	28 May, 1937
S. Baldwin (C.)	22 May, 1923	W. S. Churchill (Nat.)	10 May, 1940
J. R. MacDonald (Lab.)	22 Jan., 1924	W. S. Churchill (Nat.)	23 May, 1945
		C. R. Attlee (Lab.)	26 July, 1945
		C. R. Attlee (Lab.)	6 March, 1950

The state of the Parties in the House of Commons at the dissolution of Parliament on 3 Feb., 1950, was as follows:—Labour, 390; Liberal, 10; Independent, 14; Communist, 2; Independent Labour Party, 1; Independent Labour, 5; Irish Nationalist, 2; Conservative (including Ulster Unionists), 201; Liberal National, 13; National, 2. Total 640.

The constitution of the House of Commons on 1 April, 1950, was as follows:—Labour, 314; Liberal, 9; Independent Liberal National, 1; Irish National Abstentionist, 2; Conservative (including Ulster Unionists), 286; Liberal National, 9; Speaker (Conservative), 1; Chairmen (1

Labour, 1 Conservative), 2. Labour majority over all other parties, 7. Total, 625.

Aggregate votes cast :—Labour, 13,323,383; Conservative, 11,530,198; Liberal, 2,639,696.

Books of Reference.

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Jennings (Sir I.), Cabinet Government. 2nd ed. Cambridge, 1951.—Parliament. London, 1939.—The British Constitution. 3rd ed. Cambridge, 1950.

Keir (D. L.), Constitutional History of Modern Britain, 1485–1937. 4th ed. London, 1950.

May (T. E.), Treatise on the Law, Privileges, Proceedings and Usage of Parliament. 15th ed. 3 vols. London, 1950.

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II. Local Government.

England and Wales.—In each county the Crown is represented by the Lord Lieutenant. There is also a sheriff, who represents the ancient executive of the Crown, an under-sheriff, a clerk of the peace, who is normally also 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 graver offences—are in the hands of the magistrates.

For the purposes of local government, England and Wales are divided primarily into 62 administrative counties, including the County of London and 83 county boroughs. The counties are administered by a popularly elected council, called a county council, which co-opts a prescribed number of aldermen, either from their own body or from outside it. Aldermen are elected for 6 years, half of them retiring every third year. A councillor is elected for 3 years. The jurisdiction of the county councils covers the administration of higher and elementary education, maintenance of main roads and bridges, work in relation to agriculture (diseases of animals, destructive insects and pests, fertilisers and feeding stuffs, small-holdings and allotments), the 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 comprised of equal numbers of magistrates and of members of the county council. The Metropolitan Police, however, are under the control of the Home Secretary.

Secondly, the administrative counties, except the County of London, are sub-divided into county districts, which are 'non-county boroughs,' 'urban districts' or 'rural districts.' Generally speaking, an urban district comprises a town or 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 water supplies, allotments, baths and wash houses, libraries and museums, and parks and open spaces. 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.

In London, the main central authority is the County Council, created by the Local Government Act of 1888. It has powers in regard to public

health, housing, bridges and ferries, street improvements, parks, main drainage, fire brigades, sanitary control, education and numerous other matters. The City Corporation has powers respecting sanitation, police, bridges, justice, etc., in the City of London. London comprises the ancient city with an area of 1 square mile, and an area of 117 square miles beyond the city, which is divided into 28 metropolitan boroughs, each with a mayor, aldermen and councillors. The councils have powers in regard to public health, highways, rating, housing, etc., but they are not municipal boroughs in the strict sense. 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. 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 [illegible] council. As in the county councils, the councillors serve [illegible] third retiring annually; the aldermen are elected by the council and serve for 6 years, half of them retiring every third year. The mayor, who serves for 1 year, is also elected by the council. A town council as an urban authority is invested with all the normal powers of an urban district council.

Recent legislation has considerably altered the powers and duties of local authorities. The duty of providing a comprehensive health service was placed on the Minister of Health by the National Health Service Act, 1946. From 5 July, 1948, all hospitals in England and Wales are vested in the Minister, and he has delegated the running of hospital services to regional hospital boards and their committees of management. County councils and county borough councils have become under the Act the local health authorities and will administer the local health services (maternity and child welfare, health centres, midwifery, health visiting, home nursing, vaccination and immunisation, ambulances, prevention of illness, and provision of after-care and domestic help).

The National Assistance Act, 1948, repealed the Poor Law legislation and the Blind Persons Act. In this sphere the functions of county and county borough councils now include the provision of residential accommodation for aged and infirm persons in need of care and attention, of temporary accommodation for those in need of it, the registration and supervision of homes for the aged or the physically handicapped. The councils must make arrangements for promoting the welfare of persons who are blind, deaf or dumb, and of persons who are otherwise permanently physically handicapped, and must protect the moveable property belonging to persons who are admitted to hospitals and residential accommodation. The Act also enables local authorities to obtain a court order for the removal to suitable premises of persons in need of care and attention which they cannot otherwise obtain. The responsibility for [illegible] financial need by way of monetary payments is placed upon the National Assistance Board.

The changes in local authorities' expenditure as a result of the transfer to the State of responsibility for hospital and poor law services, together with other factors, necessitated a readjustment of the financial relationship between the Exchequer and local authorities. This was effected by the Local Government Act, 1948, by which the 'block grants' previously payable under the Local Government Acts, 1929–1946, were replaced from 1 April, 1948, by Exchequer equalization grants designed to produce a

measure of equalization of rate burdens by giving a greater measure of Exchequer assistance to the authorities who are financially less well placed. Under the same Act, the function of making valuations for rating purposes is transferred from the local authorities to the Commissioners of Inland Revenue, and appeals against valuations will be made to local valuation courts and from them to county courts. Railway, canal and electricity undertakings make payments which are distributed for the benefit of local authorities in accordance with rateable value.

The Local Government Act, 1948, also makes provision for the payment of allowances to members of local authorities towards travelling and subsistence expenses, and towards loss of earnings, or similar expenses, incurred in their duties as members. There is a wide extension of local authorities' powers to provide entertainments, and expenditure on such entertainments is allowed up to the product of a 6*d.* rate. Local authorities may also arrange for the publication within their areas of information on questions relating to local government; this power includes the giving of lectures, holding of discussions and the preparation and displaying of pictures, cinematograph films and exhibitions.

The total number of local government electors in England and Wales (1945) was 29,223,828 (county boroughs 9,194,107, administrative counties 20,029,721). Women are eligible for all local government offices. Local government electors now include all persons who are qualified to vote at parliamentary elections.

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. The Reorganization of Offices (Scotland) Act, 1928, established the Department of the Secretary of Scotland, including the Department of Health for Scotland, which took the place of the Scottish Board of Health. 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 3 years. Bailies are selected by the councillors from [illegible] their own number; they act as magistrates and sit as such in [illegible]. There are in Scotland three principal kinds of burghs, numbering altogether 196: (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. Burghs are classified according to functions as counties or cities (4), other large burghs (20) and small burghs (172). All burghs of whatever class have town councils and their administration is

regulated by the Burgh Police (Scotland), Town Councils (Scotland) and Local Government (Scotland) Acts or corresponding local Acts. The Local Government (Scotland) Act, 1929, abolished parish councils and transferred poor law and certain other functions to county councils and large burghs (those with a population of 20,000 or more). The Act established elected district councils for the landward parts of counties. These councils have certain local powers, such as the acquisition of ground for public recreation, and can requisition for expenditure to a limited extent. The National Assistance Act, 1948, repealed the Poor Law. Financial aid to those in need, now a national charge, is provided by the National Assistance Board. County Councils and large burghs have now a duty to provide residential accommodation for the aged and others in need of care and attention, temporary accommodation for persons whose need arises in unforeseeable circumstances and welfare services for the blind and other substantially handicapped persons.

The Local Government (Scotland) Act, 1947, consolidated with amendments the enactments relating to authorities for the purpose of local government in Scotland.

The total number of local government electors in Scotland was 3,516,049 in 1947.

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Area and Population.

I. Progress and Present Condition.

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

Divisions	Area in square miles	Males	Females	Total population on 27 April, 1931
England (including Monmouthshire)	50,874	18,061,643	19,732,360	37,794,003
Wales	7,466	1,071,367	1,087,007	2,158,374
Scotland	30,405	2,325,523	2,517,457	4,842,980
Isle of Man	221	22,443	26,865	49,308
Channel Islands	75	44,099	49,106	93,205
Total	89,041	21,525,419	23,412,025	44,937,444

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 1931, in Wales and Monmouthshire 197,932 persons 3 years of age and upwards were able to speak Welsh only, and 811,329 able to speak Welsh and English. In Scotland in 1931, 6,716 persons 3 years of age and upwards could speak Gaelic only, and 129,419 could speak Gaelic and English.

At the census of 1931, in England and Wales, there were 10,233,139 private families (population, 38,042,464), occupying 9,123,279 dwellings, including 7,137,342 dwellings in urban areas and 1,985,937 dwellings in rural areas. The total number of families per occupied dwelling was 1·12 (urban 1·15, rural 1·02).

The age distribution in 1931 of the population of England and Wales and Scotland was as follows :—

Age-group	Numbers in thousands		
	England and Wales	Scotland	Great Britain
Under 5	2,990	423	3,413
5 and under 10	3,323	456	3,779
10 „ 15	3,207	426	3,633
15 „ 20	3,435	439	3,874
20 „ 25	3,494	422	3,916
25 „ 35	6,412	738	7,150
35 „ 45	5,467	608	6,075
45 „ 55	4,936	547	5,483
55 „ 65	3,725	430	4,155
65 „ 70	1,271	149	1,420
70 „ 75	871	106	977
75 „ 85	726	87	813
85 and upwards	96	12	108
Total	39,953	4,843	44,796

Estimated civilian population of Great Britain and its divisions at the end of June :—

Year (30 June)	England and Wales	Scotland	Total of Great Britain
1946	40,759,000	4,933,000	45,692,000
1947	41,786,000	5,139,000	46,925,000
1948 [1]	42,750,000	5,169,000	47,919,000
1949 [2]	43,595,000	5,172,000	48,767,000
1950 [2]	43,830,000	5,174,500	49,004,500

[1] Including merchant seamen at home and overseas.
[2] Including members of the armed forces stationed in Great Britain.

1. England and Wales.

The census population of England and Wales 1801 to 1931 :—

Date of enumeration	Population	Pop. per square mile	Date of enumeration	Population	Pop. per square 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	39,952,377	685

Population of England and Wales and of the administrative counties and county boroughs in 1911, 1921 and 1931 (for areas of administrative counties, etc., 1921, *see* THE STATESMAN'S YEAR-BOOK, 1931, p. 12) :—

	Area in statute acres, 1931 (land and inland water). Counties, including county boroughs	Census population			
		Counties, including county boroughs			Administrative counties only
		1911	1921	1931	1931
ENGLAND					
Bedfordshire	302,942	194,588	206 462	220 525	220,525
Berkshire	463,810	280,794	294,821	311,453	214,304
B. [illegible]	479,360	219,551	236,171	271,586	271,586
[illegible]	315,168	128,322	129,602	140,004	140,004
[illegible]	238,073	69,752	73,817	77,698	77,698
Cheshire [1]	652,383	965,967	1,020,257	1,087,655	675,296
Cornwall	868,167	328,098	320,705	317,968	317,968
Cumberland	973,086	265,746	273,173	263,151	205,847
Derbyshire [1]	647,824	683 423	714,634	757,374	614,971
Devonshire	1,671,364	699,703	709,614	732,968	458,757
Dorsetshire [1]	622,843	223,266	224,731	239,352	239,352
Durham	649,420	1,369,860	1,479,033	1,486,175	924,228
Essex	979,532	1,350,881	1,470,257	1,755,459	1,198,601
Gloucestershire [1]	804,638	736,113	756,574	786,000	336,051
Hampshire * [1]	961,665	862,393	913,681	1,014,316	469,085
Isle of Wight	94,146	88,186	94,666	88,454	88,151
Herefordshire	538,924	114,269	113,189	111,767	111,767
Hertfordshire *	404,520	311,284	333,195	401,206	401,195
Huntingdonshire	233,985	55.577	54.741	56,206	56,206
Kent	975,965	1,045,591	1,141,666	1,219,273	1,194,115
Lancashire [1]	1,200,122	4,756,644	4,932,951	5,039,455	1,794,857
Leicestershire	532,779	476,553	494,469	541,861	302,692
Lincolnshire—					
The parts of Holland [1]	268,992	82,849	85,870	92,330	92,330
The parts of Kesteven [1]	463,505	107,263	107,634	110,060	110,060
The parts of Lindsey	972,796	373,848	408,698	422,199	263,498
London	74,850	4,521,685	4,484,523	4,397,003	4,396,821
Middlesex [1]	148,691	1,126,465	1,253,002	1,638,728	1,638,521
Monmouthshire	349,569	395,719	450,794	431,958	345,755
Norfolk	1,315,064	499,116	504,293	504,910	321,933
Northamptonshire	585,148	303,797	302,404	309,474	217,133
Soke of Peterborough	53,164	44,718	46,959	51,839	51,845
Northumberland	1,291,978	696,893	746,096	756,782	408,704
Nottinghamshire	540,015	601,098	641,149	712,731	443,930
Oxfordshire	479,221	189,484	189,615	209,621	129,082
Rutlandshire	97,273	20,346	18,376	17,401	17,401
Shropshire	861,800	246,307	243,062	244,156	244,156
Somersetshire [1]	1,036,818	458,009	465,691	475,142	406,327
Staffordshire [1]	737,886	1,279,649	1,353,511	1,431,359	703,254
Suffolk, East	557,353	277,155	291,073	294,977	207,475
Suffolk, West	390,916	116,905	108,985	106,137	106,137
Surrey	161,833	845 578	930,086	1,180,878	947,695
Sussex, East	530,555	487,070	532,187	546,864	276,795
Sussex, West	401,916	176,308	195,810	222,995	222,995
Warwickshire [1]	624,676	1,247,418	1,394,741	1,535,007	365,323
Westmorland	504,917	63,575	65,746	65,408	65,408
Wiltshire [1]	860,829	286,822	291,838	303,373	303,373
Worcestershire [1]	447,678	387,688	397,910	420,056	309,927
Yorkshire, East Riding	750,115	432,759	460,880	482,936	169,392
Yorkshire, North Riding	1,362,058	419,546	456,436	469,375	331,101
Yorkshire, West Riding [1]	1,776,064	3,045,377	3,181,202	3,352,555	1,530,405
York, City of	3,730	82,282	84,039	84,813	84,813
Totals	32,559,868	34,045,290	35,681,019	37,794,003	—

* Administrative county of Southampton.

[1] 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 as constituted at the date of the 1931 census.

	Area in statute acres, 1931 (land and inland water). Counties, including county boroughs	Census population			
		Counties, including county boroughs			Administrative counties only
		1911	1921	1931	1931
WALES					
Anglesey	176,630	50,928	51,744	49,029	49,029
Brecknockshire	469,281	59,287	61,222	57,775	57,775
Cardiganshire	443,189	59,879	60,881	55,184	55,184
Carmarthenshire	588,472	160,406	175,073	179,100	179,100
Caernarvonshire	364,108	125,034	128,183	120,829	120,829
Denbighshire [1]	427,977	144,783	157,634	157,648	157,648
Flintshire	163,707	92,705	106,617	112,889	112,889
Glamorganshire	520,456	1,120,910	1,252,481	1,225,177	766,141
Merionethshire	422,372	45,565	45,087	43,201	43,201
Montgomeryshire	510,110	53,146	51,263	48,473	48,473
Pembrokeshire	393,003	89,960	91,978	87,206	87,206
Radnorshire	301,165	22,590	23,517	21,323	21,323
Total Wales (12 counties)	4,780,470	2,025,202	2,205,680	2,158,374	—
Totals—England and Wales	37,339,215	36,070,492	37,886,699	39,952,377	—

[1] The boundaries of the administrative counties 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.

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 [1] Dec., 1950
		1921	1931	
ENGLAND				
Accrington	4,418	41,975	42,991	40,350
Barnsley (C.B.)	6,036	67,906	71,522	76,100
Barrow-in-Furness (C.B.)	11,002	74,214	66,202	67,860
Bath, City of (C.B.)	5,152	68,669	68,815	77,010
Bedford	2,223	40,242	40,554	53,930
Birkenhead (C.B.)	5,995	147,819	147,803	143,270
Birmingham, City of (C.B.)	51,147	922,167	1,002,603	1,118,720
Blackburn (C.B.)	7,653	126,922	122,697	111,420
Blackpool (C.B.)	5,189	99,639	101,553	149,470
Bolton (C.B.)	15,280	178,683	177,250	168,530
Bootle (C.B.)	1,947	76,487	76,770	70,300
Bournemouth (C.B.)	11,213	95,755	116,803	139,480
Bradford, City of (C.B.)	24,343	291,004	298,041	294,290
Brighton (C.B.)	12,503	147,373	147,427	157,830
Bristol, City of (C.B.)	19,674	377,018	397,012	442,850
Burnley (C.B.)	4,203	103,186	98,258	84,820
Burton-upon-Trent (C.B.)	4,203	48,909	49,486	49,090
Bury (C.B.)	5,925	56,403	56,182	59,300
Cambridge, City of	5,457	59,264	66,789	90,650
Canterbury, City of (C.B.)	3,975	23,737	24,446	27,090
Carlisle, City of (C.B.)	4 488	52,710	57,304	69,420
Chatham	4,356	42,013	42,999	46,730
Cheltenham	4,726	48,430	49,418	64,770

[1] Home population.

	Areas in statute acres, 1931	Census population		Estimated population [1] Dec., 1950
		1921	1931	
ENGLAND—*continued*				
Chester, City of (C.B.)	2,863	40,802	41,440	48,930
Chesterfield	8,472	61,232	64,160	68,180
Colchester	11,333	43,393	48,701	57,970
Coventry, City of (C.B.)	12,827	146,108	167,083	257,040
Crewe	2,184	46,497	46,069	53,300
Croydon (C.B.)	12,617	191,375	233,032	251,770
Darlington (C.B.)	6,469	66,847	72,086	85,600
Derby (C.B.)	7,123	131,351	142,403	143,610
Dewsbury (C.B.)	6,720	54,160	54,302	53,280
Doncaster	4,831	54,064	63,316	81,110
Dudley (C.B.)	4,063	55,098	59,583	63,220
Ealing	9,133	90,433	117,707	188,940
Eastbourne (C.B.)	6,487	62,028	57,435	57,060
East Ham (C.B.)	3,324	143,246	142,394	121,860
Eccles	2,057	44,212	44,416	44,350
Exeter, City of (C.B.)	4,705	59,582	66,029	77,230
Folkestone	2,482	37,535	35,889	45,310
Gateshead (C.B.)	3,128	125,142	122,417	115,630
Gloucester, City of (C.B.)	2,318	51,330	52,937	67,900
Great Yarmouth (C.B.)	3,598	60,700	56,771	51,290
Grimsby (C.B.)	5,168	85,827	92,458	93,320
Halifax (C.B.)	14,080	99,183	98,115	99,040
Hastings (C.B.)	4,496	66,495	65,207	65,630
Hove	3,953	47,507	54,993	69,300
Huddersfield (C.B.)	11,875	110,102	113,475	129,700
Ilford	8,493	85,194	131,061	186,210
Ipswich (C.B.)	8,112	79,371	87,502	104,240
Keighley	3,902	41,921	40,441	57,000
Kingston-upon-Hull, City of (C.B.)	13,050	290,681	313,514	302,550
Lancaster	3,482	40,212	43,383	51,740
Leeds, City of (C.B.)	38,105	463,122	482,809	509,970
Leicester, City of (C.B.)	16,979	234,143	239,169	287,790
Leigh	6,359	45,532	45,317	49,000
Leyton	2,594	128,130	128,313	106,120
Lincoln, City of (C.B.)	6,128	66,042	66,243	69,940
Liverpool, City of (C.B.)	24,795	805,046	855,688	803,610
Lowestoft	3,327	44,323	41,769	43,060
Luton	5,062	60,266	68,523	110,380
Maidstone	4,008	37,216	42,280	54,950
Manchester, City of (C.B.)	27,257	735,774	766,378	704,640
Mansfield	7,069	44,416	46,077	51,070
Middlesbrough (C.B.)	4,187	131,070	138,274	145,800
Newcastle-upon-Tyne, City of (C.B.)	8,458	275,009	283,156	295,020
Newport (Monmouth) (C.B.)	4,568	92,358	89,203	107,450
Northampton (C.B.)	3,469	90,895	92,341	105,670
Norwich, City of (C.B.)	7,898	120,661	126,236	119,700
Nottingham, City of (C.B.)	10,936	262,624	268,801	307,550
Oldham (C.B.)	4,735	144,983	140,311	119,670
Oxford, City of (C.B.)	8,416	67,290	80,539	108,420
Plymouth, City of (C.B.)	5,711	210,036	208,182	209,100
Portsmouth, City of (C.B.)	7,964	248,057	252,421	240,070
Preston (C.B.)	3,964	117,406	119,001	120,380
Reading (C.B.)	9,105	92,278	97,149	115,890
Rochdale (C.B.)	6,446	90,816	90,263	89,440
Rotherham (C.B.)	5,895	68,022	69,691	83,020
St. Helens (C.B.)	7,284	102,610	106,789	112,650
Salford (C.B.)	5,202	234,045	223,438	177,760
Scarborough	2,727	46,179	41,788	44,010
Sheffield, City of (C.B.)	34,151	511,696	511,757	515,240
Smethwick (C.B.)	2,496	82,123	84,354	77,360
Southampton (C.B.)	9,192	160,994	176,007	181,060

[1] Home population

	Area in statute acres, 1931	Census population		Estimated population [1] Dec., 1950
		1921	1931	
ENGLAND—*continued*				
Southend-on-Sea (C.B.)	7,055	106,010	120,115	152,230
Southport (C.B.)	9,728	76,621	78,925	85,360
South Shields (C.B.)	3,187	118,599	113,455	109,460
Stockport (C.B.)	7,063	123,309	125,490	142,100
Stockton-on-Tees	5,465	64,126	67,722	73,950
Stoke-on-Trent, City of (C.B.)	21,209	267,617	276,639	276,140
Sunderland (C.B.)	6,305	182,179	185,824	178,400
Swindon	6,019	56,841	62,401	68,920
Tottenham	3,011	146,711	157,772	129,240
Tynemouth (C.B.)	4,367	63,770	64,922	66,390
Wakefield, City of (C.B.)	4,970	53,052	59,122	60,690
Wallasey (C.B.)	5,282	94,848	97,626	102,560
Walsall (C.B.)	8,782	97,567	103,059	114,690
Walthamstow	4,342	129,395	132,972	122,870
[illegible]	3,057	76,811	79,317	79,550
[illegible]	7,180	75,097	81,303	88,100
West Ham (C.B.)	4,689	300,860	294,278	173,350
West Hartlepool (C.B.)	2,690	68,641	68,135	72,500
Wigan (C.B.)	5,083	89,121	85,357	84,850
Willesden	4,385	165,674	184,434	181,720
Wolverhampton (C.B.)	7,115	121,316	133,212	162,120
Worcester, City of (C.B.)	3,662	48,833	50,546	61,540
York, City of (C.B.)	3,730	84,039	84,813	107,760
WALES				
Cardiff, City of (C.B.)	11,984	219,580	223,589	245,020
Merthyr Tydfil (C.B.)	17,760	80,116	71,108	60,640
Rhondda	23,886	162,717	141,346	112,390
Swansea (C.B.)	21,600	157,554	164,797	161,550

[1] Home population.

At 30 June, 1950, the estimated age distribution of the population of England and Wales was: between 0 and 14+, 4,918,000 males, 4,712,000 females; 15 and over, 16,251,000 males, 17,949,000 females.

The following table shows the distribution of the urban and rural population of England and Wales in 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	28,162,936	7,907,556	78 1	21 9
1921	37,886,699	30,035,417	7,851,282	79 8	20 7
1931	39,952,377	31,951,918	8,000,459	80 0	20 0

[1] As existing at each census.

The municipal and parliamentary City of London, coinciding with the registration City of London, has an area of 677 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 :—

	1911	1921	1931	1950 [2]
Registrar-General's London	4,521,685	4,484,523	4,397,003	3,389,620
Outer Ring	2,729,673	2,995,678	3,806,939	5,027,757
'Greater London' [1]	7,251,358	7,480,201	8,203,942	8,417,377

[1] Area 413,455 acres. [2] Estimated home population.

Book of Reference.

Census of England and Wales, 1931. H.M.S.O., 1950.

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 square mile	Date of enumeration	Population	Pop. per square mile
1801	1,608 420	54	1871	3,360,018	113
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	4,842,980	163

The number of married persons in 1931 was 1,762,673 (874,194 males and 888,479 females), and widowed, 297,137 (93,668 males and 203,469 females).

There are 33 civil counties, as follows:—

	Area in statute acres	Census population 1911 total	Census population 1921 total	Census population 1931 total	Estimated population [2] Dec., 1950
1. Aberdeen (includ. Aberdeen)	1,261,521	312,177	301,016	300,130	331,900
2. Angus (Forfar)	559,037	281,417	271,052	270,190	276,500
3. Argyll	1,999,472	70,902	76,862	63,014	65,900
4. Ayr	724,523	268,337	299,273	285,182	325,000
5. Banff	403,053	61,402	57,298	54,835	50,900
6. Berwick	292,535	29,643	28,246	26,601	25,900
7. Bute	139,658	18,186	33,771 [1]	18,822	20,200
8. Caithness	438,833	32,010	28,285	25,656	22,700
9. Clackmannan	34,927	31,121	32,512	31,947	37,300
10. Dumbarton	157,433	139,831	150,861	147,751	164,900
11. Dumfries	686,302	72,825	75,370	81,060	87,800
12. East Lothian (Haddington)	170,971	43,254	47,487	47,369	51,500
13. Fife	322,844	267,739	292,925	276,261	310,200
14. Inverness	2,695,094	87,272	82,455	82,082	88,100
15. Kincardine	244,482	41,008	41,779	39,864	28,800
16. Kinross	52,410	7,527	7,963	7,454	7,600
17. Kirkcudbright	575,832	38,367	37,155	30,341	30,600
18. Lanark (including Glasgow)	562,821	1,447,034	1,539,442	1,585,968	1,620,800
19. Midlothian (Edinburgh)	234,325	507,666	506,377	526,277	588,400
20. Moray (Elgin)	304,931	43,427	41,558	40,805	50,200
21. Nairn	104,252	9,319	8,790	8,294	8,900
22. Orkney	240,847	25,897	24,111	22,075	21,700

[1] Including summer visitors. [2] Home population.

	Area in statute acres	Census population 1911 total	Census population 1921 total	Census population 1931 total	Estimated population [1] Dec., 1950
23. Peebles	222,240	15,258	15,332	15,050	15,100
24. Perth	1,595,802	124,312	125,503	120,772	129,300
25. Renfrew	153,332	314,552	298,904	288,575	331,700
26. Ross and Cromarty	1,977,248	77,364	70,818	62,802	62,200
27. Roxburgh	426,028	47,192	44,989	45,787	46,900
28. Selkirk	170,793	24,601	22,607	22,608	21,900
29. Shetland (Zetland)	352,319	27,911	25,520	21,410	19,700
30 Stirling	288,842	160,991	161,719	166,447	189,200
31. Sutherland	1,297,914	20,179	17,802	16,100	13,900
32 West Lothian (Linlithgow).	76,861	80,155	83,962	81,426	87,700
33. Wigtown	311,984	31,998	30,783	29,299	32,800
TOTAL SCOTLAND	19,070,466	4,760,904	4,882,497	4,842,554	5,165,900

[1] Home population.

The birthplaces of the 1931 population were:—Scotland, 4,496,028, England, 164,249; Wales, 4,341; Ireland, 124,296; British colonies, etc., 24,581; foreign countries, 28,116 (including 16,009 aliens).

The 'urban' population of Scotland in 1931 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 3,879,970 or 80·1% of the total, and the 'rural' population 963,010 or 19·9%. Population of the principal burghs:—

Burghs	Census population 1921	Census population 1931	Estimated population Dec., 1950	Burghs	Census population 1921	Census population 1931	Estimated population Dec., 1950
Glasgow	1,034,174	1,088,417	1,087,300	Coatbridge	43,909	43,056	48,300
Edinburgh	420,264	438,998	488,000	Dunfermline	39,899	34,954	47,400
Aberdeen	158,963	167,259	187,200	Ayr	35,747	36,784	43,300
Dundee	168,315	175,583	178,200	Kilmarnock	35,763	38,099	42,500
Paisley	84,837	86,441	96,900	Clydebank	46,506	46,963	44,800
Greenock	81,123	78,948	79,800	Hamilton	39,120	37,863	40,500
Motherwell	68,869	64,708	69,600	Perth	33,208	34,807	41,100
Kirkcaldy	39,591	43,874	49,700	Falkirk	33,308	36,565	38,100

In 1949, the estimated age distribution of the population in Scotland was: between 0 and 14 +, 648,600 males, 630,400 females; 15 and over, 1,858,300 males, 2,037,700 females.

For main occupations, according to the census of 1931, *see* THE STATESMAN'S YEAR-BOOK, 1943, p. 19.

3. Isle of Man and Channel Islands.

Islands	Census population 1911	Census population 1921	Census population 1931	Area in statute acres, 1931
Isle of Man	52,016	60,284	49,308	141,263
Jersey	51,898	49,701	50,462	28,717
Guernsey, Herm and Jethou	41,858	38,315	40,643	16,018
Alderney	2,561	1,598	1,521	1,962
Sark, Brechon and Lihou	582	616	579	1,386
Total	148,915	150,514	142,513	189,346

II. Movement of the Population.

1. *Births, Deaths and Marriages.*

England and Wales.

Year	Estimated total population at 30 June	Total live births	Illegitimate births	Deaths	Marriages
1946 . . .	42,737,000	820,719	53,919	492,090	385,606
1947 . . .	43,050,000	881,026	46,603	517,615	401,210
1948 . . .	43,502,000	776,971	41,041	469,898	396,891
1949 . . .	43,785,000	730,518	36,907	510,756	375,041
1950 . . .	44,020,000	692,457 [1]	34,147 [1]	510,309 [1]	357,218 [1]

[1] Provisional.

In 1950 the proportion of male to female births was 1,056 male to 1,000 female, and the live birth rate was 15 7 and the death rate 11 6 per thousand of the population.

Scotland.

Year	Estimated total population at 30 June	Total births	Illegitimate births	Deaths	Marriages
1946 . . .	5,135,100	104,413	6,904	64,605	45,851
1947 . . .	5,138,700	113,147	6,311	66,200	44,406
1948 . . .	5,169,200	100,313	5,773	60,979	43,741
1949 . . .	5,175,000	95,673	5,225	63,488	41,714
1950 . . .	5,174,500 [1]	92,528 [1]	4,833 [1]	63,996 [1]	40,478 [1]

[1] Estimated home population.

In 1950 the proportion of male to female births was 1,070 to 1,000; the birth rate was 17·9, and the death rate 12·4 per 1,000.

2. *Divorces and Annulments.*

Year	England and Wales	Scotland	Total
1946	30,298	2,934	33,232
1947	60,190	2,533	62,723
1948	43,698	2,057	45,755
1949	34,856	2,447	37,303
1950	—	2,204	—

3. *Emigration and Immigration.*

In the thirty-eight years, 1815–52, the total number of emigrants from the United Kingdom was 3,463,592. Up to 1852 the emigration returns made no distinction between British subjects and foreigners. From 1853 to 1938 inclusive, the number of emigrant passengers of British origin, to places out of Europe, was 16,710,072. The passenger traffic by sea to and from non-European countries in recent years was as follows:—

Year	Outward			Inward		
	British subjects	Aliens	Total	British subjects	Aliens	Total
1938	162,074	78,975	241,049	159,913	61,786	221,699
1949	255,618	60,660	316,278	195,733	55,960	251,693
1950	257,658	67,655	325,313	199,823	62,167	261,990

The number of immigrants of British nationality into the United Kingdom was 66,085 in 1950. The number of British immigrants in 1938 was 40,611. The number of emigrants of British nationality from the United Kingdom in 1950 was 130,238. The number of British emigrants in 1938 was 34,144.

The destinations of British subjects leaving the United Kingdom to take up permanent residence in non-European countries in 1950 were mainly Canada and Newfoundland, 13,553 (3,367 in 1938); Australia, 54,184 (5,472 in 1938); New Zealand, 10,562 (2,425 in 1938); Union of South Africa and Southern Rhodesia, 9,320 (6,003 in 1938); United States, 11,400 (1,992 in 1938).

Of a total of 699,000 aliens who arrived in the United Kingdom in 1950, 479,000 were visitors for periods of less than 6 months, 77,000 in transit to other countries, 21,000 returning residents, 13,000 diplomats, 41,000 holding Ministry of Labour permits, 11,000 seamen, and 57,000 intending to stay for over 6 months.

The number of alien visitors for pleasure was 249,000 in 1938, 340,000 in 1949 and 373,000 in 1950.

Passenger movement (including pleasure cruises) totalled:—1950, outward, 3,180,000 (723,000 by air); inward, 3,153,000 (710,000 by air).

Religion.

The Church of England is the centre of the world-wide Anglican Communion, which is one of the great divisions of Christendom, and the expansion of which parallels the expansion of Great Britain into the world-wide British Commonwealth. The autonomy of the Dominions within a kind of family fellowship corresponds to the autonomy of the great Churches in Australia; Canada; China; India, Pakistan, Burma and Ceylon; Ireland; Japan; New Zealand; Scotland; South Africa; the United States; Wales, and the West Indies. The present evolution of the Colonies towards Dominion status in groups parallels somewhat similar tendencies in the dioceses (*e.g.* in East and West Africa) holding mission from the See of Canterbury. There is, however, no earthly head of the Anglican Communion corresponding to the King in the Commonwealth. The Archbishop of Canterbury presides over the decennial Lambeth Conference only as *primus inter pares*.

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 31 March, 1920, and Wales was formed into a separate Province. Property belonging to the Church in Wales, and a sum of £1,000,000 provided by Parliament, were assigned to a temporary body not exceeding 3 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, under God, the supreme governor of the Church of England, with the right, regulated by statute, to nominate to the vacant archbishopries and bishopries. 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 2 archbishops (at the head of the 2 Provinces of Canterbury and York) and 41 bishops and about 40 suffragan bishops in England. Each archbishop has also his own particular diocese, wherein he exercises episcopal, as in his Province he exercises metropolitical, jurisdiction. In the Church are 29 deans (including Westminster, Windsor, St. Albans and Truro), 103 archdeacons and 15 provosts of parish church cathedrals. There is an Assembly called 'the Church Assembly,' in England, consisting of a House of Bishops, a House of Clergy and a House of Laity, which has power, under the Church of England Assembly (Powers) Act, 1919, to frame legislation [illegible] atters. The first two Houses consist of the members of [illegible] Canterbury and York, each of which consists of the diocesan bishops (forming an Upper House), and the archdeacons, deans and provosts, and a certain number of proctors elected as the representatives of the inferior clergy, together with, in the case of Canterbury Convocation, representatives of the Universities of Oxford, Cambridge and London (forming the Lower House). The House of Laity is elected by the lay members of the Diocesan Conferences. Parochial affairs are managed by annual parochial church meetings and parochial church councils. Every measure passed by the Church Assembly must be submitted to the Ecclesiastical Committee, consisting of 15 members of the House of Lords nominated by the Lord Chancellor and 15 members of the House of Commons nominated by the Speaker. This committee reports on each measure to Parliament, and the measure receives the Royal Assent and becomes law if each House of Parliament resolves that the measure be presented to the King.

The number of civil parishes (districts for which a separate poor rate is or can be made) at the census of 1931 was 14,209. These, however, in many cases, do not coincide with ecclesiastical parishes, which have, from the civil point of view, lost their old importance. Of such parishes there were (1947) about 13,000, 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 3,000 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 1947 there were about 12,165 beneficed clergy, and 2,440 assistant curacies. Voluntary offerings raised parochially amounted in 1947 to £5,944,534, exclusive of very large sums contributed to central and diocesan societies and institutions and administered by such organizations.

In addition to the Provinces of Canterbury and York, the Church of England includes a considerable number of overseas dioceses holding mission from the see of Canterbury, and the Anglican chaplaincies in North and Central Europe form an area of administration under the jurisdiction of the Bishop of London. The Church of England itself is part of the world-wide Anglican Communion which includes the Church of Ireland, the Episcopal Church in Scotland, the Church in Wales, the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States of America and a number of other [illegible] Churches in the Dominions, India, China, Japan, etc. The [illegible], the Church of the Province of West Africa, was inaugurated in April, 1951.

Of 37,452 churches and chapels registered for the solemnization of marriage at the end of 1934, 16,515 belonged to the Established Church and

the Church in Wales and 20,937 to other religious denominations. Of the marriages celebrated in 1934, [1] 53·5% were in the Established Church and the Church in Wales, 6·5% in the Roman Catholic Church, 10·9% were Nonconformist marriages, 0·04% were Quaker marriages, 0·7% Jewish and 28·4% civil marriages in a Registrar's Office.

The Unitarians have about 340 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 organization, carries on both spiritual and social work at home and abroad, and had (December, 1919) 43,272 officers and employees, 17,119 corps and outposts and 267,069 local officers and corps cadets. There were in 1919, about 1,749 social centres and agencies, 436 shelters, 237 industrial homes, 267 homes for women and children, 945 day and industrial schools, and their places of worship in the United Kingdom have about 560,000 sittings. There are about 450,000 Jews in the United Kingdom, with about 240 synagogues.

Roman Catholics in England and Wales were estimated at 2,808,596 in 1950. There were 4 archbishops and 14 bishops, about 6,000 priests (not all officiating) and 2,196 churches, chapels and stations.

The following is a summary of 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
Methodist	—	1,147,380	5,220	49,034	130,092	1,068,720
Independent Methodist	48,000	8,939	336	—	3,000	13,486
Wesleyan Reform Union	56,000	6,373	22	351	2,100	11,903
Congregational Union	1,727,000	371,130	2,600	3,299	31,904	262,041
Baptist	1,382,000	343,798	1,962	4,316	41,279	310,687
Presbyterian	184,000	81,715	360	—	7,400	64,000
Calvinistic Methodist	560,000	227,321	932	208	14,003	81,494
Moravian	11,000	6,700	40	2	600	4,000
Lady Huntingdon's Connexion	13,000	1,700	27	46	300	2,700
Churches of Christ	—	14,000	—	2,000	1,700	17,000
Society of Friends	—	20,730	—	—	2,000	15,000
Anglican (in England)	5,400,000	2,294,000	—	—	171,000	1,956,000

2. Scotland.

The Church of Scotland (established in 1560 at the Reformation and re-established in 1688 as part of the Revolution Settlement) 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 1,620 members, half clerical and half 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 usually for 8 days. Any matters not decided during this period may be left to a commission which sits at stated intervals until the meeting of the next General Assembly.

[1] No later figures available.

On 2 October, 1929, the Church of Scotland and the United Free Church of Scotland were reunited under the name of The Church of Scotland, and the two bodies met in General Assembly in Edinburgh as one. The united Church had, in Scotland, on 31 December, 1949, 2,357 congregations, 1,268,315 members, besides adherents; 2,897 Sunday schools, with 36,731 teachers and 273,592 scholars in attendance. The Church courts are the General Assembly, 12 synods, 66 presbyteries in Scotland, 1 in England and 3 on the Continent, in addition to foreign mission presbyteries. Income in 1948 was £1,658,793. The Church has divinity faculties in the 4 Scottish universities of Edinburgh, Glasgow, Aberdeen and St. Andrews, with 28 professors and lecturers. The united Church's foreign mission agents (including natives) numbe[illegible] 13,665, income £1,060,062. There are in Scotland some small [illegible] bodies and also Baptists, Congregationalists, Metho[illegible] [illegible]. The Episcopal Church in Scotland had in 1950, 7 bishoprics, 397 churches and missions, over 340 clergy and 110,578 members, of whom 56,958 were communicants.

The Roman Catholic Church had in Scotland (1949) 2 archbishops and 6 bishops; 947 clergy, about 450 churches, chapels and stations, and, in 1950, 721,300 adherents.

The proportion of marriages in Scotland [illegible] to the rites of the various Churches in 1946 was:—Church of [illegible] 60·3%; Roman Catholic, 12·6; Episcopal, 3·0; United Free, 0·9; others, 6·7; Civil, 16·5.

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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 7 'departments,' 36 'schools' and 22 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, the University of Reading, which started in 1860 as a college for art classes, and the University of Nottingham, founded as a University College in 1881. There are also, 1950–51, University Colleges at Exeter (founded 1893), 120 lecturers, etc., 950 students; Southampton (founded 1850), 156 lecturers, 951 (full-time) and 1,694 (part-time, technical) students; Leicester (opened in 1923), 73 lecturers, etc., and 730 full-time students; Hull (founded in 1928), 138 professors and lecturers and 900 students; and Newcastle-under-Lyme (opened in 1951), 23 lecturers, etc., 154 students. 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, Aberystwyth, Bangor and Swansea. 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, has an annual income of £100,000, of which half is devoted to the equipment and expansion of the Scottish universities and half to assisting students. The following table gives the approxi-

mate number of professors, lecturers, etc., and students of the universities for 1950–51 (the dates of foundation in brackets):—

Universities	Number of professors, etc.	Number of students	Universities	Number of professors, etc.	Number of students
England—			*Scotland*—		
Oxford . .	820	7,194	St Andrews (1411)	300	2,062
Cambridge . .	690	7,865[1]	Glasgow (1450) .	615	6,967
Durham (1831) .	550	4,799	Aberdeen (1494) .	325	2,030
London (1836) .	1,572	26,501[2]	Edinburgh (1582)	579	6,062
Manchester (1880)	547	4,801			
Birmingham (1900)	581	3,796	*Total for Scotland*	1,819	17,121
Liverpool (1903) .	497	3,595			
Leeds (1904) .	562	3,232[3]	*Wales* (1903)—		
Sheffield (1908) .	376	3,596[4]	Cardiff . .	154	1,788
Bristol (1909) .	409	2,606	Aberystwyth .	143	1,232
Reading (1926) .	167	1,201	Bangor . .	135	939
Nottingham (1948)	240	2,197	Swansea . .	99	1,058
Total for England	6,911	71,389	*Total for Wales*	531	5,017

[1] Including 707 women.
[2] Internal students, 1949–50, 27,429.
[3] Not including 369 part-time students.
[4] Including 1,109 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 (figures for 1950–51):—

Colleges	Number of professors, etc.	Number of students	Colleges	Number of professors, etc.	Number of students
London—			*Oxford*—		
Bedford . .	97	780	Lady Margaret Hall	17	216
Royal Holloway .	51	358	Somerville . .	23	218
Westfield . .	29	251	St. Hugh's . .	11	161
			St. Hilda's . .	8	182
Cambridge—			Society of Oxford		
Newnham . .	21	306	Home Students (St.		
Girton . .	18	321	Anne's Society) .	11	247

Women were first admitted to membership of Oxford University, and to take degrees in Oct., 1920, and were admitted to full membership of Cambridge University in Oct., 1948.

National System of Education.

England and Wales.

Considerable changes in the organization of education in England and Wales are taking place as a result of the Education Act of 1944, which came into force on 1 April, 1945. These changes, falling as they do immediately after the war when the collection of many educational statistics was suspended, make it impossible to give a full statistical picture of English and Welsh education at the present time. The following notes, however, show some of the salient facts.

Primary and Secondary Education.—The Education Act, 1944, classifies publicly provided education into three distinct and successive stages—primary, secondary and further education. Full-time schooling is being made available free for all children in publicly maintained primary and secondary schools, the secondary stage beginning at about the age of 11.

Fees in all types of secondary schools maintained by local education authorities (including voluntary schools) were abolished on 1 April, 1945. The school leaving age was raised from 14 to 15 on 1 April, 1947, and will be raised to 16 later.

In Jan., 1950, there were 6,009,193 children on the registers between the ages of 2 and 19, made up as follows:—Schools partially or wholly financed by local education authorities, 5,710,468; schools receiving grant direct from the Ministry of Education, 94,634; schools inspected and recognized by the Ministry as efficient, but receiving no grant from public funds, 204,091.

In schools (primary and secondary) partially or wholly financed by local education authorities there were, between the ages of 2 and 19, 2,929,412 boys and 2,781,056 girls in 23,113 primary and 4,765 secondary schools.

Nursery Schools.—In Jan., 1950, there were 21,937 pupils between the ages of 2 and 8 in separate nursery schools. In addition, there were 2,157 nursery classes attached to other schools in England and Wales with 60,554 pupils.

Special Schools.—In Jan., 1950, there were 601 special schools for mentally or physically handicapped children, with 47,119 pupils (26,567 boys and 20,552 girls).

Teachers.—On 1 Oct., 1950, there were 230,846 teachers (91,438 men and 139,408 women) employed by local education authorities.

Training of Teachers.—The large output of trained teachers required in the future is being attained by an expansion of the training facilities at 2- or 3-year colleges and university departments of education.

Details of university training departments and permanent training colleges :—

	Educational year, 1948–49	Educational year, 1949–50	Educational year, 1950–51
Admitted to training . .	3,664 men 7,840 women	4,121 men 8,988 women	3,942 men 9,706 women
Total . . .	11,504	13,109	13,646
Number in training . .	5,824 men 13,954 women	6,359 men 15,928 women	6,362 men 18,410 women
Total . .	19,778	22,287	24,772
Number who successfully completed training . .	3,343 men 6,392 women	3,746 men 7,301 women	— —
Total . . .	9,735	11,047	—

Emergency Training Colleges.—The number of teachers in training at the end of 1950 was 752 (192 men, 560 women) and the number successfully completing training during 1950 was 7,120 (4,148 men, 2,972 women). The scheme is now closed; it is expected that all students will have completed their courses by Sept., 1951.

Further Education.—For the year 1949–50 there were 11,546 further education establishments or courses consisting of: major establishments (other than art), 531; art establishments, 205; evening institutes, 10,809. The number of students attending during 1949–50 was, full-time, 54,046; part-time, 2,175,796.

The number of students released by their employers during working hours in 1949–50 was 241,487, including manufacturing industries, 136,458; building and contracting 37,094; mining, 16,595.

Awards to Students.—State Scholarships awarded in 1950, 900, and the total number of such awards current in 1950–51 was 2,299. The number of University Supplemental Awards offered in 1950 to holders of scholarships and exhibitions awarded by universities or colleges was 1,394, and the total number current in 1950–51, 2,822. In addition 120 Technical State Scholarships were granted, and 30 State Scholarships to mature students over 25 years of age.

Further Education and Training Scheme.—The table shows the number of awards made to ex-service men and women, classified according to the intended occupation of the recipient.

Awards made during the year	Teaching [1]	Medicine	Dentistry	Architecture	Art [2]	Civil Service	Engineering	The Church	Law	Miscellaneous	Total
1947	5,133	1,783	357	1,460	1,725	687	3,812	1,207	731	8,612	25,506
1948	5,362	1,023	258	1,376	1,227	576	3,632	862	558	6,326	21,200
1949	2,776	679	178	377	503	241	1,553	783	285	7,375	10,133
1950	690	184	73	63	79	45	320	185	100	644	2,383

[1] Including university teaching. [2] Including art teaching.

School Meals and Milk.—In primary and secondary schools (excluding residential, special and direct-grant schools) the percentage of pupils taking dinners in Oct., 1950, amounted to 50·2%, and pupils taking milk, 85·2%. Milk became free of payment in all schools on 1 Aug., 1946.

Finance.—Total expenditure on education in England and Wales from public funds (excluding university education) is estimated at £291,873,000 for 1950, as compared with £272,928,000 for 1949, or an increase of 7%. Of the total, £193,006,000 will be met from the Exchequer and £98,867,000 from the rates.

Scotland.

Secondary Education.—In 1949–50 there were 913 secondary schools (711 3-year, 202 5-year), and the average number of scholars on the registers was 417,416 (255,092 3-year, 162,324 5-year). The number of students attending central institutions in 1949–50 was 14,988 day students and 21,163 evening students. The number of teachers in secondary schools at 31 March, 1950, was 17,592. In 1949–50 there were 2,899 students training for the Teacher's General Certificate, including 736 graduates, in 4 training centres and 2 training colleges.

Elementary Education.—In 1949–50 there were 2,084 primary schools, and the average number on the registers was 364,529.

As at 31 March, 1950, there were 11,534 recognized certificated teachers in primary schools.

In 1949–50 there were 20 residential special schools, and 64 day special schools; special classes were attached to 29 ordinary schools. The total number of handicapped children under instruction was 10,439, of which 6,449 were mentally handicapped, 3,017 were physically handicapped, 170 were blind and 803 were deaf. There were 80 nursery schools, and nursery classes attached to 36 ordinary schools, the total enrolment being 4,599.

At 30 June, 1950, there were 25 approved schools with a total enrolment of 1,666 (1,453 boys, 213 girls).

Further Education.—Centres for continuation classes numbered 1,237 in 1949–50 with a total attendance of 237,931 students. In addition short informal courses of instruction in cookery and 'make do and mend' were given at 58 centres with a total attendance of 9,094. Adult education classes were conducted at 207 centres and were attended by 15,023 students.

Finance.—The total ordinary expenditure of education [illegible] 1949–50 was £31,367,821 (subject to correction on audit), an [illegible] for 1950–51 was estimated at £32,629,062.

The British Council.

The British Council was established by His Majesty's Government in November, 1934, and incorporated by Royal Charter in 1940. Its principal purposes are the promotion of a wider knowledge of the United Kingdom and the English language abroad and the development of closer cultural relations between the United Kingdom and other countries.

The council derives its funds from votes of the Foreign Office, Commonwealth Relations Office, Colonial Office and Colonial Development and Welfare Fund. For the year ending 31 March, 1951, grants-in-aid totalled £3,233,700, and for the year ending 31 March, 1952, £2,730,100. The net expenditure for the year ending 31 March, 1950, was £3,045,321.

The principal officers of the council are as follows :—

President.—Sir Henry Dale, O.M., G.B.E., P.R.S.

Vice-President.—Sir Reginald Leeper, G.B.E., K.C.M.G.

Chairman and Director-General.—General Sir Ronald Adam, Bt., G.C.B., D.S.O., O.B.E.

Vice-Chairmen.—Sir Philip Morris, C.B.E., M. Edelman, M.P., and C. Mott-Radclyffe, M.P.

Secretary.—Richard Seymour, C.B.E.

Under the charter the powers of the council are vested in the Executive Committee of 30 members, of whom 9 are nominated by the following :—The Lord President of the Council, the Secretaries of State for Foreign Affairs, the Home Department, Commonwealth Relations, Scotland and the Colonies, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, the President of the Board of Trade and the Minister of Education. There are the following expert advisory committees and panels (the names of chairmen holding office as at April, 1951, in brackets) :—Books and Publishing (Sir Stanley Unwin), Drama (Lord Esher), Fine Arts (Sir Eric Maclagan), Law (Lord Porter), Music (Sir Adrian Boult), Science (Sir Alfred [illegible] panels on Agriculture, General Science, Medicine and a group on [illegible]), Universities (Sir Raymond Priestley), Presentation Media ([illegible] Graham White). There are also advisory panels for Scotland (Dr. James Welsh) and Wales (Lady [illegible] George, M.P.).

The Secretary of State [illegible] Affairs is responsible to Parliament for the council's work in or relating to foreign countries and the Secretaries of State for the Colonies and Commonwealth Relations are responsible to Parliament for its work in the Commonwealth.

In April, 1951, there were representatives of the council in the following Commonwealth countries :—Australia, Ceylon, India, New Zealand, Pakistan, Aden, British East Africa, British Guiana, Gambia, Gold Coast, Nigeria, Sierra Leone, Barbados, Jamaica, Trinidad, Cyprus, Fiji, Gibraltar,

Hong Kong, Malta, Mauritius, Nyasaland, Northern Rhodesia, Singapore and Malaya jointly; and in the following foreign countries:—Argentina, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Burma, Chile, China, Colombia, Denmark, Egypt, Ethiopia, Finland, France, Greece, Indonesia, Iraq, Israel, Italy, Jordan, Lebanon, Mexico, Netherlands, Norway, Persia, Peru, Poland, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Syria, Turkey, Uruguay, Venezuela and Yugoslavia. There is a liaison officer in Germany.

In most of these countries, except in Latin America, the British Council maintains British Institutes or similar centres in the capital cities, and in some countries also in other cities.

In Latin America, at April, 1951, the council was co-operating with and assisting cultural associations in the following countries:—Argentina (Buenos Aires, Córdoba, La Plata, Mendoza, Rosario, Santa Fé, Tucumán); Brazil (Belo Horizonte, Curitiba, Rio de Janeiro, Santos, São Paulo); Chile (Santiago, Valparaiso); Colombia (Bogotá, Medellín); Mexico (Mexico City); Peru (Lima); Uruguay (Montevideo); Venezuela (Caracas).

In the United Kingdom, the council has staff stationed in many of the principal towns of England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland. The council provides cultural and welfare facilities for overseas students studying in the U.K. On 1 Jan., 1950, it became responsible for the non-academic welfare of all the 4,000 colonial students in the U.K., funds for this being provided mainly from the Colonial Development and Welfare Fund. It sponsors and arranges visits from overseas of individuals and groups. It also organizes short courses and summer schools in the United Kingdom on technical and social subjects. In April, 1951, there were centres, for which the council was wholly or largely responsible, in Edinburgh, Glasgow, Liverpool, Cardiff, Manchester, Birmingham, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Bristol, Stratford-on-Avon, Oxford and Cambridge.

The council carries on a great variety of educational activities. Instruction in the English language and literature and in other subjects is given in British Institutes, centres and cultural societies. A number of British schools abroad are supported, notably in Egypt and Latin America, and the council has helped them in the recruitment of British teachers. The council is frequently asked to advise foreign governments and educational authorities on the selection and appointment of British subjects to the staff of foreign universities and sometimes affords financial aid. It awards scholarships to post-graduate students and bursaries to technicians and others wishing to study in Britain. The council acts as overseas agent for many British examining bodies and collaborates with the Cambridge Local Examinations Syndicate in the organization of examinations in English for foreign students.

The council publishes the following periodicals:—*Britain To-day*, *British Medical Bulletin*, *British Agricultural Bulletin*, *British Book News* and *English Language Teaching*. Brochures in English and 17 other languages are published for the council in the following series:—*Arts in Britain*, *Aspects of Britain*, *British Contributions*, *British Life and Thought*, *The British People*, *Science in Britain*.

Headquarters:—65 Davies Street, London, W.1.

The Administration of Justice.

England and Wales.

The legal system of England and Wales has at the head of the superior courts, as the ultimate court of appeal, the House of Lords, which hears each year a number of appeals in civil matters, including a certain number from Scotland and very occasionally an appeal in a criminal case. In order that civil cases may go from the Court of Appeal to the House of Lords, it is

necessary to obtain the leave of either the Court of Appeal or the House itself, and before an appeal can be brought from a decision of the Court of Criminal Appeal a certificate of the Attorney-General is indispensable, certifying that the decision involves a point of law of 'exceptional public importance' and that it is desirable in the public interest that a further appeal should be brought. Since the institution of the Court of Criminal Appeal in 1907, three murder appeals have reached the Lords, the last in 1941. As a judicial body the House of Lords consists of the Lord Chancellor, the Lords of Appeal in Ordinary, commonly called Law Lords, and such other members of the House as have held high judicial office. The final court of appeal for India and certain of the Dominions is the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, constituted on nearly parallel lines with the House of Lords.

On the civil side there is in England and Wales below the House of Lords the Supreme Court of Judicature, divided into two parts, the Court of Appeal (with the Lord Chancellor as nominal head and the Lords Justices of Appeal), and the High Court of Justice. The High Court has 3 divisions: (1) the Chancery Division, concerned with the construction of wills and settlements, trusts, mortgages, etc.; (2) the King's Bench Division, whose primary function is the administration of the common law, and (3) the Probate, Divorce and Admiralty Division, comprising courts deriving from the old civil law. The King's Bench Division, in addition to original jurisdiction, has certain appellate powers. Thus two or more judges, forming a divisional court, deal with cases stated for their opinion by lay justices or stipendiary or metropolitan magistrates and the Revenue Judge, nominally a divisional court, with cases stated by the Inland Revenue Commissioners. King's Bench judges, in addition to their main work in London, deal on circuit with a large amount of civil business, including the trial of certain categories of divorce causes, at the larger assize towns.

Below the House of Lords on the criminal side is the Court of Criminal Appeal, corresponding to the Court of Appeal on the civil side, and hearing appeals from King's Bench judges exercising criminal jurisdiction at Assizes and from the Central Criminal Court. It is drawn from the Lord Chief Justice and eight King's Bench judges appointed by him for the purpose, with the consent of the Lord Chancellor, the court consisting of an uneven number of such judges, normally three. In greater London, the Central Criminal Court, more commonly known as the Old Bailey, is, in effect, a substitute for both Assizes and Quarter Sessions. In it sit, in addition to King's Bench judges (for whom are reserved the more serious cases, and, in particular, those crimes involving capital punishment), the Recorder of London and the Common Serjeant. 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 and the Lords Justices of Appeal are appointed on the recommendation of the Prime Minister, and the other judges on the recommendation of the Lord Chancellor. The Recorder of London and the Common Serjeant are appointed by the City of London, subject to approval by the Crown.

The superior courts referred to above form only a relatively small part of the legal system so far as number of proceedings is concerned. On the civil side more than half a million cases yearly are in normal times brought before courts less than 100 years old, divided into some 50 circuits covering the whole country and somewhat misleadingly called county courts. These are presided over by legally qualified judges, charged with duties in such responsible and difficult matters as bankruptcy, rent restriction and work-

men's compensation, etc. They have a general jurisdiction, subject to certain rights of transfer to the High Court given to defendants, to determine all actions founded on contract or tort involving sums of not more than £200, but certain matters, such as, *e.g.*, libel and slander, are entirely reserved for the High Court. Each court has one or more registrars, who may hear any proceedings other than actions and, given certain conditions, actions involving not more than £10. From county courts an appeal lies to the Court of Appeal. Finally, there survive a few ancient local courts with civil jurisdiction, and, although the primary function of the justice of the peace is criminal, a not inconsiderable volume of civil work now falls on justices. Part of this work is done in separate courts for domestic proceedings, which determine matrimonial disputes, those relating to bastardy and guardianship of infants, etc. One of the presiding justices in such cases must be a woman.

On the criminal side the position as to the inferior courts is more complicated. At the base are the lay justices, who, outside the large towns, try the great bulk of minor offenders, or, according to fairly recent statistics, 98·9% of persons found guilty of offences of all kinds. Exercising summary jurisdiction in petty sessions, justices have power to pass sentences of imprisonment up to, in general, six months, and to impose fines up to, in general, £50. A number of the so-called crimes with which they deal at the present time are relatively venial, such as traffic offences and breaches of such statutes as those dealing with food and drugs, hours of work, etc. One of their most important functions is to examine prisoners charged with graver categories of offences and to commit them for trial at a higher court, *viz.* Assizes or Quarter Sessions. Certain persons are, *ex-officio*, justices, but the vast majority are placed upon the Commission of the Peace by the Lord Chancellor on the recommendation of the Lords Lieutenants of the counties, who, in turn, are assisted by advisory committees. Women are now eligible to act as justices, and the numbers holding the Commission are estimated to be at the present time in the neighbourhood of 2,500. In certain larger provincial towns and in London the corresponding work is done by legally qualified and remunerated persons, called respectively stipendiary and metropolitan police magistrates, who sit alone. Above the petty sessional courts are courts of Quarter Sessions, having a more extensive original jurisdiction and power also to hear appeals from petty sessions. These consist in general of lay justices, some boroughs, however, have separate Quarter Sessions with a legally qualified and remunerated chairman called a Recorder. Further, since 1938, legally qualified and remunerated chairmen and deputy-chairmen may be appointed with official approval, in which case the court has more extensive jurisdiction than it would otherwise have. From Quarter Sessions appeals lie to the Assize courts presided over by King's Bench judges and thence to the Court of Criminal Appeal and the House of Lords (*see* above). There remains as a last resort an invocation of the Royal Prerogative exercised on the advice of the Home Secretary after consultation with the judges concerned. By this means a very small number of death sentences are each year commuted for terms of imprisonment or detention.

All criminal trials, except those which come before courts of summary jurisdiction or the House of Lords, are tried by a judge and a jury consisting normally of twelve members, reduced by the Administration of Justice (Emergency Provisions) Act of 1939 to not more than seven, save in murder or treason or in any case where the court, by reason of the gravity of the issues, directs that the full number be empanelled. The same Act prohibits juries in all civil cases, whether in the High Court or inferior courts, unless

the court is of opinion that the question ought to be tried with a jury and so orders; in such case the [illegible] tion to seven applies.

Important features [illegible] legal system are the Poor Persons Procedure, supplemented in the case of the Forces by a special legal aid scheme, and Poor Prisoners' Defence. In the case of the Poor Persons Procedure, under which in 1942 2,791 cases were entered, 96% of them matrimonial, would-be litigants with incomes under certain limits are provided with the services of counsel and solicitor on the payment of the solicitor's out-of-pocket expenses. Under the Poor Prisoners' Defence, any person committed for trial for an indictable offence whose means appear insufficient to enable him to obtain legal assistance in the ordinary way, may, on being granted a 'defence certificate,' have free legal aid and have counsel and solicitor assigned to him for his defence. In charges of murder a defence certificate must in such circumstances be granted. Persons charged before the justices may similarly be granted a 'legal aid certificate,' entitling them to the services of a solicitor.

The authorized strength of the police force in England and Wales in Dec., 1950, was 70,938 men and 1,668 women. The strength was 61,216 men and 1,345 women. In addition there were 204 whole-time auxiliaries of the First Police Reserve [illegible] woman) and 20,113 special constables (including 92 women). The Police War Reserve and Women Auxiliaries were disbanded on 31 Dec., 1948. Total police expenditure (estimated) in England and Wales for 1950–51 was £28,417,000.

Scotland.

The High Court of Justiciary is the supreme criminal court in Scotland. It consists of all the [illegible] of the Court of Session, and sits more or less frequently, as the [illegible] 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, presided over by the Lord President, and divided into an Inner and an Outer House, exercises the highest civil jurisdiction in Scotland, with the House of Lords as a Court of Appeal.

The police forces in Scotland at the end of 1950 had an authorized establishment of 7,568 (including 169 women); the strength was 7,060 men and 139 women. Whole-time 'additional' policemen numbered 121, and there were 9,249 part-time special constables. The estimated expenditure on police, borne by the Government, was £2,177,658 for 1948–49 (general administration £2,154,859; Road Fund grant, £22,799).

CIVIL JUDICIAL STATISTICS—ENGLAND AND WALES.

	1947	1948	1949
Appellate Courts			
Judicial Committee of the Privy Council	97	55	36
House of Lords	53	36	41
Court of Appeal	655	691	683
High Court of Justice (appeals and special cases from inferior courts)	700	535	448
Total	1,505	1,317	1,208
Courts of First Instance			
High Court of Justice :			
Chancery Division	6,188	8,068	11,040
King's Bench Division	63,535	81,034	97,573
Probate, Divorce and Admiralty Division	19,376	38,671	36,233
County courts	337,130	409,222	451,864
Other courts	14,148	14,549	15,917
Total	470,377	554,547	612,627
Grand total	471,882	555,864	613,835

SCOTLAND.

Court	Actions		
	1947	1948	1949
House of Lords (Appeals from Court of Session)	33	38	16
Court of Session—General Department	4,635	4,348	4,754
Sheriff's Ordinary Court	8,583	11,121	13,272
Sheriff's Small Debt Court	20,290	27,779	36,502
Justice of Peace Small Debt Court	2,251	3,212	3,863

CRIMINAL STATISTICS.

ENGLAND AND WALES	1947	1948	1949
Indictable offences—			
Proceedings taken	128,516	141,631	121,418
Found guilty at Magistrates Courts	97,690	108,715	96,889
Found guilty at Assizes or Quarter Sessions	17,982	20,669	17,405
Non-indictable offences—			
Proceedings taken	533,202	566,865	562,138
Found guilty at Magistrates Courts	498,654	527,566	523,563
Juveniles [1]—			
Indictable offences	35,694	44,434	40,430
Non-indictable offences	22,367	27,435	25,193
Dealt with at Magistrates Courts : total	57,562	71,270	65,166
Dealt with at Assizes or Quarter Sessions : total	681	728	494

SCOTLAND	1947	1948	1949
Crimes—			
Proceedings taken	23,267	25,722	22,525
Disposed of summarily	21,641	24,107	21,022
Miscellaneous offences—			
Proceedings taken	80,461	82,502	83,546
Juveniles [1]—			
Crimes—charges proved without finding of guilt	3,169	4,089	3,358
Found guilty	5,067	6,219	5,591

[1] Young persons under 17 years of age.

Daily average population in prisons in England and Wales in 1948 was 19,765 (convicted 17,908; unconvicted, persons on remand or awaiting trial, 1,857); in Scotland, 1,902 in 1948 and 1,835 in 1949.

Book of Reference.

Jackson (R. M.), The Machinery of Justice in England. London, 1940.

National Insurance. Old Age Pensions. National Assistance.

The National Insurance Act, 1946, came into operation on 5 July, 1948, and the existing schemes of health, pensions and unemployment insurance were repealed from that date.

This Act applies in general to all persons in Great Britain who are over school leaving age and divides contributors into three classes, *e.g.*:—(*a*) Employed; (*b*) Self-employed; (*c*) Non-employed.

The weekly contributions for employed persons are :—

	Until 30 Sept., 1951		From 1 Oct., 1951	
	Employee	Employer	Employee	Employer
Men	4*s.* 11*d.*	4*s.* 2*d.*	5*s.* 1*d.*	4*s.* 4*d.*
Women	3*s.* 10*d.*	3*s.* 3*d*	4*s.* 0*d.*	3*s.* 5*d.*
Boys (under age 18)	2*s.* 10½*d.*	2*s.* 5½*d.*	2*s.* 11½*d.*	2*s.* 6½*d*
Girls (under age 18)	2*s.* 4*d*	1*s.* 11*d.*	2*s.* 5*d.*	2*s.* 0*d*

The above are the normal rates, but in the case of adult workers, where the wage is at the rate of 30*s.* a week or less, the employer must pay 1*s.* 11*d.* (as from 1 Oct., 1951: 2*s.*) of the employee's contribution (man) in addition to his own, making the employer's total 6*s.* 1*d.* (6*s.* 4*d.*) or, in the case of a woman, 1*s.* 5*d.* (1*s.* 6*d.*), making the total 4*s.* 8*d.* (4*s.* 11*d.*). This does not apply where the employee gets board and lodging in addition to wages.

The above rates include the contributions for Industrial Injuries Insurance. These are 4*d.* from men, 3*d.* from women, 2½*d.* from boys, 2*d.* from girls and equal amounts from the employer.

The weekly contributions for self-employed persons are:—Men, 6*s.* 2*d.* (as from 1 Oct., 1951: 6*s.* 6*d.*); women, 5*s.* 1*d.* (5*s.* 5*d.*); boys (under age 18), 3*s.* 7*d.* (3*s.* 9*d.*); girls (under age 18), 3*s.* 1*d.* (3*s.* 3*d.*).

The weekly contributions for non-employed persons are:—Men, 4*s.* 8*d.* (as from 1 Oct., 1951: 5*s.*); women, 3*s.* 8*d.* (4*s.*); boys (under age 18), 2*s.* 9*d.* (2*s.* 11*d.*); girls (under age 18), 2*s.* 3*d.* (2*s.* 5*d.*).

In every case the above contributions include the contribution for the new National Health Service (medical, hospital, dental, nursing, etc., treatment). The amount of these contributions is :—Men, 10*d.*; women, 8*d.*; boys or girls, 6*d.*

Contributions for a man will be payable up to the age of 65. If, at that age, he retires from work, he pays no more contributions. If he continues working, contributions are payable to the age of 70. Comparable ages for women are 60 and 65.

Special transitional arrangements have been made for persons who have entered the insurance scheme late in life to pay contributions after reaching pension age even though they are no longer employed, to enable them to qualify for pension.

Benefits.—The benefits are :—(1) Unemployment benefit; (2) Sickness benefit; (3) Maternity benefit; (4) Widow's benefit; (5) Guardian's allowance; (6) Retirement pensions; (7) Death grant.

Employed persons qualify for all the benefits; self-employed qualify for

all except unemployment; non-employed qualify for all except unemployment, sickness and maternity allowance.

Qualification for any benefit depends upon the fulfilment of the appropriate contribution conditions laid down in the Act.

Sickness and Unemployment Benefit.—The normal rate is 26*s.* a week, plus 16*s.* a week for an adult dependant, plus 7*s.* 6*d.* for the first dependent child. There is no allowance for children except the first child, as the others are covered by the Family Allowances Act. Under the proposed increases, announced by the Chancellor of the Exchequer in his Budget speech in April, 1951, a beneficiary who has a dependent child or children will be able to receive 10*s.* for the first child and, in addition to any family allowance due, 2*s.* 6*d.* will be paid for each subsequent child.

Maternity Benefit.—For a confinement a woman receives a maternity grant of £4 for each child, and, if she has been gainfully employed, she receives a maternity allowance of 36*s.* a week normally for 13 weeks commencing approximately 6 weeks before her confinement, provided she does no work during this period. For other women there is, instead of the maternity allowance of 36*s.*, an attendance allowance of £1 a week for 4 weeks in addition to the maternity grant.

Widow's Benefits.—On her husband's death a widow qualifies for 13 weeks for an allowance of 36*s.* a week for herself plus 7*s.* 6*d.* a week if she has a child of school age. At the end of the 13 weeks she receives a widowed mother's allowance of 33*s.* 6*d.* for herself and child so long as the child is of school age, and, if she is over 40 when this allowance ceases and 10 years have elapsed since her marriage, she qualifies for a widow's pension of 26*s.* a week. A widow left without any children of school age will receive a widow's pension of 26*s.* a week after her widow's allowance ceases if she is 50 or over and has been married not less than 10 years when she loses her husband. A widow who is incapable of self-support by reason of infirmity when widow's benefit would otherwise cease, may be granted a 26*s.* widow's pension for the duration of the incapacity. If, when the incapacity ends, she is at least 50, and 10 years have elapsed since marriage, the pension continues. If widows entitled to the 33*s.* 6*d.* allowance or the 26*s.* pension are at work, their benefits are reduced by 1*s.* for each shilling they earn above 30*s.* a week.

Under the proposed increases, announced by the Chancellor of the Exchequer in his Budget speech in April, 1951, the 36*s.* allowance will be increased by 10*s.* (instead of 7*s.* 6*d.*) for the first child, and by 2*s.* 6*d.* for each additional child; the 33*s.* 6*d.* allowance will become 40*s.*, with additional increases of 2*s.* 6*d.* for each child after the first. The first 30*s.* of widowed mother's allowance and the whole of a widow's pension will be reduced by 1*s.* for each shilling earned above 40*s.* a week.

Guardian's Allowance.—Anyone who has in his family an orphan, one of whose parents was insured under the new scheme, receives a guardian's allowance of 12*s.* a week.

Retirement Pensions.—In order to receive a retirement pension, 26*s.* for a man or woman on his or her own insurance and 16*s.* for a woman through her husband's insurance, men between 65 and 70 and women between 60 and 65 must, as the name suggests, have retired from work. If, after retirement, they have any earnings, then, for every shilling that they earn over 20*s.*, 1*s.* is deducted from their pension.

If retirement is postponed there is an addition of 2*s.* to the retirement pension for every year a worker continues at work and pays contributions

between the ages of 65 to 70 in the case of a man and 60 to 65 in the case of a woman. A proposed increase of 4*s.* in the weekly rate of retirement pensions for men over 70 and women, including widows, over 65 was announced by the Chancellor of the Exchequer in his Budget speech in April, 1951. He also proposed that the amount which a retirement pensioner could earn without affecting his pension should be raised from 20*s.* to 40*s.* a week; and that the increments for deferred retirement should be 3*s.* instead of 2*s.* for every year a worker continues at work and pays contributions.

Death Grant.—The normal amount of the payment is:—For an adult, £20; for a child aged 6–18, £15; for a child aged 3–6, £10; for a child under 3, £6.

Unemployment benefit is paid through the Employment Exchanges. Retirement pensions are paid through the Post Offices by order books as are maternity and attendance allowances. Other payments are made through local National Insurance Offices either in cash or by means of a postal draft.

National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) Act, 1946.

The Industrial Injuries Act, which also came into operation on 5 July, 1948, provides a system of insurance against 'personal injury by accident arising out of or in the course of employment' and against certain prescribed diseases and injuries due to the nature of the employment. It takes the place of the Workmen's Compensation Acts and covers broadly the persons who are insured as employed persons under the National Insurance Act. The cost of the contribution is included in the employed person's National Insurance stamp but there are no contribution conditions for the payment of benefit. Three types of benefit are provided:—

(1) *Injury benefit*, payable during incapacity for work for a maximum of twenty-six weeks from the date of the accident. The rate of this benefit is 45*s.* a week with increases of 16*s.* for one adult dependant and 7*s.* 6*d.* for a child. If the insured person is under 18 years of age and is not entitled to a dependant's increase, benefit will be payable at a reduced rate—33*s.* 9*d.* for a person between 17 and 18 and 22*s.* 6*d.* for a person under 17. Under the proposals announced by the Chancellor of the Exchequer in his Budget speech in April, 1951, a beneficiary who has a dependent child or children will be able to receive 10*s.* for the first child, and in addition to any family allowance due 2*s.* 6*d.* will be paid for each subsequent child.

(2) *Disablement benefit.*—This is payable where, when injury benefit ceases, there remains some loss of faculty. This loss of faculty will be assessed at a percentage by comparison with a person of the same age and sex whose condition is normal. If the assessment is 20% or more, benefit will be a pension varying according to the assessment, from 45*s.* a week to 9*s.* a week. If the assessment is under 20%, benefit will be a gratuity of an amount not exceeding £150. Increases of benefit may be payable where a disablement causes special hardship or unemployability, where the pensioner is in need of constant attendance, or where the pensioner is in hospital receiving treatment for his injury. In the case of an unemployable pensioner, or a pensioner receiving hospital treatment, an increase of 16*s.* for an adult dependant and 7*s.* 6*d.* for a child will be payable. Pensions for persons under 18 are reduced similarly to injury benefit. Under the new proposals mentioned above, similar changes will be made in the increases of benefit for children.

(3) *Death benefit.*—The Act provides for payment of a pension to the widow of a man whose death has been caused by industrial accident or one of the prescribed diseases, or to the widower of a woman so killed if he is

incapable of self-support. It also makes provision for payment of an allowance of 7*s.* 6*d.* a week to a person who has the care of a child of the family of the deceased; and for other death benefits in the form either of a pension, gratuity or allowance, to parents, certain relatives or (in addition to the 7*s.* 6*d.* mentioned above) a woman caring for the child of the deceased's family, if they were maintained by the deceased and fulfilled certain other conditions. Under the new proposals mentioned above, similar changes will be made in the increases of benefit for children.

National Insurance Funds.—At the beginning of the period 5 July, 1948, to 31 March, 1950, there was a balance of £896,000,000. Income to the Fund, consisting of contributions from insured persons and employers, payments from the Exchequer, and interest, amounted to £879,900,000. Payments of benefits in respect of [illegible] were £26,000,000; sickness, £109,000,000; maternity, [illegible] widows, £37,000,000; others, and administration, £42,200,000. Guardians' allowances accounted for £1,200,000; retirement pensions, £424,400,000; and death grants, £1,600,000. The balance at 31 March, 1950, was £1,120,100,000.

During the period retirement and contributory old age pensions were paid to 1,499,000 men and 2,662,000 women; and 36,000 guardians' allowances and orphans' pensions were paid. The number of widows' allowances were 19,000; of widowed mothers' allowances, 111,000; and of widows' pensions and widows' basic pensions, 338,000.

National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) Fund.—Income during the period 5 July, 1948, to 31 March, 1950, consisting of contributions from insured persons and employers, payments from the Exchequer, interest and miscellaneous receipts, amounted to £61,600,000. Benefits paid for injury totalled £14,600,000; for disablement, £3,000,000; for death, £200,000. Administration and other payments cost £1,600,000. There was a balance at 31 March, 1950, of £22,400,000.

Non-contributory Pensions.—The Old Age Pensions Act, 1936, provides for the payment of non-contributory old age pensions, at the expense of the Exchequer, to persons aged 70 or over (40 or over if they are blind) who satisfy certain conditions of nationality, residence and means and who are not receiving retirement pensions under the National Insurance Act, 1946. The rates of pension range from 26*s.* to 2*s.* a week according to means, with a maximum of 16*s.* for married women. Claims are decided by the National Assistance Board, subject to a right of appeal to the local Appeal Tribunal established under the National Assistance Act, 1948.

National Assistance.—Under the National Assistance Act, 1948, the National Assistance Board is responsible for the grant of financial assistance, at the expense of the Exchequer, to all persons in Great Britain from 16 years of age who are without resources, or whose resources (including national insurance benefits) need to be supplemented in order to meet their requirements. The general standards by reference to which assistance is granted are determined by statutory regulations approved by Parliament. Persons who are dissatisfied with the amount of assistance granted to them may appeal to the local Appeal Tribunal established under the Act.

During 1950, expenditure on non-contributory old age pensions was £25,266,000, and, on national assistance, payments amounted to £57,695,000.

War Pensions.—The number of war (1914–18) pensions or allowances in payment as at 31 March, 1949, was 850,350 approximately (888,800 in 1947–48). The number of war (1939–45) pensions or allowances in payment as at 31 March, 1949, was 1,334,400 approximately (1,334,760 in 1947–48). The expenditure (inclusive of administration expenses) of the Ministry of

Pensions for 1949–50 was £88,283,000), the estimated expenditure for 1950–51 was £88,657,000, and for 1951–52 is £85,167,000.

Book of Reference.

Newman (T. S.), Digest of British Social Insurance. London, 1947 (and supplements, to date).

Labour and Employment.

The distribution of total man-power in Great Britain was at December, 1950 (in thousands): total working population, 23,225 (15,921 males, 7,304 females). Total employed in armed forces and women's services, 752. Total engaged in civil employment, 22,145 (14,964 males, 7,181 females), including agriculture and fishing, 1,174; mining and quarrying, 842; national and local government service, 1,385; transport, 1,776; building and civil engineering, 1,409; distributive trades, 2,654; commerce, finance, professional and personal service, entertainments, etc., 3,924.

Number of registered and [illegible] trade unions at the end of 1949 was 706, with a total membership of [illegible]40 (7,601,950 males, 1,659,590 females); including metal manufacturing and engineering trades, 1,640,400; general labour organizations, 2,110,470; coal-mining, 794,300; railways, 588,150; [illegible] contracting, 496,230; other transport, 438,420. The number [illegible] unions was 417 in 1949 with a membership of 7,883,736.

At [illegible], there were 186 unions affiliated to the Trades Union Congress with 913 delegates and a total membership of 7,883,355.

The following table is a statistical summary relating to trade disputes for 1949 and 1950 :—

	Number of disputes		No. of workers involved		Aggregate duration in working days	
	1949	1950 [1]	1949	1950 [1]	1949	1950 [1]
			1,000's	1,000's	1,000's	1,000's
Mining and quarrying	878	861	218	142	755	431
Non-metalliferous mining products	13	8	1	—	3	2
Engineering and shipbuilding	128	111	25	26	177	103
Metal manufacture and industries	83	62	15	10	52	59
Textiles	27	15	7	1	68	4
Clothing	17	10	2	1	9	3
Wood and coke	15	19	4	2	26	16
Building and contracting	54	70	10	14	31	63
Transport, etc.	85	67	95	46	533	187
Food, drink and tobacco	11	1	3	10	2	27
Total (including those not specified)	1,426	1,338	434	302	1,807	1,388

[1] Provisional.

Books of Reference.

Ministry of Labour and National Service Report for the year 1949. H.M.S.O., 1950. Cmd. 8017 (and previous reports).

Webb (S. and B.), History of Trade Unionism. New ed. London, 1920 (reprinted, 1950).

Relief of the Poor.

On 5 July, 1948, the Poor Law ceased to have effect and was replaced by the provisions of the National Assistance Act, 1948 (*see* p. 82), and of other related social legislation. The total expenditure on poor relief in 1948–49 for the period ended 4 July, 1948, was £15,169,186, to meet which the Poor Law authorities received specific income amounting to £3,296,311. The balance of expenditure, amounting to £11,872,875 was defrayed mainly out of moneys derived from rates and the Exchequer grants under the

Local Government Act, 1948. The total cost, in money and kind, of out-relief included above was £3,049,832.

Accommodation and Welfare under Part III of the National Assistance Act, 1948.

England and Wales.

The number of persons in residential and temporary accommodation provided by local authorities was as follows :—

On the night of 1 Jan. in the year :	Residential accommodation		Temporary accommodation		Total	
	Adults	Children	Adults	Children	Adults	Children
1949 . . .	46,337	1,594	3,074	1,638	49,111	3,232
1950 . . .	50,023	1,099	2,968	2,852	52,991	3,951
1951 . . .	53,633	721	2,776	3,284	56,409	4,005

Expenditure and income given below for the year ended 31 March, 1949, relating to accommodation and welfare services undertaken from 5 July, 1948, include welfare of the blind from 1 April, 1948.

Expenditure (including loan charges)	Specific income		Balance of expenditure not met out of specific income
	Government grants	Other specific income	
£	£	£	£
9,501,000	476,000	3,187,000	5,838,000

Scotland.

The number of persons in residential and temporary accommodation provided by local authorities under Part III of the National Assistance Act, 1948, was as follows :—

30 June	Residential accommodation		Temporary accommodation		Total	
	Adults	Children	Adults	Children	Adults	Children
1949	3,568	34	107	87	3,675	121

The total expenditure was £9,101,569 in 1947-48 and £8,334,169 in 1946–47; the amount received by Poor Law authorities was £1,288,695 in 1947–48. The balance of [illegible] £7,812,894 (1947–48) was defrayed mainly out of [illegible] and the block grants under the Local Government (Scotland) Act, 1929.

Book of Reference.

Webb (S. and B.), English Poor Law History. 3 vols. London, 1927–29.

Finance.

I. Revenue and Expenditure.

Year ended 31 March	Revenue (in £ sterling)		
	Estimated in the Budgets [1]	Actual receipts into the Exchequer	More (+) or less (−) than estimates
1947	3,161,300,000	3,341,223,358	+ 179,923,358
1948	3,499,000,000	3,844,859,041	+ 345,859,041
1949	3,765,300,000	4,006,591,000	+ 241,291,000
1950	3,943,080,000	4,098,024,000	+ 154,944,000
1951	4,075,650,000	4,157,260,000	+ 81,610,000

The Budget estimate of ordinary revenue for 1951–52 is £4,098,000,000.

[1] On basis of existing taxation.

Year ended 31 March	Expenditure (in £ sterling)		
	Budget and supplementary estimates	Actual payments out of the Exchequer	More (+) or less (−) than estimates
1947	4,102,043,000	3,910,345,955	− 191,697,045
1948	3,443,978,000	3,387,104,000	− 56,874,000
1949	3,285,038,000	3,175,606,000	− 109,432,000
1950	3,643,440,000	3,549,285,000	− 94,155,000
1951	3,700,011,000	3,436,745,000	− 263,269,000

The Budget estimate of ordinary expenditure for 1951-52 is £4,196,921,000.

The total ordinary revenue for 1950–51 was £3,977,825,000; ordinary expenditure, £3,257,310,000; the self-balancing revenue for Post Office and Broadcasting was £171,088,000 and for post-war refunds of income tax and profits tax E.P.T. was £8,347,000.

The imperial revenue in detail for 1949–50 (inclusive of £1,975,922 duties collected for and due to the Isle of Man, and 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 1950–51 and the Budget estimate for 1951–52 :—

Sources of revenue	Net receipts 1949-50		Exchequer receipts [1] 1950–51	Budget estimate 1951–52
i. Customs. Imports :—	£	£	£000's	£000's
Beer	13,681,485			
Cocoa, chocolate, etc.	1,102,271			
Coffee	332,539			
Dried Fruit	650,523			
Rum	22,664,524			
Brandy	6,719,520			
Other spirits	10,397,292			
Sugar	8,040,286			
Tobacco and snuff	601,651,432			
Wine	16,111,225			
Tea	102,183			
Beef and veal	3,394,462			
Oil	62,634,844			
Matches	5,155,813			
Silk and artificial silk	4,063,331			
Key industry goods	1,189,246			
Imports Duty Act, 1932	48,687,184			
Ottawa duties	7,217,910			
		814,221,698[2]	905,216	897,900
ii. Excise :—				
Spirits	58,660,988			
Beer	263,088,673			
British wine	2,814,462			
Saccharin	2,112,436			
Sugar	2,029,748			
Purchase tax	292,035,786			
Liquor Licences	4,228,094			
Monopoly values	1,822,019			
Matches	7,597,159			
Entertainments	44,995,708			
Betting	26,400,686			
		707,908,637[2]	724,800	692,100
iii. Motor vehicle duties	—	55,929,618	61,357	62,000

[1] That is, revenue actually paid into the Exchequer during the financial year.
[2] Total of all custom duties and all excise duties respectively including those not enumerated.

Sources of revenue	Net receipts 1949–50		Exchequer receipts [1] 1950–51	Budget estimate 1951–52
	£	£	£000's	£000's
iv. Estate, etc., duties :—				
Estate duty	166,312,906			
Legacy duty	19,699,662			
Succession duty	2,806,553			
Corporation duty	112,463			
		188,932,705	185,250	180,000
v. Stamps :—Land and property (excluding stocks and shares)	20,693,251			
Stocks, shares, etc.	15,042,000			
Companies capital duty	2,038,230			
Cheques, bills of exchange, etc.	6,212,559			
Receipts	3,861,560			
Shipping	1,758,623			
Insurances and miscellaneous	1,806,894			
		51,481,116	54,460	55,000
vi. Income tax	—	1,418,608,169	1,404,364	1,555,000
vii. Sur-tax	—	114,502,663	123,100	128,000
viii. Profits tax	—	260,613,391	258,420	305,000
ix. Excess profit tax	—	35,726,568	9,350	
x. Other Inland revenue	—	613,363	595	500
xi. Special contribution	—	19,258,472	4,850	1,500
Total produce of taxes	—	3,697,796,402	3,729,762	3,877,000
xii. Sale of surplus war stores, etc	—	79,138,294	45,356	20,000
xiii. Postal service	—	84,240,876	962	5,100
xiv. Telegraph service	—	5,062,154	13,000 [2]	13,600 [2]
xv. Telephone service	—	71,718,931		
xvi. Wireless licences	—	12,506,954		
xvii. Crown lands	—	655,610	—	—
xviii. Receipts from loans, etc.	—	20,213,614	26,876	27,000
xix. Surplus receipts—trading services	—	47,540,679	80,905	50,000
xx. Miscellaneous	—	76,998,310	80,964 [2]	105,000 [2]
Total non-tax revenue	—	398,105,422	248,063	221,000
Total revenue	—	4,095,901,824	3,977,825	4,098,000

[1] That is, revenue actually paid into the Exchequer during the financial year.
[2] Wireless licences. [3] Including Crown Lands.

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. The following are the branches of expenditure and the issues out of the Exchequer :—

Branches of expenditure	Year ended 31 March, 1950	Year ended 31 March, 1951	Budget estimate 1951–52
I. Consolidated Fund :—	£	£000's	£000's
National debt services :—			
Interest	470,606,450	477,827	535,000
Management and expenses	1,599,695		
Total sinking funds	18,722,647	19,357	—
	490,928,792	497,184	535,000

Branches of expenditure	Year ended 31 March, 1950	Year ended 31 March, 1951	[illegible]
	£	£000's	£000's
Payments to Northern Irish Exchequer	36,963,319	37,688	38,000
Civil list	336,054		
Annuities and pensions	799,619		
Salaries and allowances	31,468	9,856	11,000
Courts of justice	621,352		
Miscellaneous	8,818,033		
Excess profits tax refunds	11,893,000	—	—
	59,462,846	47,544	49,000
Total consolidated fund services	550,391,638	544,728	584,000
II. Supply :—			
Army	291,800,000	309,000	418,800
Navy	186,800,000	190,000	278,500
Air Force	201,600,000	225,100	328,750
Ministry of Supply (Defence)	132,741,545	49,300	81,500
Ministry of Defence	700,000	4,027	6,212
Civil votes	1,986,039,455	1,901,808	2,301,836
Customs and excise	9,205,000		
Inland revenue	21,818,000	33,347	37,323
Post Office services	168,186,000		
Total supply services	2,998,893,000	2,712,582	3,612,921
Total expenditure chargeable against revenue	3,549,284,638	3,257,310	4,196,921

The Exchequer issues shown above were supplied to all departments to meet all their requirements, whether original or supplementary.

In addition to the ordinary expenditure above given, there were in 1949-50 issues under the Cotton (Centralized Buying) Act, 1947, amounting to £60,500,000; under the Coal Industry Nationalisation Act, 1946, amounting to £15,000,000; under War Damage (War Damage Commission) amounting to £102,500,000, and under the Local Authorities Loans Act, 1945, amounting to £272,150,000. The money raised by National Savings Certificates in 1949-50 was £102,500,000; by 3½% Terminable Annuities, £50,000,000; by 2½% Defence Bonds, £24,435,000; by Tax Reserve Certificates, £38,620,000; while the principal of National Savings Certificates paid off amounted to £125,850,000. Receipts under [illegible] Co-operation Agreement amounted to £92,000,000. The balance in the Exchequer on 1 April, 1950, was £2,954,835.

The following were the principal items of the original estimates for grant and other services for the years 1950-51 and 1951-52 :—

	1950-51	1951-52
Local Services :	£000's	£000's
Exchequer contributions to local revenues	54,610	56,225
Education (including teachers' pensions)	242,994	251,557
Housing	60,753	60,417
Roads	27,069	29,511
Police	28,417	30,252
National Insurance, Pensions, etc. :		
National Insurance Fund	145,625	149,450
National Assistance, etc.	54,765	68,805
National Health Service	374,354	379,309
Other Services :		
Food services (other than production)	401,944	402,651
Agriculture and Fisheries	61,133	50,782
Works, stationery and information	72,032	65,780

The total national income in 1949 (in £ million) was 10,226 (including 50 net income from abroad).

The gross national expenditure in 1949 (in £ million) was 11,201 (including personal consumption, 8,402; gross domestic capital formation, 2,465; public authorities' current expenditure, 2,037).

II. Taxation.

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

Year ended 31 March	Customs [1]	Excise [1]	Estate, etc., duties [1]	Stamps [1]	Income tax	Sur-tax
	£000's	£000's	£000's	£000's	£000's	£000's
1944–45	579,352	496,900	111,039	18,428	1,309,617	73,624
1945–46	569,842	540,800	119,601	25,497	1,371,412	69,469
1946–47	620,741	612,956	148,864	39,210	1,155,585	75,489
1947–48	798,113	678,243	171,059	54,571	1,194,485	91,154
1948–49	823,258	733,500	178,447	56,632	1,360,415	99,593
1949–50	814,222	797,909	188,933	51,481	1,436,716	114,503

[1] The principal items included in these branches of revenue are shown on pages 85–86 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 5 April, 1939, in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, was £4,158,111,482; in 1949–50 it was estimated to be approximately £10,925,000,000. The income on which tax was actually received in 1938–39, after allowing for exemptions and reliefs, was £1,482,564,496, and the estimated amount for 1949–50 was £4,271,000,000. The estimated number of incomes in Great Britain and Northern Ireland above the exemption limit in 1938–39 was 9,800,000 and was 20,750,000 in 1949–50. The estimated number chargeable was 15,000,000 for 1949–50.

The tax is mainly on the income of individuals, but it extends also to income [illegible] retained by corporate bodies, *e.g.*, the undistributed profits [illegible]. It is imposed, for each year of assessment ending 5 April, at a 'standard' rate supplemented in the case of individuals by the sur-tax (*see* p. 89). By the War Budget of Sept., 1939, the standard rate of tax was raised by 1*s.* 6*d.* to 7*s.* in the £. The supplementary Budget of 1940–41 raised the standard rate to 8*s.* 6*d.*, and for 1941–42 to 1945–46 the standard rate was further increased to 10*s.* For 1946–51, the standard rate of tax was reduced to 9*s.*, and for 1951–52 it was increased to 9*s.* 6*d.* Allowances for children, dependent relatives, etc., together with certain other reliefs, are granted to all tax-payers irrespective of the amount of their total income. In 1940–41 incomes not exceeding £120 were exempt from tax and from 1941–42 to 1945–46 the exemption limit was reduced to £110. For the years 1946–48 the exemption limit was £120 and for 1948–51 the limit was raised to £135. The relief for earned income in 1940–41 was one-sixth of such income, with a maximum allowance of £250; for 1941–42 to 1945–46 it was one-tenth of such income, with a maximum allowance of £150. For 1946–47 the amount of earned income freed from tax was raised to one-eighth, with a maximum allowance of £150; for 1947–48 was one-sixth of such income, with a maximum allowance of £250, and for 1948–51 was one-fifth of

such income, with a maximum allowance of £400. For 1940–41 the personal allowance for married persons was £170, and for other persons, £100; from 1941–42 to 1944–45 the allowances were reduced to £140 and £80 respectively. For 1948–51 a married woman in employment receives reduced rate relief on her own earnings as well as on the joint income of husband and wife. For the years 1946–51 the personal allowances were increased to £180 for married couples and £110 for single persons. For the years 1947–51 children's allowances were increased to £60 for each child. For 1946–48 the first £50 of taxable income was taxed at 3*s.*, next £75 at 6*s.* and the remainder at the full rate of 9*s.*, for 1948–50 the first £50 of taxable income was taxed at 3*s.*, the amount charged at 6*s.* was raised to £200, and the remainder at the full rate of 9*s.*, and for 1950–51 the first £50 of taxable income was charged at 2*s.* 6*d.*, the next £200 at 5*s.* and the remainder at the full rate of 9*s.* The Budget for 1951–52 increased all three rates by 6*d.* each, but also raised the marriage and child allowances to £190 and £70 respectively. The Exchequer receipt of income tax was £335,901,000 in 1938–39 and £1,404,364,000 in 1950–51.

Sur-tax.—Sur-tax is payable by persons with incomes exceeding £2,000 per year (prior to 1914–15, £5,000 per year; from 1914–15 to 1917–18, £3,000 per year, and in 1918–19 and 1919–20, £2,500 per year).

As part of a general scheme for the simplification of the Income Tax, the Finance Act, 1927, merged the super-tax into one tax with the income tax having the same basis of assessment and payable, under the name of sur-tax, as a deferred instalment of income tax on 1 Jan. 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 1 Jan., 1930. The number of persons assessed for sur-tax for 1937–38 was 102,022, with a total assessed income of £521,471,169, and for 1948–49 the number of persons assessed was 168,718, with a total assessed income of £761,900,000. Exchequer receipt from sur-tax in 1950–51 was £121,100,000.

Profits Tax.—This tax applies, with certain exceptions, to trades or businesses carried on by bodies corporate or by unincorporated societies or other bodies. The profits chargeable are computed on income tax principles, subject to certain modifications. The rates are as follows:—Nationalized undertakings, industrial and provident societies, businesses carried on by persons not resident in the United Kingdom, 10%; other bodies and societies: profits distributed, accounting period (or portion thereof)—up to 30 Sept., 1949, 25%; commencing 1 Oct., 1949, 30%; profits not distributed, 10%.

No tax is payable where the profits do not exceed £2,000. Where the profits exceed £2,000 but do not exceed £12,000, an abatement is allowed.

The number of cases assessed in the year 1949–50 for Great Britain and Northern Ireland was 65,069 (30,856 for 1938–39) and the tax charged amounted to £295,100,000 (£24,838,838 for 1938–39).

The Exchequer receipts were £260,760,000 in 1949–50, and £258,420,000 in 1950–51.

Excess Profits Tax.—This tax was imposed from 1 April, 1939, by the Finance (No. 2) Act, 1939, and is charged on the amount by which the profits arising in the chargeable period exceed the standard profits. It applies generally to trades and businesses carried on in the United Kingdom or carried on abroad by persons ordinarily resident in the United Kingdom. The tax was levied at the rate of 60% on excess profits arising from

1 April, 1939, and later increased to 100% in respect of excess profits arising from 1 April, 1940. This was reduced to 60% as from 1 Jan., 1946. The tax has been removed entirely as from 31 Dec., 1946. The excess profits tax is not additional to the National Defence Contribution, but alternative to it, only the higher of the two taxes being payable.

The standard profits are normally based on the profits of the years 1935, 1936 and 1937, with various options as to the years which the business could select. There was also provision for a minimum standard in certain cases. Profits of the standard period were also adjustable by reference to the variation in the capital employed in the business as between the standard period and the chargeable period.

The Exchequer receipts were £36,200,000 in 1949–50, and £9,350,000 in 1950–51.

The net national income of the United Kingdom was estimated to be £11,201,000,000 in 1949. Private income (before tax) amounted to £10,166,000,000, and income from public property, trading, etc., received by public authorities amounted to £148,000,000.

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, on which the annual charge for interest and management was only £40,000. At various subsequent dates the amounts were as follows (including the Irish debt throughout):—

Year	Debt [1] Million £	Annual charge, including annuities Million £	Annuities only (included in previous column) Million £
1727 Accession of George II	52	2·4	0·2
1756 Beginning of Seven Years' War	75	2·8	0·2
1763 End " " "	133	5·0	0·5
1775 Beginning of American War	127	4·7	0·5
1784 End " "	243	9·5	1·4

Year	Gross debt including terminable annuities Million £	Annual charge [2] Million	*Interest on* Annuities (included in previous column) Million £
1793 Beginning of French Wars		9·7	1·3
1815 End " "		32·6	1·9
1817 Consolidation of English and Irish Exchequers		31·6	2·0
1854 Beginning of Crimean War	802	27·4	3·9
1857 End " " "	837	28·6	4·0
1899 Beginning of Boer War	675	23·2	7·3
1903 End " " "	798	27·0	6·5
1914 Beginning of First World War	708	24·5	3·2
1939 Beginning of Second World War	8,301	230·0	0·4
1945	21,509	465·0	0·4
1946	23,774	465·0	0·5
1947	25,771	515·9	0·4
1948	25,722	525·0	0·4
1949	25,267	500·0	0·4
1950	25,900	518·4	0·4

[1] These amounts do not include the capital value of terminable annuities.
[2] 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 31 March, 1950:—

	Million £
Liabilities:	
Funded debt	3,899·3
Estimated capital liability of terminable annuities	12·6
Unfunded debt	21,987·9
	25,899·8
Deduct bonds tendered for death duties	97·5
	25,802·3
Other capital liabilities	184·0
Total gross liabilities	25,986 3
Assets:	
Suez Canal shares, market value, and other assets	2,858 4
Exchequer balances at the Banks of England and Ireland	3·0

Included among the assets are Exchange Equalization Account, £575 million; Issues to Local Loans Fund, £773 million; under Bretton Woods Agreements Act, £557 million; under Coal Industry Nationalization Act, £[illegible] million.

Advances to Allied Governments (1939–1945 war), [illegible] 31 March, 1950, amounted to:—France, £100,676,581; Po[illegible]; Russia, £36,985,000; Turkey, £28,284,290; Czechoslovakia, £24,633,523; Netherlands, £40,699,295; China, £12,237.395; total, £301,016,084.

IV. Local Taxation.

The amount of rates collected by local authorities in 1950–51 in England and Wales is estimated to have been £294,000,000 (£284,000,000 in 1949–50); in Scotland, £31,913,000 in 1950–51 (£30,254,000 in 1949–50). In addition to the Exchequer grants and moneys receivable under the Local Government Act, 1948, local authorities receive other large government grants, *e.g.*, from the Ministry of Education for purposes of education, from the Home Office for police expenses, from the Ministry of Health for housing, from the Ministry of Transport for highways. They also receive large sums from government departments as reimbursements in respect of expenditure on emergency services. In 1949–50 the Exchequer grants under the Local Government Act, 1948, amounted to £45,021,000 and the moneys receivable by local authorities as recoupment for the loss of rates resulting from the de-rating provisions of Part V of the Act amounted to £12,768,000. In Scotland, Exchequer Grants under Part II of the Local Government Act, 1948, amounted to £5,894,000 (provisional) and payments under Part V to £1,071,548 (provisional) for 1950–51.

The rateable value on which rates were leviable in England and Wales was in 1950–51, £330,978,000, and in 1949–50, £325,262,000, and in Scotland, £46,413,000 in 1950–51, and £45,139,000 in 1949–50.

In England and Wales the average amount of the rates collected per £ of rateable value was 6*s.* 8¾*d.* in 1913–14, and was estimated to be 17*s.* 6*d.* in 1949–50 and 17*s.* 9*d.* in 1950–51. In Scotland the estimated average amount per £ of rateable value of the rates, inclusive of water rates, in 1949–50 was 13*s.* 5*d.*, and in 1950–51 was 13*s.* 9*d.*

The rateable value of the County of London was £55,272,000 in 1949–50 and £55,989,000 in 1950–51. The net debt of the County of London on 31 March, 1949, amounted to £95,205,350. The expenditure for 1948–49 was £79,719,987. Of this £12,532,599 was met from Exchequer grants and £21,275,160 from rates. Education services of the L.C.C. for 1948–49 cost £20,960,705. The expenditure for 1948–49 also included £8,326,935 for housing.

Books of Reference.

National Income and Expenditure, 1946–49. (Cmd. 7933.) H.M.S.O., 1950.
Hicks (U. K.), The Finance of British Government, 1920–36. London, 1938.

Defence.

All problems of defence are considered by the Defence Committee presided over by the Prime Minister and consisting of Ministers of the

Government, amongst whom are the Ministers of Defence, of Supply and of Labour, the Chancellor of the Exchequer and the Secretaries of State for the navy, the army and the air force. This committee is advised by the chiefs-of-staff of the three services sitting in committee. The Minister of Defence is responsible to Parliament for carrying out the decisions of the Defence Committee.

I. Army.

Army estimates, 1947–48, were £388,000,000; 1948–49, £311,966,130, 1949–50, £304,700,00; 1950–51, £299,000,000; 1951–52, £418,800,100.

The control of the British Army is vested in the Army Council. The Secretary of State for War is the President of the Army Council, and is responsible to His Majesty the King and to Parliament for all the business of the Army Council.

The Military Members of the Army Council are the Chief of the Imperial General Staff, the Adjutant-General to the Forces, the Quartermaster-General to the Forces, the Vice-Chief of the Imperial General Staff and the Deputy-Chief of the Imperial General Staff. The Chief of the Imperial General Staff deals, through the Vice-Chief, with military operations, training and intelligence, and through the Deputy-Chief, with war organization, equipment and weapons. The Adjutant-General is responsible for the raising and [illegible] of the Army (including the Auxiliary Territorial Service, now [illegible] Women's Royal Army Corps), for personnel questions, discipline, welfare, military and martial law, education, leave, medical services and the planning of demobilization. The Quartermaster-General is responsible for the feeding and quartering of the Army; all military movement, including the R.A.F.; the holding, issue and repair of equipment and vehicles; the supply and delivery of ammunition; the provision, holding and issue of stores; rehabilitation, upkeep and operation of military ports, railways and inland water transport; supply and delivery of petroleum products; provision and operation of transport; works services (including building, repair and upkeep of buildings, making and repair of roads); barrack services; canteen services; mail; military labour and civil labour in overseas theatres; salvage; fire service; army agricultural scheme; veterinary and remount service; certain services for the R.A.F. in an overseas theatre. The corps under the Quartermaster-General include: Royal Engineers (transportation, movement control and works services), R.A.S.C., R.A.O.C., Army Catering Corps, R.E.M.E., Pioneer Corps, Veterinary Corps.

In 1939 the responsibility for the production of ordnance stores, *e.g.* arms, ammunition, vehicles, [illegible], was transferred from the Master General of the Ordnance to the Ministry of Supply. The responsibility for deciding types and numbers of stores is, however, still retained by the Army Council.

The Army is organized into commands and districts as follows:—Scottish Command (H.Q. Edinburgh), Northern (York), Southern (Salisbury), Eastern (Hounslow) and Western Command (Chester); London District (London) and N. Ireland District (Lisburn). There are three chief commands overseas: Middle East Land Forces, Far East Land Forces and the British Army of the Rhine.

The National Army of Britain consists of a regular or field army and a Territorial Army. The field army comprises (*a*) regular soldiers who have engaged voluntarily for 12 years (which may be extended); or 7 years with the colours and 5 years with the reserve, or 5 years with the colours and 7 years with the reserve; and (*b*) national servicemen who are called up at 18 years of age for 2 years compulsory training.

The Territorial Army is made up of (*a*) experienced men who have engaged for 4 years (and sometimes re-engage for one or more further terms of 4 years) to be leaders and instructors of the force; and, after June, 1950, (*b*) national servicemen who have completed their 2 years' service in the field army and have passed on to do 4 years compulsory Territorial service during which they can be required to undergo training for periods of 20 days in each of the first 3½ years, with no training in the last year provided they have completed their training obligations.

The Supplementary Reserve, consisting mainly of technical or specialized units, came into being again in 1950. It will be maintained by the voluntary enlistment of civilians for periods of 4 years and by National Service men directed to it instead of to the T.A. for their part-time service. About 1 in 4 men will be so directed. This reserve will be composed of two categories; S.R. I with liability for service at home and overseas in a peace-time emergency short of war; and S.R. II with liability to be called up on threat of war. The S.R. will generally do 15 days training supervised by Regulars annually; they will receive bounties of varying amounts together with army pay and allowances during training. Broadly speaking the S.R. is designed to complete units and formations to strength in technical and trade personnel on mobilization.

The Women's Royal Army Corps (late Auxiliary Territorial Service) consists of (*a*) regulars who engage for 4 years (which can be extended by successive re-engagements until pensionable age is reached after 22 years service), (*b*) Territorials, (*c*) a Supplementary Reserve. The W.R.A.C. employments include artillery, searchlight and radar work in anti-aircraft mixed batteries, and signals, motor transport, clerical, catering and other duties.

The Regulars are the hard core of the field army, the main strength of distant overseas garrisons, instructors and trainers of National Servicemen and Territorials, and highly trained troops who master new weapons, translate novel training and tactical doctrines into military fact, and maintain and raise standards of army performance. They also provide the Royal Army Reserve of experienced men who will return to the colours immediately on mobilisation. The National Servicemen are the greater part of the field army and the nearer overseas garrisons and the trained soldiers who will fill the ranks of the Territorial Army after 1 April, 1951.

The Territorial Army on mobilisation will provide most of the anti-aircraft defence of the United Kingdom and specialist and ancillary services for the field army. It is composed of 5 A.A. groups, 1 airborne, 2 armoured, and 6 infantry divisions, certain independent brigades (of which one is in Northern Ireland) and other formations. On 1 Dec., 1950, the total strength of the T.A. (all volunteers) was 77,206 excluding over 12,000 W.R.A.C.).

On 1 April, 1950, the maximum numbers to be maintained for army service (field army, excluding T.A.) are: Garrisons in Europe (including the U.K.) 28,500 officers and 307,700 other ranks; garrisons outside Europe 10,300 officers and 160,500 other ranks. With 10,000 on release leave on 1 April, and 1,000 officers and 9,000 other ranks for possible excesses, these figures give a grand total of 527,000. Of that total 6,700 are members of the W.R.A.C., and 1,700 Q.A.R.A.N.C., and 65,500 are Colonial and Gurkha (*i.e.*, the historic 2nd, 6th, 7th and 10th Gurkha Rifles, each of 2 battalions).

Books of Reference.

Fortescue (J. W.), History of the British Army. 14 vols. London, 1899–1930.
Sheppard (E. W.), Short History of the British Army. 4th ed. London, 1950.

II. Navy.

The Royal Navy is a permanent establishment, [illegible] by the Board of Admiralty. The First Lord of the Admiralty [illegible] Minister responsible for the Navy, the other 10 members of the Board comprising the First Sea Lord and Chief of Naval Staff; the Second Sea Lord and Chief of Naval Personnel; the Third Sea Lord and Controller; the Fourth Sea Lord and Chief of Supplies and Transport; the Fifth Sea Lord and Deputy Chief of Naval Staff (Air); the Vice-Chief of Naval Staff; the Assistant Chief of Naval Staff; the Parliamentary and Financial Secretary; the Civil Lord; the Permanent Secretary. All these are known as 'Commissioners for executing the office of Lord High Admiral of the United Kingdom.' The office was first put into commission by Charles I when the Lord High Admiral, the Duke of Buckingham, was assassinated at Portsmouth in Aug., 1628. James, Duke of York, afterwards James II, was the last Lord High Admiral to command at sea in 1672. The last holder of the office was William, Duke of Clarence, afterwards William IV, since whose time it has been in abeyance, but Letters Patent are still vested in the Crown.

Ships under construction at the end of the financial year 1950–51 included the large fleet aircraft carrier *Ark Royal*, launched 3 May, 1950, displacement 36,800 tons; the light fleet aircraft carriers *Albion*, *Bulwark*, *Centaur* and *Hermes*, all of 18,300 tons, and 8 destroyers of the 'D' class, 2,610 tons. Constructional work is still suspended on 3 other light carriers of 14,000 tons, the *Hercules*, *Leviathan* and *Powerful*, and 3 cruisers of 8,000 tons, the *Blake*, *Defence* and *Tiger*, nominally under construction but all laid up.

The Navy estimates for 1947–48 totalled £196,700,000, for 1948–49, £153,000,000, for 1949–50, £189,250,000, for 1950–51, £203,000,000 (including supplementary estimates), for 1951–52, £278,500,000.

For 1947–48 the total naval personnel provided for was 192,665, for 1948–49, 167,300 (including 8,000 W.R.N.S.), for 1949–50, 153,000, for 1950–51, 143,000, for 1951–52, 143,500 officers and ratings.

The 1951–52 Navy Estimates provided for the building of 4 fast frigates of a new design and 41 minesweepers.

The *Eagle*, the largest aircraft carrier ever built in Great Britain, was completed in 1951, after having been under construction for 8½ years.

Summary of the Royal Navy.

The following is a summary of the more important units :—

Category	Completed by the end of				
	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950
Aircraft carriers	16	14	12	12	12
Battleships	15	10	5	5	5
Cruisers	41	36	28	25	25
Destroyers	186	177	111	106	104
Submarines	99	81	67	62	56

There are also 162 frigates, 2 monitors, 3 fast minelayers, 2 aircraft maintenance ships, 20 sea-going depot and repair ships, 60 fleet minesweepers, 4 midget submarines and a large number of landing craft, motor torpedo boats, surveying vessels, motor minesweepers, trawlers and auxiliaries.

Two destroyers, the *Relentless* and *Rocket* have been converted into fast frigates, and 5 'V' class destroyers are being similarly converted.

The ferry carrier *Campania* is lent to the Festival of Britain for about 2 years as a travelling exhibition ship.

In the following table the principal warships are grouped in classes, in descending order of modernity.

Completed	Name	Standard displacement	Armour		Principal armament	Torpedo tubes	Shaft horse-power	Designed speed
			Belt	Turrets				
Year		Tons	Inches	Inches		21-in.		Knots
			Fleet Aircraft Carriers.					
1951	Eagle	36,800	?	—	16 4 5in.	—	152,000	31·5
1944	Implacable	23,000	?	—	16 4 5in.	—	148,000	32
1944	Indefatigable							
1941	Indomitable	23,000	?	—	16 4 5in.	—	110,000	31
1941	Victorious							
1940	Formidable	23,000	?	—	16 4 5in.	—	110,000	31
1940	Illustrious							
			Light Aircraft Carriers.					
1946	Triumph							
1946	Warrior	13,350	—	—	Light A.A.	—	40,000	25
1946	Theseus							
1945	Ocean							
1945	Glory	13,190	—	—	Light A.A.	—	40,000	25
1945	Vengeance							
	(There is also the ferry carrier *Campania*.)							
			Battleships.					
1946	Vanguard	42,500	16?	12?	8 15in.; 16 5·25in.	—	130,000	28
1942	Howe							
1942	Anson							
1941	Duke of York	35,000	16?	12?	10 14in.; 16 5 25in.	—	110,000	27
1940	King George V							
			Cruisers.					
1945	Superb	8,000	4	2	9 6in.; 10 4in.	6	72,500	31·5
1944	Swiftsure							
1944	Diadem	5,900	2	2	8 5 25in.	6	62,000	32
1943	Royalist							
1943	Ceres	8,000	4	2	9 6in.; 10 4in.	6	72,500	31·5
1942	Newfoundland							
1942	Bermuda				9 6in., 8 4in.			
1942	Jamaica							
1942	Gambia							
1940	Mauritius	8,000	4½	2		6	72,500	31·5
1940	Kenya							
1940	Nigeria				12 6in.; 8 4in.			
1942	Argonaut							
1941	Cleopatra				8 5·25in.			
1941	Euryalus							
1940	Phœbe	5,800	2	2		6	62,000	32
1942	Sirius							
1940	Dido				10 5 25in.			
1939	Belfast	11,550	5	2½	12 6in.; 8 4in.	6	80,000	32
1938	Liverpool	9,400					82,500	32·3
1937	Birmingham							
1937	Glasgow	9,100	4	2	9 6in.; 8 4in.	6	75,000	32
1937	Sheffield							
1937	Newcastle							

(There are also the trials cruiser *Cumberland* and the ex-cruiser *Devonshire*, now cadets training ship.)

The destroyers of the Royal Navy are of the following classes:—'Weapon' class, 4; improved 'Battle' class, 8; 'Battle' class, 16; 'C' class, 26; 'Z' class, 8; 'W' class, 7; 'U' class, 8; 'T' class, 8; 'S' class, 1; 'R' class, 2; 'O' class, 4; 'P' class, 2; 'M' class, 5; 'N' class, 5. Displacements range from 1,540 to 2,400 tons.

Submarines are of three classes:—'A' class, 15; 'T' class, 21; 'S' class, 20; surface displacements range from 715 to 1,120 tons.

111 warships of the Royal Navy have been transferred to other navies since 1945. These comprise 2 aircraft carriers, 1 cruiser, 21 destroyers, 32 frigates and 20 submarines to foreign [illegible] aircraft carriers, 3 cruisers, 14 destroyers and 16 frigat[illegible] Governments.

Books of Reference.

Jane's Fighting Ships. London, 1950.
Lewis (M.), The Navy of Britain. London, 1948.
Manwaring (G. E.), Bibliography of British Naval History. London, 1930.
Talbot-Booth (E. C.), The Royal Navy. London, 1912

III. Air Force.

In May, 1912, the Royal Flying Corps first came into existence. On 2 Jan., 1918, an Air Ministry was formed, and the control of the 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 Royal Flying Corps and the Royal Naval Air Service were amalgamated, under the Air Ministry, as the Royal Air Force.

The Royal Air Force is administered by the Air Council, of which the Secretary of State for Air is president. It consists of 6 permanent and 3 additional members. The Air Members include the Chief of Air Staff, the Air Member for Personnel, the Air Member for Supply and Organization and the Air Member for Technical Services. The Chief of the Air Staff is the principal adviser of the Secretary of State in the direction of the Royal Air Force, and is responsible for policy and planning, and [illegible]ciency. The Air Member for Personnel is responsible for manpower, [illegible] of service and welfare. The Air Member for Supply and O[illegible] sponsible for the provision of all technical supplies, barrack [illegible], [illegible]plies and works services. The organization side includes movements, planning of aircraft requirements, aircraft and mechanical transport establishments. The Air Member for Technical Services is responsible for technical training and for the control, co-ordination and direction of the technical services, viz., engineering, armament and the technical aspects of signals.

The major departments of the Air Ministry are each under a member of the Air Council.

The Royal Air Force is organized into commands under the Air Council as follows:—

Home Commands.—Bomber, Fighter, Coastal, Transport, Flying Training, Technical Training, Maintenance, and Home Command.

Overseas Commands.—British Air Forces of Occupation (Germany); the Middle East Air Force (H.Q. Ismailia), and the Far East Air Force (H.Q. Changi).

Home Command includes the Royal Auxiliary Air Force (although the operational control of flying squadrons was transferred to Fighter Command in Nov., 1942), the R.A.F. Reserve (which incorporates the Volunteer Reserve and the University Air Squadrons) and the Air Training Corps with more than 700 squadrons. It is also responsible for training in R.A.F. Sections of the Combined Cadet Corps.

Commands are subdivided into groups and wings, a certain number of squadrons being allotted to each group or wing. Squadrons are subdivided into flights.

In addition to the flying training [illegible] at home, an Air Training Group was established in Southern Rhodesia in Jan., 1947. An R.A.F. Flying College was established in Jan., 1950, to take over certain functions of the Empire Flying School, the Empire Air Navigation School and the Empire Air Armament School, and a R.A.F. [illegible] was established in Oct., 1949, to take over certain functions of the Empire Radio School, the Empire Air Armament School and former Engineering School. In Jan., 1951, the training of R.A.F. pilots and navigators by the Royal Canadian Air Force in Canada was instituted.

At the end of June, 1945, the strength of the Royal Air Force was 963,000 men and 153,000 women. The effective strength by March, 1952, is expected to be 255,000 compared with 230,000 in March, 1951, and 202,000 in March, 1950.

Under the Army and Air Force (Women's Service) Act 1948 the commissioning and enlistment of women in the R.A.F. for non-combatant service, under substantially the same conditions as for men, and with the collective title of Women's Royal Air Force, commenced on 1 Feb., 1949. The entry of women into the Women's Auxiliary Air Force ceased from the same date.

Many measures have been introduced to make the Service an attractive career. There are 5 main branches: General Duties (Flying), Technical, Secretarial (including Accounts), Equipment and the R.A.F. Regiment. Other branches include: Provost, Catering, Marine, [illegible] Airfield Construction, Fighter Control, Education, Legal, Chaplains, Medical and Dental.

Normally, commissions are granted after service in the ranks, but [illegible] from the R.A.F. College and University graduates may be [illegible] to permanent commissions, and professionally qualified [illegible] short service commissions. National Servicemen may elect to be considered for airmen training as pilots and navigators, air signallers, air engineers and air gunners, or train for a commission in a ground branch.

Under a scheme introduced early in 1950, National Service airmen may extend their current service to a total of 3 or 4 years on a regular engagement and National Servicemen may enlist at any time after registration for 3 or 4 years regular service. The minimum regular engagement for airmen in ground branches (other than National Service airmen) is 5 years.

Air estimates for 1951–52 provided for a net total of £328.750,000.

Books of Reference.

Jane's All the World's Aircraft. London, 1950.
Sargent (E.), The Royal Air Force. London, 1942.

Production and Industry.

I. Agriculture.

General distribution of the surface (1950) :—

Divisions	Total land surface	Rough grazing land	Permanent pasture	Arable land
	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres
England [1]	32,033,000	2,573,000	9,014,000	12,873,000
Wales [1]	5,099,000	1,396,000	1,482,000	1,077,000
Scotland	19,069,000	10,924,000	1,189,000	3,210,000
Isle of Man	141,000	46,000	13,000	64,000

[1] England excludes and Wales includes Monmouth.

Distribution of the cultivated area in Great Britain :—

	England and Wales		Scotland	
	1949	1950	1949	1950
Cultivated area :	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres
Corn crops [1]	6,460,217	6,750,711	1,171,385	1,162,209
Green crops [2]	2,362,111	2,296,552	576,241	576,323
Hops	22,240	22,154	—	—
Small fruit [3]	48,418	51,170	9,022	10,071
Orchards [3]	268,523	272,524	1,253	1,428
Bare fallow	300,840	260,335	7,938	8,241
Clover and rotation grasses [4]	3,696,298	3,558,752	1,452,605	1,441,666
Permanent pasture	10,456,464	10,496,120	1,188,232	1,188,972
Total	23,615,111	23,708,318	4,406,679	4,388,910

[1] Includes wheat, barley, oats, mixed corn and rye, for threshing.
[2] Green crops in England and Wales include beans, peas, potatoes, turnips and swedes mangolds, sugar beet, cabbage (for fodder, etc.), vetches or tares, and other crops. For Scotland, beans, peas, potatoes, turnips and swedes, mangolds, sugar beet, cabbage (for fodder etc.), rape, vetches, etc., carrots, onions, flax and other crops, mashlum and kale.
[3] The figures for small fruit in all cases include small fruit in orchards.
[4] Including lucerne.

The number of workers employed in agriculture in Great Britain was, in June, 1949, 855,000 (720,000 males, 136,000 females), and in 1950, 843,000 (716,000 males, 127,000 females).

In 1950, in the United Kingdom, land under the plough amounted to 18·4 million acres (crops and fallow, 12·8 million acres; temporary grassland, 5·6 million acres). Permanent grassland amounted to 12·8 million acres.

Livestock in the United Kingdom as at June in each year shown (in thousands) :—

	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950
Cattle	9,629	9,567	9,806	10,214	10,620
Sheep	20,358	16,713	18,164	19,493	20,130
Pigs	1,955	1,628	2,151	2,823	2,986
Horses	834	778	703	618	519
Poultry	67,117	70,006	85,372	95,499	96,109

Details of the principal crops are given in the following table for the United Kingdom as at June in each year :—

Year	Wheat	Barley	Oats	Beans [1]	Peas [1]	Potatoes	Turnips and swedes	Mangold [1]	Sugar beet
				Acreage (thousands of acres)					
1946	2,062	2,211	3,567	183	36	1,423	757	304	436
1947	2,163	2,060	3,308	87	36	1,330	725	272	395
1948	2,279	2,083	3,335	88	45	1,548	666	281	413
1949	1,963	2,060	3,252	110	56	1,308	644	275	421
1950	2,479	1,778	3,105	117	37	1,235	599	277	429
				Total produce (thousands of tons)					
1946	1,967	1,963	2,903	124	21	10,166	11,011	6,282	4,522
1947	1,667	1,619	2,509	46	19	7,766	9,249	4,342	2,960
1948	2,361	2,027	2,963	70	27	11,798	9,778	5,918	4,319
1949	2,204	2,129	2,995	89	24	9,035	9,190	5,321	3,962
1950 [2]	2,520	1,595	2,617	97	25	9,637	9,126	6,352	5,209

[1] Fodder crops. [2] Provisional figures.

For the quantities of cereals and livestock imported *see* under COMMERCE

II. Fisheries.

Quantity and value of wet fish of British taking landed in Great Britain during 1946-50 (excluding salmon and sea-trout) :—

	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950 [1]
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
England and Wales . .	632,888	694,687	722,000	708,742	629,911
Scotland . . .	267,462	299,078	320,331	292,947	252,798
G.B. (excluding shell-fish)	900,350	993,765	1,042,331	1,001,689	882,709
	£	£	£	£	£
England and Wales . .	28,639,292	31,005,924	33,809,691	29,481,857	26,299,182
Scotland . . .	9,565,728	10,507,635	11,608,384	10,308,398	9,404,966
G.B. (excluding shell-fish)	38,205,020	41,513,559	45,418,075	39,790,255	35,704,148
Value of shell-fish .	1,350,568	1,251,323	1,409,000	1,275,041	975,991

[1] Preliminary figures.

III. Mining and Metals.

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 in 1938 was 814,000. The number of mines at work was 2,409; 630,591 persons (males) worked underground, and 181,069 males and 3,240 females (including clerks and salaried persons) above ground. The average number employed at quarries under the Quarries Act in 1938 was 76,128, of whom 49,543 worked inside the quarries and 26,585 outside. The number of quarries at work was 5,099.

	1947	1948	1949	1950
Saleable output of coal :				
Total deep-mined (1,000 tons) . .	186,501	196,722	202,658	204,127
Opencast (1,000 tons)	10,245	11,748	12,110	12,185
Average weekly number of wage-earners on colliery books :				
All workers	711,380	724,030	719,527	697,030
Face workers . . .	287,936	292,759	296,197	288,137
All underground workers . .	549,596	562,101	558,377	538,877
Coal exports :				
Total (1,000 tons) . .	1,057	10,505	13,916	13,552
Foreign bunkers (1,000 tons)	4,391	5,430	5,051	3,982

In the year 1950, inland consumption of coal at home is estimated to have been 202,176,000 tons, some of the principal uses being :—Railways, 14,560,000 tons; gas works, 26,208,000 tons; coke ovens (coal carbonized), 22,516,000 tons; iron works, manufacture of pig-iron and steel, 8,320,000 tons; collieries (engine fuel), 10,712,000 tons; electricity generating stations, 32,916,000 tons; domestic (house coal), 30,212,000 tons; general manufacturing, 36,244,000 tons.

The chief coal tar products obtained in 1949 were road tar, 648,000 tons (742,000 tons in 1948); creosote, 425,000 tons (310,000 tons in 1948); creosote oil, 106,000,000 gallons (103,000,000 gallons in 1948); pitch, 643,000 tons (624,000 tons in 1948).

Production of coal gas (thousand million cu. ft.) in 1950 was 384·8 (372·3 in 1949); water gas, 84·76 in 1950 and 77·48 in 1949.

For the general summary of the mineral production of Great Britain in 1938, *see* The Statesman's Year-Book, 1948, p. 57.

Iron ore produced in 1948 amounted to 13,104,000 tons, in 1949 to 13,416,000 tons and in 1950 to 12,948,000 tons. Iron ore imported

amounted to 8,676,726 tons in 1948, 8,689,921 tons in 1949 and 8,402,038 tons in 1950. The exports of British iron ore are insignificant.

The total number of steel furnaces in existence in 1949 was 732 (including open-hearth, 425; electric, 196, and tropenas, 83); average number of furnaces on blast, 1949, was 101 (102 in 1948).

For statistics of blast furnaces (pre-war), *see* STATESMAN'S YEAR-BOOK, 1946, p. 59.

Pig-iron produced in 1948 amounted to 9,256,000 tons, in 1949 to 9,516,000 tons and in 1950 to 9,620,000 tons.

The total output of steel ingots and castings in 1938 amounted to 10,393,800 tons, in 1949 to 15,548,000 tons and in 1950 to 16,276,000 tons.

The total output of finished steel products in 1938 was 7,491,400 tons. Net deliveries of finished steel in 1949, 11,596,000 tons and in 1950, 12,320,000 tons. Total iron and steel and manufactures thereof exported in 1938 was 1,915,875 tons, valued at £41,692,019; in 1950, 3,090,346 tons, valued at £156,071,278.

For statistics of metal production (pre-war) see THE STATESMAN'S YEAR-BOOK, 1948, p. 56.

Production of non-ferrous metals in 1950 amounted to :—Refined copper, 190,800 tons (192,000 tons in 1949); refined lead, 72,720 tons (35,880 tons in 1949); virgin tin, 28,440 tons (1949); virgin aluminium, 29,520 tons, refined nickel, 17,100 tons (1948).

Statistics of the shale oil industry are as follows:—Output of shale in 1938 was 1,551,000 tons, valued at £564,000. About 33,000,000 gallons of crude oil and crude naphtha and 25,200 tons of sulphate of ammonia were produced. Output of crude shale-oil in 1949 was 112,500 tons. Production of indigenous crude petroleum in 1949 was 45,500 tons (43,500 tons in 1948).

IV. INDUSTRIES.

The following table summarizes, for Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the statistics relating to the Census of Production, 1935 (no later general census has been taken), for the principal industries :—

Industry	Gross output £'000	Cost of materials £'000	No. of persons employed (average)	Mechanical power available [1] 1,000 n.p.
Iron and steel	420,574 [2]	257,058 [2]	635,651 [2]	3,151·2
Engineering, shipbuilding & vehicles	473,639	229,646	1,061,671	2,025·1
Non-ferrous metals	104,767	74,842	119,257	326·0
Textiles	516,769 [2]	340,181 [2]	1,075,553 [2]	2,772·4
Leather	33,288	22,668	48,294	78·2
[illegible]	171,997	91,698	515,700	123·7
[illegible] tobacco	652,563	396,529	505,621	745·3
Chemicals, etc.	191,792	101,517	191,080	852·3
Paper, printing, etc.	181,066	69,007	400,736	778·6
Timber	68,722	36,175	167,350	279·8
Clay and building materials	83,522	29,795	245,792	575·7
Building and contracting	187,561	101,078	434,374	223·3
Mines and quarries	165,624	29,423	840,635	3,913·3
Public utility services & govt. debt	338,222	135,848	783,432	11,263·4
Miscellaneous	89,814	47,015	178,893	408·9
Total, all trades	3,464,300	1,801,017	7,076,593	27,517·2
England and Wales	3,112,829	—	6,290,878	24,078·5
Scotland	290,912	—	646,449	3,099·3

[1] 1930 census. [2] 1937 census.

V. Power (Water, Gas and Electricity).

The available water-power resources of Great Britain are estimated to be 850,000 B.H.P., of which 250,000 B.H.P. are developed (1927).

Gas manufactured (provisional figures) (millions of cubic feet), 1950: coal gas, 384,800; water gas, 84,760. Gas bought from coke ovens, 62,920. Total gas available, 543,400. In 1950, coal used for gas production was 26,208,000 tons. The number of authorized gas undertakings in Great Britain (1947) was 677; non-authorized undertakings, 387.

The electricity industry was vested in the British Electricity Authority on 1 April, 1948. At Dec., 1948, authorized undertakings, including the Central Electricity Board, owned or leased 348 generating stations containing an aggregate of 12,951,000 kw. of generating plant. Total number of consumers 1947–48, 11,917,000.

Electricity generated amounted to 47,736 million kwh. in 1949 and 54,960 million kwh. in 1950. Coal used for electricity generation in 1949 amounted to 30,004,000 tons; 32,916,000 tons in 1950.

Books of Reference.

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Fogarty (M. P.), Prospects of the Industrial Areas of Great Britain. London, 1945.
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Industry and Employment in Scotland, 1949. (Cmd. 7937)
Statistical Summary of the Mineral Industry, 1942–48. H.M.S.O., 1951.
Traversin (G.), L'Agriculture en Grande-Bretagne. 2 vols. Paris, 1949.

Commerce.

Value of the imports and exports of merchandise (excluding bullion and specie and foreign merchandise transhipped under bond) of the United Kingdom for 5 recent years and 1938 (in £ sterling):—

Year	Total imports	Exports of British produce	Exports of foreign and colonial produce	Total exports
1938 . .	919,508,933	470,755,320	61,524,646	532,279,966
1946 . .	1,301,029,676	914,698,966	50,268,650	964,967,616
1947 . .	1,794,540,160	1,138,276,478	59,839,223	1,198,075,045
1948 . .	2,078,040,435	1,582,867,453	63,627,643	1,646,495,096
1949 . .	2,274,138,240	1,786,395,271	58,049,921	1,844,445,192
1950[1] . .	2,602,945,396	2,170,085,836	84,962,547	2,255,048,383

[1] Provisional.

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.

Included in the exports for 1950 were:—Iron and steel manufactures, 3,090,346 tons, value £156,071,278 (2,382,670 tons in 1949); cotton piece-goods, 822 million square yards, value £100,258,799 (904 million square

yards in 1949); artificial silk and manufactures, 199 million square yards, value £32,811,143 (167 million square yards in 1949); cotton yarn, 9,340,700 lb., value £3,896,659 (7,679,000 lb. in 1949).

Trade according to countries for 1949 and 1950 (in £'000) :—

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	
	1949	1950 [1]	1949	1950 [1]	1949	1950 [1]
Foreign Countries :						
Europe and Colonies—						
Soviet Union	16,051	31,224	8,613	11,558	1,720	2,650
Finland	33,473	33,679	18,895	20,482	399	505
Sweden	61,429	65,971	46,979	79,584	1,508	2,306
Norway	21,615	27,847	43,719	52,088	723	1,223
Iceland	2,974	894	3,493	2,270	43	51
Denmark and Faroe Islands	77,521	100,308	49,384	63,633	1,207	1,782
Poland	14,839	19,164	8,734	6,945	2,072	1,031
Germany	37,573	41,715	26,700	41,009	6,948	11,311
Netherlands	65,380	85,911	52,943	71,650	3,000	4,582
Sumatra	4,363	*	2,039	*	25	*
Java	788	*	7,550	*	44	*
West Irian	1,739	1,188	986	442	4	7
West Indies	42,594	42,594	2,470	3,528	27	44
Surinam	86	76	234	409	4	4
Belgium	37,490	42,529	35,918	51,666	4,317	6,243
Belgian Congo	6,718	8,022	5,463	5,735	32	32
Luxemburg	4,679	1,092	460	322	14	18
France	74,978	110,025	33,673	44,116	8,415	11,166
Algeria	10,890	10,552	1,876	2,282	12	7
Tunis	5,912	5,973	510	995	15	21
French West Africa	2,518	3,993	1,787	2,664	20	32
French Somaliland	60	91	100	312	0	1
Madagascar	240	566	191	248	—	2
Indo-China	103	397	721	664	0	10
French Pacific Poss.	2	3	23	69	0	0
French West India Islands	—	1	56	65	0	0
Switzerland	11,706	12,758	19,337	29,160	1,177	1,677
Portugal	8,844	11,613	18,699	16,133	139	179
Azores	28	230	122	114	6	24
Madeira	22	88	528	632	7	6
Portuguese West Africa	343	605	452	623	2	1
Angola	45	151	1,718	1,950	0	1
Portuguese East Africa	452	570	3,028	3,401	12	9
Possessions in India	1	13	570	890	2	5
Spain	18,698	25,542	9,696	9,397	480	691
Canary Islands	14,081	9,265	1,717	2,795	31	20
Spanish North Africa	1,477	1,111	836	692	—	0
Spanish West Africa	—	—	71	127	—	0
Italy	37,466	51,368	17,980	28,451	2,895	3,241
Libya	484	1,108	2,615	2,908	56	61
Eritrea and Somalia	146	303	779	1,083	2	12
Austria	3,566	3,718	6,068	7,811	1,042	856
Hungary	6,804	374	4,241	1,821	442	127
Czechoslovakia	2,261	8,782	5,319	4,356	787	693
Yugoslavia	11,865	11,399	3,453	5,961	870	908
Greece	6,039	3,518	13,737	14,738	478	780
Bulgaria	160	53	693	323	80	164
Rumania	1,955	570	1,669	706	697	687
Turkey	8,913	11,709	10,117	10,569	190	309

[1] Provisional figures.

* For 1950 figures *see* Indonesia.

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	
	1949	1950 [1]	1949	1950 [1]	1949	1950 [1]
Africa—						
Egypt	29,010	40,157	35,981	42,455	487	496
Morocco	9,084	12,157	1,774	2,667	158	88
Liberia	2	1	1 117	997	6	9
Ethiopia	583	852	678	730	15	2
Asia—						
Israel	5,629	5,181	6,292	9,491	300	571
Arabia	6,835	2,198	3,438	2,835	22	29
Iraq	6,649	8,681	14,253	14,534	77	38
Persia	34,479	47,694	30,989	30,225	58	117
Afghanistan	—	103	210	133	0	0
Burma	3,240	2,561	7,101	8,970	9	49
Thailand	2,980	3,806	4,690	6,850	14	23
Indonesia	*	9,590	*	7,059	*	40
China (exclusive of Hong Kong and Macão)	3,622	10,364	2,257	3,589	149	4
Japan	10,797	7,876	1,121	2,721	27	153
Korea	46	281	5	67	-	2
America—						
United States of America	222,091	211,541	57,062	112,966	5,160	14,247
Puerto Rico	123	95	85	255	0	8
Hawaii	4	0	54	88	0	1
Cuba	22,933	38,310	1,570	3,402	32	54
Haiti	667	535	306	651	0	1
Dominican Republic	9,283	14,565	550	527	1	3
Mexico	3,787	5,627	2,438	5,117	13	37
Guatemala	93	1	392	795	2	10
Honduras	21	0	179	266	0	1
El Salvador	4	388	318	584	2	3
Nicaragua	162	233	104	329	0	1
Costa Rica	12	9	410	814	2	4
Colombia	149	215	3,376	5,924	12	38
Panama	4	3	2,156	5,051	6	14
Venezuela	6,303	16,151	11,584	14,279	88	129
Ecuador	73	224	998	1,380	1	9
Peru	8,477	13,554	4,321	10,521	29	86
Chile	7,517	5,891	5,427	6,153	148	98
Brazil	23,031	40,701	33,973	42,778	396	555
Uruguay	14,555	12,108	10,454	13,710	52	108
Bolivia	8,481	11,030	918	1,026	4	15
Argentina	77,150	89,409	51,115	38,303	457	449
Paraguay	1,341	1,397	891	534	2	4
Deep sea fisheries	4,323	1,966	—	—	—	—
Whale fisheries (foreign)	1,349	3,651	—	—	—	—
Total (including those not specified above)	1,187,395	1,423,686	796,728	1,028,847	48,143	71,657
British Countries:						
In Europe:						
Channel Islands	10,571	11,409	14,727	14,376	1,659	1,882
Gibraltar	77	161	3,812	3,483	122	144
Malta and Gozo	371	501	6,404	6,093	119	151
Cyprus	1,788	2,454	4,157	5,606	97	61
In Africa:						
West Africa:						
Gambia	2,540	2,671	1,141	1,745	6	9
Sierra Leone	6,935	6,347	3,451	4,115	49	103
Gold Coast and Togoland	17,393	18,668	24,812	23,578	140	200
Nigeria and Cameroons	65,916	74,091	34,917	34,485	185	276

[1] Provisional figures.

* For 1949 figures see Netherlands Java and Sumatra.

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	
	1949	1950 [1]	1949	1950 [1]	1949	1950 [1]
St. Helena and Ascension	84	129	87	83	23	19
South Africa :						
Protect. of S.W. Africa	894	3,510	387	485	0	0
Union of South Africa	33,414	51,918	124,698	120,656	453	809
Rhodesia (North)	19,482	22,748	5,388	6,730	7	6
Rhodesia (South)	12,476	16,747	23,487	24,096	41	61
Bechuanaland Prot. .	} 838	907	53	105	0	0
Swaziland and Basutoland						
East Africa :						
Tanganyika Territory	8,156	10,340	11,120	9,291	39	15
Zanzibar and Pemba	1,026	949	669	880	1	2
Kenya Colony	5,428	7,112	20,140	19,762	89	96
Uganda Protectorate	6,115	8,056	3,577	4,503	4	6
Nyasaland Protectorate	4,487	4,010	2,610	2,472	8	4
Somaliland Protectorate	4	10	120	156	0	0
Anglo-Egyptian Sudan	22,201	21,836	7,813	9,309	30	33
Mauritius and Dependencies	8,934	6,081	3,599	4,197	13	19
Seychelles	486	120	171	164	0	1
In Asia :						
Aden and Dependencies	807	944	2,815	3,459	54	59
India	98,960	98,371	117,119	96,809	313	472
Pakistan	14,919	25,909	33,004	40,924	100	117
Singapore	11,763	21,316	23,168	29,940	144	181
Federation of Malaya	13,871	36,760	18,906	23,886	106	150
Ceylon and Dependencies	26,719	27,817	14,746	17,184	53	72
North Borneo	846	1,367	2,367	2,383	19	17
Sarawak	338	1,272	546	690	2	2
Hong Kong	10,265	12,060	27,907	27,748	126	287
In Australasia :						
Australia	212,866	219,834	188,465	255 860	684	1,019
Papua and New Guinea	926	1,814	196	270	1	2
New Zealand	117,109	133,568	64,618	86,424	179	256
Nauru and Western Samoa	651	763	120	240	0	0
Fiji Islands	1,875	2,130	1,669	1,803	3	6
Other Pacific Islands (British)	1,199	2,037	256	293	0	1
In America :						
Canada	224,481	179,343	79,316	125,856	1,643	2,550
Newfoundland and Labrador	722	—	474	—	108	—
Bermuda	34	35	1,854	2,211	39	82
Bahamas	183	197	1,382	1,573	22	120
Jamaica	9,461	10,981	7,860	8,703	66	117
Leeward Islands	1,893	2,430	695	1,052	3	6
Windward Islands	862	1,141	1,138	1,562	8	13
Barbados	2,757	2,784	2,489	3,271	23	60
Trinidad	11,032	11,562	10,422	12,613	110	176
British Honduras	475	549	489	713	13	15
British Guiana	4,576	3,787	4,506	4,958	33	62
Falkland Islands	2,416	1,747	676	526	28	28
Whale fisheries (British)	11,705	10,221	—	—	—	—
Total, British Countries (including those not specified above)	1,031,210	1,116,335	912,852	1,054,303	7,018	9,816
Irish Republic	55,534	2,925	76,815	86,936	2,889	3,490
Grand total	2,274,138	2,602,945	1,786,395	2,170,086	58,050	84,963

[1] Provisional figures.

[2] Included in foreign countries.

Imports and exports for 1949 and 1950 (Great Britain and Northern Ireland):—

Import values C.I.F. Export values F.O.B.	Total imports		Domestic exports	
	1949	1950	1949	1950
	£	£	£	£
I. *Food, drink and tobacco*—				
Grain and flour	182,754,978	159,765,369	2,193,509	3,068,706
Feeding-stuffs for animals	12,247,273	16,071,636	311,515	494,325
Animals, living, for food	18,171,011	19,935,748	227	1,424
Meat	152,897,053	195,968,853	1,044,401	1,154,669
Dairy produce	175,854,078	155,174,525	1,491,174	2,366,294
Fresh fruit and vegetables	90,695,658	96,990,819	1,151,010	1,127,350
Beverages and cocoa preparations	122,809,003	133,172,968	33,846,728	47,438,617
Other food	162,656,515	182,138,396	39,226,000	59,875,649
Tobacco	52,491,890	64,557,074	18,319,025	19,379,258
Total, Class I	970,577,459	1,023,775,418	97,583,619	134,906,292
II. *Raw materials, etc.*—				
Coal	1,711	25,942	50,769,669	49,901,948
Other non-metalliferous mining and quarry products	14,612,427	18,779,557	2,868,310	3,722,951
Iron ore and scrap	35,407,963	39,342,021	70,629	123,312
Non-ferrous ores and scrap	37,684,259	48,486,054	1,476,244	1,311,371
Wood and timber	99,439,026	93,267,551	145,951	162,033
Raw cotton and cotton waste	121,502,713	160,672,652	873,867	1,954,151
Wool and woollen rags	129,567,579	191,496,822	12,871,950	27,815,715
Silk, raw, and artificial silk and waste	1,978,262	2,476,225	1,830,719	3,018,591
Other textile materials	24,408,692	35,479,496	305,305	114,802
Seeds and nuts for oils, fats, gums	171,424,830	210,689,422	2,469,451	5,904,888
Hides and skins, undressed	37,958,599	49,258,205	1,299,595	1,850,714
Paper-making materials	48,353,035	52,915,772	479,710	1,427,975
Rubber	22,382,010	59,939,359	649,584	1,208,361
Miscellaneous raw materials, etc.	28,448,026	34,225,937	5,507,603	6,906,709
Total, Class II	773,169,132	997,083,015	81,618,647	105,423,521
III. *Manufactured articles*—				
Coke and manufactured fuel	253,786	231,422	8,960,594	10,583,661
Pottery, glass, etc.	5,425,401	5,179,217	48,479,755	53,993,702
Iron and steel manufactures	37,497,287	24,874,355	126,327,012	156,071,278
Non-ferrous metals and manufactrs.	93,479,553	109,954,292	63,604,152	76,914,075
Cutlery, hardware, etc.	7,596,765	8,717,135	45,338,118	50,211,893
Electrical goods and apparatus	3,146,348	4,872,510	79,160,862	83,912,872
Machinery	47,762,642	44,539,843	278,721,826	316,904,402
Manufactures of wood and timber	13,898,937	11,820,353	1,952,399	2,210,976
Cotton yarns and manufactures	26,421,945	28,955,099	159,125,552	158,387,816
Woollen and worsted yarns and manufactures	19,840,626	23,828,601	104,164,246	140,511,664
Silk and art. silk yarns and mnfrs.	10,627,675	12,693,824	41,903,480	50,141,992
Other textile material	16,691,308	16,582,825	24,806,328	30,310,816
Apparel	4,394,177	8,640,736	29,505,149	35,583,590
Footwear	1,969,576	2,311,690	5,968,336	9,641,123
Chemicals, drugs, dyes and colours	25,319,284	36,210,176	86,063,774	107,432,727
Oils, fats and resins	111,431,325	128,260,209	13,594,217	20,072,833
Leather	12,559,554	14,076,246	10,092,348	16,167,315
Paper, cardboard, etc.	20,404,122	29,870,729	22,031,777	28,251,358
Vehicles (incl. locomotives, ships and aircraft)	26,642,937	21,260,154	315,058,488	407,125,286
Rubber manufactures	197,560	213,386	6,058,813	8,496,099
Miscellaneous articles	22,510,571	31,218,434	89,061,651	118,686,037
Total, Class III	508,071,379	564,311,236	1,559,978,877	1,881,614,515
IV. *Animals, not for food*	7,423,445	7,961,619	5,394,274	5,768,944
V. *Parcel post*	14,896,825	9,814,108	41,819,854	42,372,564
Total, all classes	2,274,138,240	2,602,945,396	1,786,395,271	2,170,085,836

Communications.

I. Shipping.

The total gross tonnage of merchant vessels (500 gross tons and over) on the United Kingdom register (excluding foreign owned vessels on bareboat charter or requisition) was, on 31 Jan., 1951, 19,604,000 gross tons (non-tankers, 15,434,000 gross tons); tankers, 4,170,000 gross tons).

Output in merchant shipbuilding in 1949 (all vessels of 100 tons and over): total number 332 of 1,301,000 gross tons, including 42 tankers (380,000 gross tons) and 167 passenger and cargo boats (885,000 gross tons). In 1950 the total tonnage (1,000 gross tons) of merchant shipbuilding laid down was, 1,357; under construction, 1,861, and completed, 1,376. At the end of 1950, there was a further 1,575,000 gross tons of shipping on order but not yet laid down.

The total net tonnage of entrances at ports of the United Kingdom with cargoes during 1950 was 57,500,629 (including 36,003,106 tons, British); total clearances were 45,273,879 net tons (including 31,509,696 tons, British). Of the foreign tonnage, 21,497,523 tons, entered:—United States had 2,655,614; Norway, 3,512,636; Sweden, 2,642,040; Holland, 3,084,945; Denmark, 1,624,146; Belgium, 1,181,358; France, 1,757,867.

In 1938, total entrances, 63,372,392 tons; clearances, 58,881,246 tons.

The total net tonnage of British and foreign vessels employed in the coasting trade that arrived at ports in the United Kingdom with cargo in 1950 was 31,167,128 tons (31,153,168 tons in 1949); departures amounted to 30,789,186 tons (30,791,193 tons in 1949).

II. Canals.

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. It is estimated that in 1951 there are approximately 2,400 miles of navigable canals and locked river navigations in the United Kingdom, of which some 1,766 miles, open for traffic, belong to the British Transport Commission.

Statistics of canal traffic on waterways coming under the British Transport Commission, covering about 90% of total traffic, for the year ending 1 Jan., 1951:—

Division.	Tonnage originating.	Net ton miles.
	Thous.	Thous.
North Eastern	4·932	103·236
North Western	1·621	23·592
South Eastern	3·295	33·820
South Western	1·851	32·318
Scottish	103	1·438
Total	11·802	194·404

Manchester, one of the leading ports 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. Between Eastham and Stanlow Oil Docks the waterway has been excavated to a depth of 30 ft.; from Stanlow Oil Docks to Manchester to 28 ft. The general excavated bottom width of the canal at the depth of 28 ft. is 120 ft., except for ¾ 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 ft. 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 31 December, 1948, was £18,848,230. The net receipts of the canal in 1948, including the Bridgwater department and the railways, amounted to £943,101 (£872,138 in 1947).

Book of Reference.

Owen (Sir D. J.), The Ports of the United Kingdom. Rev. ed. London, 1949.

III. Railways, Tramways, Aviation and Highways.

The following table shows railway statistics for Great Britain, excluding the railways of the London Transport Executive :—

Calendar year	Road open for traffic at end of year	Passenger journeys originating	Freight train traffic originating
	Miles	Millions	Million tons
1949 . . .	19,573	993	280
1950 . . .	19,471	982	281

Nationalization.—Under the provisions of the Transport Act, 1947, the four main line railways, together with their associated lines, docks, steamships and hotels, the London Passenger Transport Board, and the major canal [illegible] passed on 1 January, 1948, into the ownership of the British [illegible] Commission, as the instrument of the State.

Day to day operation and management is in the hands of five executives known as (*a*) Railway, (*b*) Docks and Inland Waterways, (*c*) London Transport, (*d*) Road Haulage and (*e*) Hotels Executives. The Road Passenger Executive came into operation on 8 Aug., 1949.

Railways.—The system, under the name of British Railways, is organized in six regions. There are: *The London Midland Region*, corresponding to the system of the former L.M.S.R. company in England and Wales, with headquarters at Euston station. *The Western Region*, corresponding to the system of the former G.W.R. company, with headquarters at Paddington station. *The Southern Region*, corresponding to the system of the former S.R. [illegible] with headquarters at Waterloo station. *The Eastern Region*, [illegible] to the southern area of the former L.N.E.R. company (roughly from Doncaster to Leeds and London), with headquarters at Liverpool Street station. *The North Eastern Region*, [illegible] to the north eastern area of the former L.N.E.R. company (fr [illegible] to Berwick), with headquarters in York. *The Scottish Region*, corresponding to the Scottish systems of the former L.M.S.R. and L.N.E.R. companies, with headquarters in Glasgow.

While responsibility for the general administration of the regions and for co-ordination, standardization, and other matters of principle rests with the Executive, undue centralization is avoided by the delegation to regional officers of responsibility for matters of local importance.

In 1950 the total goods traffic amounted to 281·3 million tons, including merchandise and livestock, 54·0 million tons; minerals, 60·3 million tons; coal, coke, etc., 167·0 million tons. Available operating stock, 1950, included 15,974 locomotives available for traffic; passenger carrying vehicles, 38,474 available; trucks and wagons, 1,031,007 available.

The Commission's gross receipts for the year 1950 from its principal carrying activities amounted to £519,233,651, made up as follows:—British

Railways, £340,070,298; road collection and delivery etc. services of British Railways, £9,560,472; British road services, £62,473,177; Road Passenger Transport (Provincial and Scottish), £38,673,331; London Transport, £56,350,683; ships, £11,412,052; and inland waterways carrying operations, £693,638. The gross receipts from other principal activities was £33,179,980. The deficit at 31 Dec., 1949, on the net revenue account after allowing for capital redemption and special items was £20,761,233.

The London Transport Executive, in Dec., 1950, owned 223 route miles of railway open for traffic. Number of vehicles operated (1950):—Railway, 4,014 (including 2,373 electric motor vehicles, trailer cars, and 1,641 carriages); buses and coaches, 7,694; trams, 718; trolley-buses, 1,763. Total number of miles run (1950) was 656 million miles. The number of passenger journeys originating, in 1950, was:—Railway, 631 million; bus and coach, 2,718 million; trolley-bus and tram, 1,124 million. Average receipt per originating passenger was 2·98*d.* in 1950.

Road Transport.—Motor vehicles for which licences were current under the Vehicles (Excise) Act, 1949, numbered, in Nov., 1950, 4,321,455, including 2,222,389 cars; 715,146 cycles and pedestrian controlled vehicles; 127,981 hackneys (excluding tramcars); 873,024 goods vehicles. The number of new vehicle registrations in 1950 was 417,721 (415,217 in 1949).

Civil Aviation.—On 1 Aug., 1946, the royal assent was given to the Civil Aviation Bill which authorized the setting up of three publicly owned corporations to operate, under the direction of the Minister of Civil Aviation, all British scheduled air services throughout the world. The corporations are the British Overseas Airways Corporation, British European Airways and British South American Airways.

Operating statistics for 1950 of regular services operated by United Kingdom airlines are as follows:—Aircraft miles flown, 48,228,000 (44,256,000 in 1949); revenue passengers carried, 1,155,600 (921,600 in 1949); freight carried, 21,660 tons (15,852 tons in 1949).

Air traffic between the United Kingdom and abroad in 1950 included 41,280 aircraft miles, carrying 669,600 passengers and 19,104 tons of freight.

Estimate of expenditure (including certain grants and subsidies) for civil aviation for year ending 31 March, 1952, amounted to £17,957,000 (£21,180,000 in 1950–51).

The total number of civil aircraft registered in the United Kingdom at Dec., 1949, was 2,227 (including, regular airlines, 194; charter companies, 429; private and business, 628; club [illegible], 26). The total number of civil aircraft with certificates of airworthiness was 1,352 (regular airlines, 187; charter companies, 296; private and business, 448; club, 181).

Highways.—The public highways in Great Britain at 31 March, 1950, had a total length of [illegible] miles (England and Wales, 157,197 miles; Scotland 26,624 miles), of which 8,176 were trunk roads, 19,599 miles were Class I and 17,697 miles were Class II.

IV. Posts, Telegraphs and Telephones.

(Great Britain and Northern Ireland.)

Number of post offices at 31 March, 1950, approximately 24,200; number of road and pillar letter boxes other than at post offices, about 69,000; staff employed on 1 Feb., 1951, 333,587.

	1946-47	1947-48	1948-49	1949-50
Correspondence (incl. registered items) posted	millions 7,300	millions 7,600	millions 8,050	millions 8,450
Parcels handled	238·7	243 5	239 6	243·2
Total telegraph traffic handled	63 3	58 0	53 6	52·4

Weight of air mail traffic dispatched abroad :—

	1948	1949	1950
Letters, printed papers, etc.:	lb.	lb.	lb.
Extra-European, Eastern Hemisphere (mainly B.O.A.C.) services. Surcharged	1,741,100 [2]	1,871,100 [2]	2,166,600 [3]
European services { Surcharged	922,500 [3]	161,300 [5]	41,000
European services { Unsurcharged [4]	1,696,600 [3]	3,790,600 [3]	3,980,400 [3]
All services { Surcharged [2]	3,465,800 [3]	2,911,200 [3]	3,191,400 [3]
All services { Unsurcharged	1,696,600 [3]	3,790,600 [3]	3,980,400 [3]
Parcels			
Total weight [1]	—	122,000	457,700

[1] This service was introduced to European destinations only on 1 April, 1949, and extended to a number of extra-European destinations during 1950.
[2] [illegible] services to countries outside Europe and the Eastern Hemisphere.
[3] [illegible] prepaid at concessional rates
[4] This service was re-introduced on the 1 July, 1948.
[5] Including certain Forces mails up to 31 May, 1949

Number and value of money orders, including C.O.D. trade charge orders :—

	1947-48		1948-49		1949-50	
	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount
	000's	£000's	000's	£000's	000's	£000's
Inland orders { Post	18,984	134,729	20,862	141,890	22,506	150,567
Inland orders { Telegraph	2,136	14,204	1,991	15,118	1,943	14,531
Inland orders { Total	21,120	148,933	22,853	157,008	24,449	165,098
Commonwealth and foreign orders { Post	949	5,027	1,024	5,369	1,202	6,318
Commonwealth and foreign orders { Telegraph	700	3,954	637	3,542	624	3,501
Commonwealth and foreign orders { Total [1]	1,649	8,981	1,661	8,911	1,826	9,819
Total orders { Post	19,933	139,756	21,886	147,259	23,708	156,885
Total orders { Telegraph	2,836	18,158	2,628	18,660	2,567	18,032
Total orders { Total	22,769	157,914	24,514	165,919	26,275	174,917

[1] Includes Irish Republic and those issued abroad for payment in Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

Postal orders issued in the United Kingdom :—

Year ended 31 March	Number	Amount	Year ended 31 March	Number	Amount
		£			£
1939	418,520,000	101,957,000	1948	412,951,000	132,207,000
1946	212,937,000	76,152,000	1949	418,278,000	134,320,000
1947	335,198,000	105,669,000	1950	424,940,000	132,079,000

The telegraphs were transferred to the State on 5 Feb., 1870.

The total number of telegraph offices open on 31 March, 1950 (including railway and cable companies' offices, etc., which transact telegraph business), was approximately 14,000.

On 31 March, 1950, the London telecommunications regions system had 266 exchanges, 11,099 call offices and 1,682,816 telephones. In the provinces there were 5,600 exchanges, 45,044 call offices and 3,488,675 telephones. The approximate number of originated effective calls in 1949–50 was 3,176 million. For private wires the accrued revenue in 1949–50 amounted to £7,761,250.

The number of sound broadcast receiving licens[illegible] year ended 31 March, 1950, was 11,876,000, and the [illegible] for television broadcast receiving licenses was 344,000.

The approximate surpluses of income over expenditure (after charging interest on capital) and the estimated amount derived from the increases are as follows (in £ sterling):—

Year ended 31 March	Surplus	Yield of increases in charges—all sources	Year ended 31 March	Surplus	Yield of increases in charges—all sources
1945	39,850,000	34,600,000	1948	19,555,000	40,866,000
1946	36,140,000	34,700,000	1949	15,222,000	43,812,000
1947	24,110,000	38,300,000	1950	13,814,000	--

Banking and Credit.

Value of money (in £ sterling) issued from the Royal Mint for 6 years:—

Year	Gold money issued	Silver money issued	Bronze money issued	Year	Gold money issued	Cupro-nickel money issued	Bronze[1] money issued
1945	nil	7,518,365	881,170	1948	nil	22,177,571	346,625
1946	nil	7,971,765	409,950	1949	nil	9,733,032	106,525
1947	nil	6,086,721[2]	292,105[1]	1950	nil	8,262,031	81,365

[1] Including nickel-brass threepenny pieces. [2] Cupro-nickel.

The returns for imports and exports of coins are not now available.

During the year ended 31 Dec., 1950, the Mint produced 369,952,699 coins, of which 155,302,670 were imperial coins to the value of £8,555,545. The imperial coins included 28,335,500 half-crowns, 24,357,490 two-shilling pieces, 33,543,473 shillings, 32,741,955 sixpences, 1,600,000 nickel-brass threepenny pieces, 240,400 pennies, 24,153,600 half-pennies and 10,324,800 farthings. Estimated number of coins in circulation in the United Kingdom (in millions):—415 half-crowns, 450 two-shilling pieces, 538 shillings, 665 sixpences, 92 silver threepenny pieces, 449 nickel-brass threepenny pieces, 1,928 pennies, 869 half pennies, 264 farthings.

The Bank of England, Threadneedle Street, London, is the Government's banker and the 'banker's bank.' On behalf of the Government it manages the National Debt, administers the Exchange Control Regulations and manages the note issue; it does not accept new commercial business. The bank operates under royal charters of 1694 and 1946. The capital stock has, since 1 March, 1946, been held by the Treasury. The former

holders of Bank stock were given £58,212,000 3% Treasury stock in exchange.

The statutory return is published weekly. End-December figures for the past 5 years are as follows (in £'000) :—

Year	Issue department			Banking department				
	Notes issued	Securities	Gold coin and bullion	Capital and 'rest'	Deposits	Securities	Notes in the 'reserve'	Coin in the 'reserve'
1946	1,450,248	1,450,000	248	18,090	346,158	341,197	22,065	1,285
1947	1,450,248	1,450,000	248	18,130	429,086	316,438	100,516	262
1948	1,325,248	1,325,000	248	18,131	438,668	419,731	32,159	3,909
1949	1,321,928	1,350,000	357	18,132	519,952	504,371	28,429	5,284
1950	1,357,679	1,375,000	357	18,123	414,237	413,191	17,678	1,491

The proportion of reserves to deposit liabilities at the end of Dec., 1950, was 4%.

Between 31 Dec., 1939, and 10 Dec., 1946, the fiduciary note issue rose from £580 million to £1,450 million, but was reduced to £1,300 million between Jan. and March, 1948. All the profits of the note issue are passed on to the Exchequer.

The average circulation of Scottish bank-notes during the 4 weeks ending 16 Dec., 1950, was £71,135,327 (including Clydesdale and North of Scotland Bank, £15,063,220, Commercial Bank of Scotland, £12,662,856). The authorised circulation for this period was £2,676,350.

Gold and dollar reserves (Exchange Equalization Account holdings of gold, U.S. and Canadian dollars) at 31 Dec., 1950, amounted to £1,178,000,000.

Bank [illegible] provincial clearings), for 1949, £86,060,000,000; for 1950, [illegible]

The following statistics relate to the eleven London clearing banks for the year ending 31 Dec., 1950 (monthly averages in £ millions):—Deposits, etc., 6,014 (5,974 in 1949); cash in hand and at the Bank of England, 497 (496 in 1949); money at call and notice, 550 (510 in 1949); investments, 1,505 (1,505 in 1949); advances, 1,603 (1,440 in 1949); bills discounted, 1,298 (914 in 1949); Treasury deposit receipts, 430 (983 in 1949).

In 1950 the 'Big Seven' clearing banks had a total of net profits of £9,892,662; dividends amounted to £5,733,266; there were allocations to published reserves of £1,950,000 and declared allocation to contingencies of £1,800,000.

Trustee Savings Banks.—Trustee Savings Banks originated in 1810. They are still conducted by voluntary Trustees who may receive no payment for their services. There are no shareholders or proprietors. The banks are supervised by the National Debt Commissioners and regularly inspected on behalf of a statutory committee. There are 84 Trustee Savings Banks in the United Kingdom and the Channel Islands with 1,151 offices. The number of depositors and stockholders in these banks on 20 Nov., 1950, was 7,174,752, and the amounts due to them were: in the General or Ordinary Departments, £793,736,478 cash, and £87,757,196 (face value) stock; in the Special Investment Departments, £115,179,318; due to depositors and stockholders, £996,672,992; combined surplus funds, £19,354,147; total funds, £1,016,027,139.

Post Office Savings Bank.—Statistics for 1948 and 1949 :—

Data	Total 1948	1949			
		England and Wales	Scotland	Northern Ireland [2]	Total
Accounts open at 31 Dec. [1]	23,310,761	21,697,411	1,072,055	331,252	23,100,718
Amount—	£	£	£	£	£
Received	385,094,547	341,908,816	12,273,849	4,718,702	358,901,397
Interest credited	47,686,000	— *	— *	— *	47,732,000
Paid	427,903,540	389,205,750	13,125,912	4,737,987	407,069,649
Due to depositors at 31 Dec. [3]	1,948,051,432	— *	— *	— *	1,947,615,180
Average amount due to each depositor in active acc'nts	£83 7*s.* 3*d.*	— *	— *	— *	£84 2*s.* 5*d.*

[1] Excluding accounts with balances of less than £1, which have been inactive for 5 years or more. The average balance in these accounts is 1*s.* 11*d*

[2] Including accounts opened prior to 1923 in territory which is now the Irish Republic.

[3] The amount due to depositors on 1 Jan., 1951, was approximately £1,935,729,000.

* Figures not available.

N.B.—The amount due to depositors is excl[illegible] stock held on the [illegible]. The latter amounted to [illegible] e end of 1948 and [illegible] end of 1949

The receipts and payments include purchases and sales of government stock for investors on the Post Office Register, but the amount shown as due to depositors is exclusive of the stock held.

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Money, Weights and Measures.

The sovereign weighs 123·274 grains, or 7·98805 grammes, 916 (or eleven-twelfths) fine, and [illegible] it contains 113·001 grains or 7·32238 grammes of fine gold [illegible] 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, 1902, the fineness was reduced to ·500 (one-half). The Coinage Act, 1946, however, provides for the replacement of silver coinage by coins of cupro-nickel of the same weight. Bronze coins consist of a mixture of copper, tin and zinc. The penny weighs 145·83 grains or 9·45 grammes. Threepenny pieces of nickel-brass were issued for the first time in 1937; they are legal tender up to 2*s.* The standard of v[illegible] the Coinage Act, 1870, silver is legal tender up to 40 [illegible] the Coinage Act, 1946, cupro-nickel to the same amount); bronze (pennies, half-pennies and farthings) up to 12*d.* Bank of England notes of £5 dated on or after 2 September, 1944, are legal tender in England and Wales, but not by the Bank itself (3 & 4 Will. 4, cap. 98, and 8 and 9 Vict., cap. 37 and 38). Bank of England notes of £1 and 10*s.*, issued under the Currency and Bank Notes Act, 1928, are legal tender in Scotland and Northern Ireland also, and for the payment of any amount, including payments by the Bank itself. The

Gold Standard Act, 1925, decreed that bank-notes were not redeemable in legal coin, but the Bank of England was obliged to sell gold at a fixed price in the form of bars. This latter provision was suspended by the Gold Standard (Amendment) Act, 1931. The total amount of notes issued at 21 March, 1951, was £1,350,356,823, of which £1,312,985,025 were in the hands of other banks and the public and £37,371,798 in the Banking Department of the Bank of England.

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.

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See also publications of the British Council, p. 74.

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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. 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, naturalization, 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). 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, who are elected by members of the House of Commons on a proportional representation basis, hold office for a fixed term of years: the House of Commons continues 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. By the Representation of the People Act (Northern Ireland), 1928, the franchise was conferred upon women upon the same terms as it had hitherto been enjoyed by men; and by the House of Commons (Method of Voting and Redistribution of Seats) Act (Northern Ireland), 1929, the system of Proportional Representation (under which the Parliaments 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 now returns 12 members to the Imperial House of Commons instead of, as formerly, 13, the University constituency having been abolished in 1950.

Two Acts of the Imperial Parliament, passed in 1928 and 1932, modified, in certain details, restrictions placed on the powers of the Northern Irish Parliament by the Act of 1920. The legislative and administrative powers relating to Railways, Fisheries and the Contagious Diseases of Animals (originally intended for a Council of Ireland), were, under the Ireland (Confirmation of Agreement) Act, 1925, transferred to, and became, as from 1 April, 1926, powers of the Parliament and Government of Northern Ireland. The general subject matter of the Land Purchase Acts was 'reserved' by the Act of 1920, but the Imperial Government's land purchase scheme has been practically completed, the Land Purchase Commission for Northern Ireland being closed on 1 April, 1937. Further Acts passed by the Imperial Parliament in 1945 and 1947 extended the jurisdiction of the Parliament of Northern Ireland in matters relating to criminal law and procedure, schemes extending athwart the country's land frontier and in matters affecting transport services, health services and the transfer of publicly-owned property. Under the Act of 1947, provision was also made for the future transfer to local jurisdiction of the Northern Ireland Land Registry of Deeds and for the removal of some minor constitutional diffi-

culties which had tended to hinder the full and free exercise by the Parliament of Northern Ireland of its general legislative powers. With the extension of the Social Services in 1945 and 1946, power was conferred to make reciprocal arrangements with the Dominions as respects National Insurance and Family Allowances.

The Northern Irish Parliament met for the first time in June, 1921. At the election on 10 Feb., 1949, there were returned 37 official Unionists, 9 Nationalists, 3 Independent and non-party Unionists, 1 Independent Labour, 1 Socialist Republican and 1 Independent.

Members of the Senate (except those in receipt of salaries as members of the Government or as officers of the Senate) receive payment at the rate of £2 5*s. per diem* in respect of expenses for attendance at meetings of the Senate, Select Committees of the Senate, and Joint Committees of the Senate and House of Commons. Members of the House of Commons (including members of the Government) receive £300 per annum in respect of expenses. Members (except those in receipt of salaries as members of the Government or as officers of the House) also receive a salary of £200 per annum.

Governor.—Vice-Admiral the Earl Granville, K.C.V.O., C.B., D.S.O. Appointed 2 July, 1945; assumed office 7 Sept., 1945. Salary, £8,000 per year, payable from Imperial revenues (£2,000 being recoverable from Northern Ireland revenues).

The Ministry, all the members of which belong to the Ulster Unionist Party was, on 1 March, 1951, composed as follows :—

Prime Minister.—Rt. Hon. Sir Basil S. Brooke, Bart., C.B.E., M.C.
Minister of Finance.—Major the Rt. Hon. J. M. Sinclair.
Minister of Home Affairs.—Rt. Hon. W. B. Maginess, K.C.
Minister of Labour and National Insurance.—Major the Rt. Hon. Ivan Neill.
Minister of Education.—Rt. Hon. H. C. Midgley.
Minister of Agriculture.—Rev. the Rt. Hon. Robert Moore.
Minister of Commerce.—Rt. Hon. W. V. McCleery.
Minister of Health and Local Government.—Rt. Hon. Dame Dehra Parker, D.B.E.
Minister in the Senate.—Senator Lt.-Col. the Rt. Hon. A. R. G. Gordon.
Attorney-General.—Rt. Hon. J. E. Warnock, K.C.

The Prime Minister receives a salary of £2,850 per annum, the other ministers £1,700 each; in addition, they receive the members' expenses allowance of £300 per annum.

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

Ulster Agent in Great Britain.—Lieut.-Col. Sir Ronald Ross, Bt., M.C. (13 Regent St., S.W.1).

Local Government and Health Services.

The establishment of the Ministry of Health and Local Government in 1944, under the Ministries Act (Northern Ireland), 1944, resulted in the transfer to that Ministry from the Ministry of Home Affairs of functions in connexion with public health, housing and local government services. The Ministry also supervises the housing and planning activities of local authorities.

The 2 county borough councils and 6 county councils are responsible for the construction and maintenance of roads and other public works, and the

collection of rates, and are the education, health and welfare authorities within their respective areas.

The 6 counties include 32 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 labourers' cottages, burial grounds, etc. There are also under municipal government 9 boroughs and 24 urban districts as well as 3 towns which are not urban districts.

Under the terms of the Health Services Act (Northern Ireland) 1948, the main object of which is to provide a comprehensive health service for all, free of direct charge to the individual, two new bodies have been set up—the Northern Ireland Hospitals Authority and the Northern Ireland General Health Services Board. The expenditure of these two bodies is recouped by the Ministry. The main function of the Hospitals Authority is to provide an adequate hospital and specialist service for the community, and it now controls the former local authority hospitals such as district hospitals, county and union infirmaries and the great majority of voluntary hospitals. The last named, under the terms of the act, were at liberty to remain independent as before if they so desired. The General Health Services Board is responsible for the general medical, dental and pharmaceutical services, and the great majority of doctors, dentists and pharmaceutical chemists participate in the arrangements made by the Board for the provision of these services.

The County and County Borough Health Authorities established under the Public Health and Local Government (Administrative Provisions) Act (Northern Ireland), 1946, are responsible for personal health services—as distinct from environmental health or sanitary services—and their functions include maternity and child welfare, domiciliary midwifery, home nursing, vaccination, health education and school health services. These services were formerly administered by the councils of county borough, borough, urban and rural districts and by boards of guardians. A grant of 50% of the approved net expenditure of Health Committees is payable by the Ministry, while a grant amounting to 65% is payable in respect of expenditure on the school health service. The latter grant is payable under the terms of the Education Act (Northern Ireland), 1947. In addition, County and County Borough Health Authorities are also the food and drug authorities.

Functions in regard to environmental health or sanitary services remain to a large extent with the councils of borough, urban and rural districts, although the sanitary officers concerned are employed directly by the Health Committees to whom the councils, in recognition of the services rendered on their behalf, recoup part of the sanitary officers' salaries. Expenditure on these services is not grant-aided by the government.

The Mental Health Act (Northern Ireland), 1948, provides the legislative framework for a comprehensive mental health service to be administered by the Northern Ireland Hospitals Authority in close co-operation with the general scheme of health services. It repeals and re-enacts with amendments the Mental Treatment Act (Northern Ireland), 1932, and introduces a complete departure from the mental treatment principles existing in most countries, in that it specifies that no patient being admitted to a mental hospital will in future require to be certified by a magistrate's order, although where prolonged detention is subsequently found to be necessary such an order must eventually be obtained. The existing provisions of the 1932 act, whereby a person can be admitted to a mental hospital on a voluntary basis, are continued and extended. The act provides a scheme for the care and supervision of persons usually referred to as 'mental defectives.' This

term has been avoided in the act, which refers to such people as ' persons requiring special care,' and the part of the act dealing with these persons embodies the most modern ideas on their treatment and care and provides for the expenditure of a sum of £500,000 from the Exchequer to be made available to the Hospitals Authority to provide institutional accommodation for such persons.

Since 1 Sept., 1947, the Northern Ireland Tuberculosis Authority has been responsible for the prevention and treatment of tuberculosis under the Public Health (Tuberculosis) Act (Northern Ireland), 1946. Its expenditure is met by direct grant in full from the Exchequer for the majority of the services provided, supplemented by a partial grant from local rates for certain specified services which are mainly domiciliary in character. In addition, a sum of £1,000,000 has been set aside by parliament for the Authority's use in providing new chest hospitals, clinics, X-ray equipment and other items of a capital nature. The Authority had, on 31 Dec., 1949, 8 institutions under its direct control and had made arrangements with other bodies for the admission of certain types of cases to general hospitals, all of which gave a total of some 1,385 beds available for tuberculous patients.

Welfare Services are administered by the County and County Borough Welfare Authorities established under the Public Health and Local Government (Administrative Provisions) Act (Northern Ireland), 1946, whose functions relating to the welfare of aged, infirm and handicapped persons, etc., are contained in the Welfare Services Act (Northern Ireland), 1949.

Housing.—While under the code of the Housing Acts the main burden of providing housing accommodation for workers must be borne by the Local Authorities, the government to meet the post-war position, created a new public authority—the Northern Ireland Housing Trust—which was set up early in 1945. The Housing Trust has been given full powers to provide workers' housing, anywhere in Northern Ireland, acting in conjunction with the various local Housing Authorities. The Housing Act (Northern Ireland), 1945, under which the Housing Trust was constituted, provided that all such new housing was to be subsidized.

Legislation was passed during 1946 enabling subsidies to be paid to private builders erecting houses for letting, and to private persons wishing to build for their own occupation. This legislation was rounded off in 1948 and 1950 by further measures designed to encourage the improvement of housing conditions in the agricultural districts, subsidies being made available to farmers, not only for the erection of new houses but also for the improvement and modernization of existing farmhouses, and those of their farm workers who must live on the lands where they are employed.

In addition facilities are available in Northern Ireland—under the provisions of the Industries Development Act (Northern Ireland), 1945—whereby industrialists can provide housing accommodation for their workers with the aid of Government grants.

Water Supply and Sewerage.—Many local authorities have extensive schemes at an advanced stage. Parliament provided in the Water Supplies and Sewerage Act (Northern Ireland), 1945, for government grants to be given to assist local authorities in this work and up to 30 June, 1950, grants amounting to £4,424,298 have been offered towards schemes estimated to cost £10,276,264. Encouragement has been given to local authorities to co-operate in the formation of Joint Boards, so that the sources of water supply can be utilized on a regional basis. Nine Waterworks Joint Boards comprising 20 rural and 13 urban authorities have been formed since 1945.

Area and Population.

A census of Northern Ireland was taken on 28 Feb., 1937. 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	702,900	96,003	101,263	197,266
Armagh	312,767	54,271	54,544	108,815
Belfast C.B.	15,289	205,538	232,548	438,086
Down	609,057	102,535	108,152	210,687
Fermanagh	417,912	28,856	25,713	54,569
Londonderry Co.	512,580	47,929	46,994	94,923
Londonderry C.B.	2,198	22,344	25,469	47,813
Tyrone	779,548	65,678	61,908	127,586
Northern Ireland	3,352,251	623,154	656,591	1,279,745

Estimated civilian population at 30 June, 1949, 1,359,798.
Vital statistics for 4 years:—

Year	Marriages	Births	Deaths	Year	Marriages	Births	Deaths
1946	9,801	30,134	16,666	1948	9,360	29,532	15,125
1947	9,517	31,254	16,913	1949	9,216	29,106	15,652

Numbers of divorces, separation and nullity of marriages in 1946, 224; 1947, 204; 1948, 185; 1949, 195.

Religion.

The religious professions in Northern Ireland, as recorded at the census of 1937, were:—Roman Catholics, 428,290; Presbyterians, 390,931; Church of Ireland, 345,474; Methodists, 55,135; other professions, 59,915; total, 1,279,745. There were 1,090 members of the Society of Friends in 1949.

Education.

The following are the statistics for 1949–50:—

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) had 34 professors, 99 lecturers, 84 assistant lecturers, 16 clinical lecturers and 2,686 students.

Secondary Education: 78 grammar schools with 26,413 pupils; 11 intermediate schools with 5,904 pupils. *Technical Instruction:* 115 centres with 31,209 students.

Primary Education: 1,632 primary schools with 185,712 pupils; 12 special and hospital schools with 660 pupils; 6 nursery schools with 201 pupils. In the case of these schools the Ministry of Education pays the whole salary of the teachers in both county and voluntary schools.

Substantial grants are made to all classes of voluntary schools.

Justice.

Under the Government of Ireland Act, 1920, a Supreme Court of Judicature of Northern Ireland was 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 £100, but possesses wider jurisdiction in certain cases. These County Courts have also a criminal jurisdiction, and act as appellate courts from the decisions of Resident Magistrates.

By the Summary Jurisdiction and Criminal Justice Act (Northern Ireland), 1935, Justices of the Peace were relieved of their judicial functions which are now vested in permanent judicial officers known as Resident Magistrates. The administrative functions of the Justices of the Peace are preserved to them and they are permitted to hear and determine cases of drunkenness and vagrancy, but only when sitting out of Petty Sessions.

The Police Force consists of (*a*) the Royal Ulster Constabulary, with a statutory maximum strength of 3,000 and (*b*) the Ulster 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 Ireland 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 Ireland Treasury, and a chairman appointed by His Majesty 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 Ireland services 'reserved' to the Imperial Parliament.

The Northern Ireland Parliament has limited powers of taxation, the powers excluded relating to customs duties, excise duties on articles manufactured and produced, excess profits tax, income tax, including surtax, or 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. The Government of Northern Ireland also raises money from time to time for capital purposes by means of Stock, Savings Certificates and Treasury Bills.

The revenue and expenditure of the Northern Ireland Exchequer for the past 4 years were as follows (in £ sterling):—

	1947–48	1948–49	1949–50	1950–51 [2]
Revenue [1] . . .	29,274,497	38,806,286	43,191,307	47,577,000
Expenditure . .	28,662,482	38,712,828	42,908,914	47,504,000
Contribution . .	22,500,000	22,500,000	20,000,000	16,000,000

[1] Net, after deduction of estimated cost of 'Reserved' Services and contribution to Imperial Services. An adjustment is made when the true Residuary Share has been finally ascertained.

[2] Estimates.

The public debt at 31 March, 1950, consisted of £2,477,800 Northern Ireland 3¼% Stock, 1950–54, £25,883,366 Ulster Savings Certificates, and Bank and other Advances, £1,000,000. The proceeds of Savings Certificates were re-lent to the United Kingdom Government during the war, the amount so invested at 31 March, 1950, being £13,917,300.

Loans to local authorities and others for public utility services are made from the Government Loans Fund, the amount of principal outstanding at 31 March, 1950, being £29,082,727. Loans are financed by issues of Loans Stock supplemented as necessary by other borrowings. Loans Stocks outstanding at 31 March, 1950, were £1,859,690, Ulster Loans 5% Stock, 1950–60, and £5,000,000 Northern Ireland 3% Loans Stock, 1956–61.

Production.

Principal Products.—Agriculture is the largest single industry in Northern Ireland. Farms are small, there being about 90,000 holdings. Most of the farmers are in process of completing the purchase of their farms under the Land Purchase Acts.

The acreage under crops in Northern Ireland in 1950 was as follows:—Wheat, 2,060; oats, 345,160; barley, 3,820; mixed corn, 6,030; potatoes, 179,010; flax, 22,310; turnips, 12,450; hay, 435,850.

Yields as forecast 1 Nov., 1950, were (in tons):—Oats, 293,386; potatoes, 1,342,575; turnips, 164,340; flax (scutched fibre), 5,000 (1949); hay, 577,914; barley, 3,343, wheat, 1,844; mixed corn, 5,306.

Livestock numbers at 1 June, 1950, were:—Cattle 989,840; sheep, 716,640; pigs, 523,010; poultry, 20,723,800.

Mining.—The output of minerals in tons during 1949 was:—Basalt and igneous rock, 990,000; chalk, 313,000; clay, 289,000; diatomite, 8,000; fireclay, 12,000; granite, 55,000; limestone, 274,000; sand and gravel, 605,000; grit and conglomerate, 427,000.

The number of persons employed in the mines and quarries was:—1944, 2,905; 1945, 2,558; 1946, 2,679; 1947, 2,680; 1948, 2,755; 1949, 2,844.

Industrial Development.—The basis of the industrial structure of Northern Ireland is continuously broadening and the development of established industries encouraged by the assistance which the government is enabled to extend under the provisions of its Industries Development Acts.

Manufactures.—The two principal industries are linen and shipbuilding. The value of linen goods and yarn exported from the United Kingdom during the year ended 31 Oct., 1950, was £18,578,000. A very large proportion of United Kingdom exports of linen goods originated in Northern Ireland and in addition the Northern Ireland linen industry exported nearly £2,000,000 worth of rayon goods. The textile and clothing industry gives employment to about 100,000 people.

About 40,000 people are employed in shipbuilding. The Belfast shipyards possess an output of 200,000 tons per year. Textile machinery is a very important product of the engineering industry.

Electricity Development.—The distribution of electricity in Northern Ireland is carried out by three main undertakings, which cover between them virtually the whole of the province. These are the Belfast Corporation, the Londonderry Corporation and the Electricity Board for Northern Ireland. Sales during 1949 amounted to 533 million units. Units sold by the Electricity Board during 1949 amounted to 217,480,000. At 31 Dec., 1949, the Board had in commission 1,791 miles of high tension transmission lines and was distributing supplies to 92,586 consumers, of whom 29,853 were in rural areas.

The generating capacity in Northern Ireland was increased during 1943

with the construction, by the Ministry of Commerce, of a new generating station at Ballylumford, Co. Antrim. This station, which began production with 30,000 kw. of plant, has since been extended to a capacity of 93,000 kw. and further extensions are in progress, which will bring the capacity up to 124,500 kw. The station was transferred to the Electricity Board on 1 Jan., 1949. The Harbour Power Station of the Belfast Corporation was in 1949 extended so as to bring its capacity up to 144,750 kw.; work is in hand on a further extension of 30,000 kw.

Trade statistics	1946	1947	1948	1949
	£	£	£	£
Imports . .	123,188,000	157,561,000	177,382,000	188,732,000
Exports . .	127,667,000	145,691,000	156,937,000	163,867,000

Social Welfare.

The social security schemes in Northern Ireland differ from those in Great Britain only in minor details, the rates of contributions, benefits and allowances being identical. Reciprocal arrangements link the schemes closely so that a person moving from one country to the other carries all his insurance rights with him. In addition, close administrative liaison with Great Britain is maintained through the National Insurance Joint Authority and the Industrial Injuries Joint Authority (consisting in each case of the Minister of National Insurance in Great Britain and the Minister of Labour and National Insurance for Northern Ireland), which are charged with the duty of co-ordinating the schemes and of making such financial adjustments as may be necessary. There are also comprehensive reciprocal arrangements with the Isle of Man.

Reciprocal arrangements have been made with the Irish Republic in respect of those parts of the insurance schemes in the two countries which are on a comparable basis. Under the arrangements, insurance for sickness benefit and maternity benefit is maintained where an insured person moves from one country to the other, and persons who live on one side and work on the other side of the border between the United Kingdom and the Republic are insured for those benefits in the country of residence, the necessary financial adjustments being made between the schemes. A reciprocal agreement has also been completed with France to cover all benefits other than unemployment benefit, widows' benefits and family allowances. An agreement has been made with New Zealand for reciprocity in respect of family allowances.

National Insurance.—The National Insurance Act (Northern Ireland), 1946, replaced and extended the earlier schemes of insurance under the National Health Insurance, Contributory Pensions and Unemployment Insurance Acts and, in additio[illegible]rants towards the cost of funeral expenses and brought into [illegible] appropriate benefits the self-employed and adult non-employed members of the community. For details of the contributions payable by insured persons and the benefits to which they may become entitled see pages 79–81 (relating to Great Britain).

The total number of insured persons is about 590,000. During the year ended 31 March, 1950, the average number of persons in receipt of sickness benefit was 27,000 and in receipt of unemployment benefit was 20,500. Widows' benefits were in payment to 10,500 women and retirement pensions to 76,500 persons. Receipts and payments of the Northern

Ireland National Insurance Fund in the year ended 31 March, 1950, were as follows (in £ sterling) :—

Receipts		Expenditure	
Contributions from insured persons and employers	8,900,000	Unemployment benefit	1,610,000
Contributions from the Northern Ireland Exchequer	2,900,000	Sickness benefit	2,050,000
Interest from investments and other receipts	700,000	Maternity benefit	270,000
		Widows' benefit	590,000
		Guardians' allowances	20,000
		Retirement pensions	4,730,000
		Death grants	30,000
		Benefit payments, total	9,300,000
		Contribution to health services	900,000
		Administrative and miscellaneous expenditure	800,000
	12,500,000		11,000,000

Industrial Injuries Insurance.—The National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) Act (Northern Ireland), 1946, takes the place of the Workmen's Compensation Acts and provides insurance against 'personal injury by accident arising out of and in the course of employment' and against industrial diseases. About 470,000 persons are covered by the scheme and the contributions they pay and the benefits to which they may be entitled are the same as in Great Britain (for details see pages 81–2). Accidents in respect of which claims to benefit are made occur at the rate of about 200 a week.

Receipts and payments of the Northern Ireland Industrial Injuries Fund in the year ended 31 March, 1950, were as follows (in £ sterling) :—

Receipts		Expenditure	
Contributions from insured persons and employers	642,000	Injury benefit	133,000
Contributions from the Northern Ireland Exchequer	128,000	Disablement benefit	39,000
Interest from investments and other receipts	14,000	Death benefit	4,000
		Benefit payments, total	176,000
		Administrative and miscellaneous expenses	58,000
	784,000		234,000

Disablement benefit, which normally takes the form of a pension related to the degree of loss of faculty, [illegible] only in respect of accidents which occurred on or after 5 July, 1948, the amount payable under this head will accordingly continue to increase.

Family Allowances.—Under the Family Allowances Act (Northern Ireland), 1945, an allowance of 5*s.* a week is payable for each child other than the first in a family. The number of families in receipt of allowances is over 97,500, and the cost of the scheme in the year ended 31 March, 1950, was as follows :—Allowances, £2,660,000; administration, £66,000.

National Assistance.—The National Assistance Scheme provides for the grant of assistance to persons who are without resources, or sufficient resources, to meet their requirements. Subject to need, benefit under the National Insurance Scheme may be supplemented under the National Assistance Scheme.

Non-contributory Pensions.—Old Age Pensions (non-contributory) are granted to individuals who are not eligible for retirement pensions provided they have reached the age of 70 (40 in the case of blind persons), and comply with certain conditions as regards means, British nationality and residence in the U.K. The number of persons in receipt of non-contributory pensions is approximately 30,000.

Transport and Communications.

Roads.—Under the Roads Act (Northern Ireland), 1948, the Government set up a Trunk Roads system and took on full responsibility for the improvement and maintenance of the main traffic routes of Northern Ireland, and on 1 April, 1949, 350 miles of such roads were transferred to the Ministry of Commerce from the Local Authorities, who have been relieved of the cost of maintenance. For administrative purposes, roads and streets in Northern Ireland are divided into 5 classes as follows:—Trunk, 346 miles (2·6%); class I, 961 miles (7·3%); class II, 1,742 miles (13·1%); class III, 2,748 miles (20·7%); unclassified, 7,457 miles (56·3%); total 13,254 miles.

The cost of maintaining roads other than Trunk Roads in County Boroughs, Boroughs and Urban Districts is chargeable to the County Borough, Borough or Urban District, as the case may be. The cost of maintaining a road not situated in an Urban Area is chargeable to all the Rural Districts in the County if it is graded as a class I, II or III road, but is chargeable only to the Rural District or Districts in which it is situated, if it is graded as unclassified.

Finance.—A Road Fund to which are credited motor vehicle duties and drivers' licence fees, and out of which are paid grants to Local Authorities for the maintenance, improvement and reconstruction of the roads, is administered by the Ministry of Commerce. For the year ended 31 March, 1949, a total of £813,075 on grants from the Road Fund was paid to Local Authorities.

Road and Rail Transport.—Public transport services in Northern Ireland are provided almost wholly by three main undertakings, namely (1) the Ulster Transport Authority operating passenger and freight services by road throughout the Province and passenger and freight services by rail over the lines formerly owned by the Belfast and County Down Railway Company and by the London Midland and Scottish Railway Northern Counties Committee; (2) the Great Northern Railway Company (Ireland) operating passenger and freight services by rail in Northern Ireland and the Irish Republic, and (3) the Belfast Corporation operating passenger services by omnibus, trolley bus and tramcar in Belfast. In addition to the Great Northern Railway Company (Ireland), several small railway companies operate rail and road services between Northern Ireland and the Irish Republic. Road freight services in the cities of Belfast and Londonderry are provided by a number of licensed 'local carriers' as well as by the Ulster Transport Authority.

During the year ended 30 Sept., 1949, the Ulster Transport Authority carried 405,063 tons of merchandise by rail and 1,648,343 tons by road; 141,830 head of livestock by rail and 579,581 head by road; and 9,092,564 passengers by rail and 94,623,839 by road. The Authority's gross receipts for the year from road and rail services including hotels and catering were £5,263,806 and their net receipts were £52,303. The Authority operate 1,008 road passenger vehicles and 1,352 goods vehicles.

During the year ended the 31 Dec., 1949, the other railway companies

carried 1,681,940 tons of merchandise, 630,004 head of livestock and 11,984,996 passengers. Their gross receipts for the year were £4,008,714, and net receipts £60,997. These figures include traffic in the Irish Republic as well as in Northern Ireland.

During the year ended 31 March, 1950, the Belfast Corporation Transport Department carried 251,123,535 passengers. Gross receipts for the year were £1,977,209 and net receipts £122,035. The Corporation operate 187 trolley buses, 190 omnibuses and 249 tramcars.

The great bulk of road transport in the Province is private. While the carriage of merchandise for hire or reward is restricted under the provisions of the Transport Act (Northern Ireland), 1948, the owner of a motor goods vehicle is not subject to any restriction in the carriage of his own goods, except in the interest of public safety.

The number of motor vehicles licensed at 30 Sept., 1949, was 95,146, including :—Private cars, 47,618; motor cycles, 8,069; motor goods vehicles, 18,413; agricultural engines, 16,597.

Sea.—Regular passenger and freight services are provided between Belfast and Heysham and between Larne and Stranraer by the Railway Executive of the British Transport Commission; between Belfast and Liverpool, by the Belfast Steamship Company Ltd.; and between Belfast and Glasgow and between Belfast and Ardrossan by Messrs. Burns and Laird Lines Ltd. Regular freight services also ply between Belfast and Bristol and other ports in Great Britain. Vehicle ferry services ply between Larne and Preston and Belfast and Preston operated by Continental Lines Ltd.

Air.—British European Airways Corporation maintain regular passenger services between Belfast (Nutt's Corner) and London, Liverpool, Manchester, Birmingham and Glasgow, with connexions to the principal towns in Great Britain and to the Continent. Charter services for both passengers and freight are available at Nutt's Corner.

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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, 2 Deemsters, the Attorney-General, 2 members appointed by the Governor, and 4 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 6-months residence for 5 years by the 6 ' sheadings ' or local sub-divisions, and the 4 municipalities. Women

[1] Area and population, *see* p. 57.

have the franchise as well as men. Number of voters 1949–50, 41,881. The island is not bound by Acts of the Imperial Parliament unless specially mentioned in them.

On 25 April, 1944, at a special session of the Manx Legislature both branches of the Legislature reached general agreement on a proposal to establish an Executive Council to act with the Governor on all matters of government, and, by resolution of Tynwald on 15 Oct., 1946, an executive council was appointed. The present constitution of the council is the chairmen of 6 Boards of Tynwald together with the Speaker who is chairman of the Board of Education and the Publicity Board; of these, 5 are members of the House of Keys and 2 of the Legislative Council.

Lieut.-Governor.—Air Vice-Marshal Sir Geoffrey Rhodes Bromet, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O. (term of office began 7 Sept., 1945).

The population (national registration, 1939) numbered 50,829 (22,475 males, 28,354 females); 529 (1·1%) were bilingual (Manx and English).

The principal towns are Douglas (population, 20,012), Ramsey (4,240), Peel (2,523), Castletown (1,742). Births (1949), 842; deaths, 790. On 1 Jan., 1948, there were 31 primary schools (36 departments), 28 being county schools. The enrolled pupils numbered 4,174. The gross expenditure of the Education Authority for the year 1949–50 amounted to £281,835. There are 5 secondary schools, 4 provided by the Education Authority (2,523 registered pupils), 1 direct grant school (145 registered pupils), 1 independent public school for boys (331 registered pupils), 1 school of technology, art and crafts (270 full- and part-time pupils), 1 domestic science college (205 full- and part-time pupils) and 1 evening institute (853 pupils). The police force numbers 91; in the year 1949 there were 1,171 persons convicted.

Revenue is derived from customs duties and partly from income tax. In 1948–49 the revenue from customs duties, etc., amounted to £2,598,519. Expenditure totalled £2,831,880.

The principal agricultural produce of the island consists of oats, wheat, barley, turnips and potatoes, and grasses. The total area of the island, excluding water, is 145,325 acres; the total area under crops in 1949 was 76,147 acres and of rough grazings, 45,979 acres. The total acreage under corn crops in 1949 was 16,796 acres, including 13,575 under oats, 744 under wheat and 324 under barley or bere. There were also 4,176 acres under turnips and swedes, 2,017 under potatoes, 7,943 under hay and 28,158 under grass, following rotational cropping. The livestock in 1949 consisted of 1,874 horses, 24,976 cattle, 72,094 sheep and 3,890 pigs.

The registered shipping (1949) comprised 54 vessels of 11,763 net tons; also 111 fishing vessels. The tonnage of vessels arrived at ports of the island in 1949 was 1,098,403 tons, and departed 1,097,927 net tons. The railways have a length of 70 miles, and there are 410 miles of roads. Several road races for bicycles and motor cars, including the British Empire Trophy Car Races, take place annually. Number of vehicles (31 March, 1950):—5,688 cars and trucks, 566 taxis and buses, 1,241 motor cycles, 711 tractors.

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CHANNEL ISLANDS.

THE Channel Islands are situated off the north-west coast of France and are the only portions of the 'Duchy of Normandy' now belonging to the Crown of England, to which they have been attached since the Conquest. They consist of Jersey (28,717 acres), Guernsey (15,654 acres) and the following dependencies of G[illegible] (1,962), Brechou (74), Great Sark (1,035), Little Sa[illegible] (300), Jethou (44) and Lihou (38), a total of 48,083 acres, or 75 square miles.

The climate is mild. Total rainfall (1949), Jersey, 25·18 in.; (1950) Guernsey, 41·59 in. Temperature registered: highest, Jersey, 89°; Guernsey, 79°; lowest, Jersey, 31°; Guernsey, 31°.

Communications. Passenger and cargo steamer services between (*a*) Jersey and Guernsey and (*b*) between Jersey and Guernsey and England, and (*c*) between Jersey and St. Malo are maintained by British Railways: passenger service between Gorey and Carteret during the summer by French vessels. Cargo steamer services between Jersey and Guernsey and between Jersey and Guernsey and London are maintained by the British Channel Islands Steamship Co., Ltd.; cargo service between Liverpool and Jersey weekly by Cunard Steamship Co.

Scheduled air services are maintained by British European Airways (B.E.A.C.) between (*a*) Jersey and Guernsey, Alderney, Southampton, Birmingham, Manchester, Belfast, Liverpool, London, (*b*) between Alderney and Southampton, (*c*) between Guernsey and Alderney, Southampton and London, and (*d*) between Jersey and Dinard and Rennes. There are, in addition, numerous charter services in operation between the islands and between the islands and England and France.

Omnibus services, maintained by insular organizations, operate in all parts of Jersey and Guernsey.

Postal services in the islands, and between the islands and the United Kingdom and the Continent, are maintained by branches of the General Post Office. The telegraph and trunk telephone services to the United Kingdom are maintained by the General Post Office. The local telephone services in the islands are maintained by the insular authorities.

There are no broadcasting stations in the islands.

Trade.—Total trade (in £ sterling) of the Channel Islands with the United Kingdom (Board of Trade returns):—

	1938	1947	1948	1949	1950
Imports into U.K.	4,670,688	10,094,462	13,233,219	10,570,545	11,409,202
Exports from U.K.	5,093,144	12,114,750	15,193,326	14,727,354	14,375,589
Re-exports from U.K.	1,002,742	1,337,928	1,404,210	1,658,857	1,882,208

JERSEY.

Constitution.—The Lieutenant-Governor and Commander-in-Chief of Jersey is the Personal Representative of the Sovereign, the Commander of the Armed Forces of the Crown, and the channel of communication between His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom and the Insular Government. He is appointed by the Crown. He is entitled to sit and to speak in the Assembly of the States (the insular legislature) but not to vote. He has a power of veto on certain forms of legislation.

The Bailiff is appointed by the Crown and is President both of the Assembly of the States and of the Royal Court of Jersey. He has in the States a right of dissent and a casting vote.

The government of the island is conducted by committees appointed by the States. The States consist of 12 senators (elected for 9 years, 4 retiring every third year), 12 constables (triennial) and 28 deputies (triennial) all elected on universal suffrage, by the people.

The Dean of Jersey, the Attorney-General and the Solicitor-General are appointed by the Crown and are entitled to sit and to speak in the States, but not to vote. Permanent laws, but not triennial regulations, passed by the States require the sanction of the King in Council.

The official language is French, but English is the language in daily use.

The principal industries are agriculture (potatoes, tomatoes and cattle) and tourism.

The principal town is St. Helier on the south coast.

Justice.—Justice is administered by the Royal Court, which consists of the bailiff and 12 jurats. There is a final appeal in certain cases to His Majesty in Council. A stipendiary magistrate deals with minor civil and criminal cases.

Church.—Jersey constitutes a deanery within the Diocese of Winchester. The 12 rectories are in the gift of the Crown. The Church of Rome and various Nonconformist Churches are represented in the island.

Education.—There are two public schools in the island, namely, Victoria College (for boys) and the Jersey College (for girls). The total number of scholars is 7,323; 4,641 attend the states primary schools and 1,703 attend private schools. The States Public Instruction Committee provide facilities for technical instruction, domestic science and evening classes.

Population, 1949, 56,621; births, 926; deaths, 715.

Finance (year ending 31 Jan., 1950).—Revenue, £2,336,670; expenditure, £1,953,770; public debt, £2,537,057.

The standard rate of income tax is 4s. in the pound. No super-tax or death duties are levied. Parochial rates of moderate amount are payable by owners and occupiers.

Commerce.—Principal imports, 1949:—Building material, 37,423 tons; builders' timber, 268,455 cu. ft.; fuel, 73,931 tons; foodstuffs, 27,378 tons. Principal exports, 1949:—Potatoes, 26,249 tons; tomatoes, 30,472 tons; cattle, 1,770 head.

Shipping.—Number of ships entering Jersey (1949), 1,802; leaving Jersey, 1,799. All vessels arriving in Jersey from outside Jersey waters report at St. Helier or Gorey on first arrival. There is a harbour of minor importance at St. Aubin. Ships registered in Jersey (excluding fishing boats), 1949.—Steam, 14; sail, 5; motor, 3; yachts, 37.

Aviation.—The Jersey airport is situated at St. Peter. It is an all-grass landing area of approximately 119 acres. Number of aircraft in (1949), 11,327; out, 11,345; passengers, 76,192 arrivals, 81,610 departures.

Lieutenant-Governor and [illegible] *of Jersey.*—Lieut.-General Sir Arthur Edward Grasett, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O., M.C. (appointed 21 Aug., 1945).

Bailiff of Jersey.—Sir Alexander M. Coutanche, Kt.

GUERNSEY.

Constitution.—The Lieutenant-Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Bailiwick of Guernsey is the Personal Representative of the Sovereign, the Commander of the Armed Forces of the Crown and the channel of communication between His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom and the Insular Government. He is appointed by the Crown. He is entitled to sit and speak in the Assembly of the States, but not to vote. The Bailiff is appointed by the Crown and is President both of the Assembly of the States (the Insular Legislature) and of the Royal Court of Guernsey. He has a casting vote in the States.

The government of the island is conducted by committees appointed by the States.

Under the Reform (Guernsey) Law, 1948, the States of Deliberation was re-constituted and from 1 Jan., 1949, is composed of the following members:—the Bailiff, who is President *ex officio*; 12 Conseillers elected by the States of Election; H.M. Procureur and H.M. Comptroller (Law Officers of the Crown), who have a voice but no vote; 33 People's Deputies elected by popular franchise; 10 Douzaine Representatives elected by their Parochial Douzaines.

The function of the States of Election is to elect persons to the offices of Jurat, Conseiller and H.M. Sheriff. It also was re-constituted as from 1 Jan., 1949, and is composed of the following members:—the Bailiff (President *ex officio*); the 12 Jurats or 'Jurés-Justiciers'; the 12 Conseillers; the 10 Rectors; H.M. Procureur and H.M. Comptroller; the 33 People's Deputies; 34 Douzaine Representatives.

Until Jan., 1949, the Royal Court possessed, inter alia, the power to make ordinances dealing with various local matters. Thenceforth, all powers and functions of a legislative nature (with minor exceptions formerly exercised by that Court have been vested in the States of Deliberation. Projets de Loi (Bills) require the sanction of His Majesty in Council.

Language.—Meetings of the States and of the Royal Court, formerly conducted in French, are now conducted in English, which is the language in common use. The Norman patois is, however, often heard in the country parishes.

Justice.—Justice is administered in Guernsey by the Royal Court, which consists of the bailiff and the 12 jurats and certain court officials. The Royal Court also deals with a wide variety of non-contentious matters. A stipendiary magistrate deals with minor civil and criminal cases.

Church.—Guernsey constitutes a deanery within the Diocese of Winchester. The ten rectories are in the gift of the Crown. In addition to the rectories, there are various other livings of the Church of England. The Church of Rome and various Nonconformist Churches are represented.

Education.—There are two public schools in the island: Elizabeth College, founded by Queen Elizabeth in 1563, for boys, and the Ladies' College, for girls. The States intermediate schools provide for education up to school certificate standard, and there are numerous modern and elementary schools. The total number of school children is about 6,000, of whom some 600 attend private schools. Facilities are also available for the study of art, domestic science, and many other subjects of a technical nature.

Population.—The population at 31 Dec., 1950, was 44,493. Births during 1950 were 746; deaths, 495.

Finance.—Revenue for the financial year ending 31 Dec., 1950, was £1,870,273; expenditure, £1,791,150; States' funded debt, £5,066,507; note issue, £436,672. The standard rate of income tax is 5*s.* 4*d.* in the pound. Sur-tax is levied on such part of incomes as exceeds £1,000, commencing at 6*d.* (£1,000–£1,500) and rising to 7*s.* 6*d.* (£10,000 and over). States and parochial rates are very moderate.

Commerce.—Principal imports for 1950 were:—Fuel, 177,880 tons; foodstuffs, 19,547 tons; building materials, 30,667 tons. Principal exports were:—Tomatoes, 38,483 tons net; grapes, 491 tons; flowers, 1,290 tons; cattle, 485 head.

Shipping.—The principal harbour is that of St. Peter Port, and there is a harbour at St. Sampson's (used mainly for commercial shipping). In 1950, the number of ship tons net entering and leaving Guernsey was 1,149,003. Sea passengers: arrivals, 89,026; departures, 88,319. The number of ships registered in Guernsey at 31 Dec., 1950, was 30 (steam, 8; sail, 1; yachts, 21).

Aviation.—The airport in Guernsey, situated at La Villiaze, is an all-grass landing area [illegible] 91 acres. In 1950, 8,575 aircraft arrived (passengers, [illegible] departed (passengers, 42,143).

Lieutenant-Governor and Commander-in-Chief of Guernsey and its Dependencies.—Lieut.-General Sir Philip Neame, V.C., K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O. (appointed 25 Aug., 1945).

Government Secretary.—Major-General R. F. Colwill, C.B.E.

Bailiff of Guernsey and President of the States.—Sir Ambrose J. Sherwill, C.B.E., M.C.

Alderney.—Population (31 Dec., 1950), 1,469. Chief town, St. Anne's, with airport. The constitution of the island (reformed 1949) provides for its own popular elected President and States, and its own Court.

President of the States.—Commander S. P. Herivel, O.B.E., D.S.C., R.N. (Retd.).

Clerk of the States and Court.—P. W. Radice, M.A., I.C.S. (Retd.).

Sark.—Population (31 Dec., 1950), 502. Motor cars are not allowed on the roads. The constitution is a mixture of feudal and popular government with its Chief Pleas (parliament), consisting of 40 tenants and 12 popularly elected deputies presided over by the Seneschal. The head of the island is the Seigneur.

Seigneur—R. W. Hathaway.
La Dame de Sercq—Mrs. R. W. Hathaway, O.B.E.
Seneschal.—W. Baker.

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GIBRALTAR.

THE Rock of Gibraltar was settled by Moors in 711; they named it after their chief Djebel Tarik, 'the Mountain of Tarik.' In 1462 it was taken by the Spaniards, from Granada. It was captured by Admiral Sir George Rooke on 3 Aug., 1704, and ceded to Great Britain by the Treaty of Utrecht, 1713. It is a Crown colony, situated in 30° 7′ N. latitude and 5° 21′ W. longitude, commanding the entrance to the Mediterranean. The average rainfall at Gibraltar is 35 in. The rainy season is from September to May.

Governor and Commander-in-Chief.—General Sir Kenneth A. N. Anderson, K.C.B., M.C. (**salary £5,000, with £500 allowance**; assumed office 21 March, 1947).

Colonial Secretary.—B. J. O'Brien, C.M.G.

The Governor, who is also Commander-in-Chief, is assisted by an Executive Council of 7 members, 4 official and 3 unofficial selected by the Governor, and by a Legislative Council which was inaugurated by the Duke of Edinburgh on 23 Nov., 1950. The latter is composed of 10 members, 3 official, 5 elected and 2 appointed by the Governor. Area, $1\frac{7}{8}$ 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, 1 Jan., 1951, 24,886. The population are mostly descendants of Italian and Spanish settlers. Civil population births (1950), 458; marriages, 210; deaths, 236. Religion of civil population mostly Roman Catholic; 1 Anglican and 1 Catholic cathedral and 4 Catholic churches; annual subsidy to each communion, £500.

Education is provided for children between ages 5 and 14 years. There were, in 1950, 16 primary, 4 secondary, 1 commercial and 1 technical government schools. Total number of schoolchildren in government schools (1 Sept., 1950), 2,985; average annual attendance, 92%. The judicial system is based on the English system. There is a Supreme Court, presided over by the Chief Justice, and a Magistrates' Court. In 1950, 1,107 cases were dealt with in the latter court.

Revenue and expenditure for 6 years (in £ sterling):—

	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949
Revenue	532,067	510,009	545,325	1,389,375	681,580	1,021,270
Expenditure	433,348	469,191	751,630	912,856	652,755	1,236,565

Local industry is mainly confined to a sardine cannery recently established for export purposes and to the production of commodities for local consumption, chiefly manufactured tobacco, roasted coffee, ice and mineral waters. 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, perfumery and coffee, and on exportation of oil fuels.

A considerable proportion of the workers are organized in one or other of the 11 registered trade unions of which the Gibraltar Confederation of Labour has the largest membership; 7 others are local branches of parent associations in the United Kingdom. The registered labour force on 31 Oct., 1950, consisted of 5,100 male and 1,200 female resident Gibraltarian workers, 500 United Kingdom expatriates, and 7,900 men and 4,500 women (mostly Spaniards) who reside in Spain. The majority of these workers are

employed by the service departments, the colonial government and the city council.

Government savings bank, with 11,204 depositors, had £1,022,885 deposits at the end of 1950.

Gibraltar is a naval base and position of great strategic importance. There is a deep Admiralty harbour of 440 acres. Vessels entered and cleared in 1950, 4,254; net tonnage, 8,210,806. An automatic telephone system exists in the town, and Cable and Wireless, Ltd., have a station. There is world-wide cable or wireless communication *via* the cable and/or wireless circuits of Cable and Wireless, Ltd. Air-mails arrive by B.E.A. daily except Fridays. A direct air-mail service between Gibraltar and Tangier, Tetuan, Malaga, Granada and Seville is operated by Gibraltar Airways, Ltd. Surface mails arrive direct and through France and Spain.

The legal currency is that of Great Britain. 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 1950 was £916,515. There are 3 private banks, including a branch of Barclays Bank (D., C. & O.).

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MALTA.

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.

On 17 April, 1942, in recognition of the steadfastness and fortitude of the people of Malta during the Second World War, King George VI awarded the George Cross to the island.

Governor and Commander-in-Chief.—Sir Gerald H. Creasy, K.C.M.G., O.B.E. (sworn in 16 Sept., 1949).

Lieut.-Governor.—Sir David Campbell, K.B.E., C.M.G. (12 Feb., 1943).

Constitution.—On 7 July, 1943, it was announced in the House of Commons that after the war responsible government would be restored in Malta. On 20 Jan., 1945, the National Assembly met to consider the form of a new constitution. A report on the two proposals of the Maltese Assembly (Colonial Office paper No. 207) and a statement of policy by the British Government (Cmd. 7014) were published on 20 Jan., 1947.

Letters patent, dated 5 Sept., 1947, came into force on 22 Sept. They provide for a Legislative Assembly of 40 members, elected by universal suffrage by proportional representation. The Ministry consists of the Prime Minister

and not more than 7 other Ministers; the Ministry forms the Executive Council. Legislative and administrative powers in regard to defence and various matters related or incidental to defence and external relations are reserved to the Governor advised by the Nominated Council which consists of the Lieutenant-Governor, the Legal Secretary and three officers (one from each of the Royal Navy, the Army and the Royal Air Force). The Privy Council consists of the Executive Council and the Nominated Council sitting together.

The Privy Council affords an opportunity for joint consultation in matters in which action proposed to be taken by one side of the dyarchy may affect the other side.

The English language and the Maltese language are the official languages of Malta.

The elections held in Sept., 1950, resulted in 12 Nationalists, 11 Boffa's Labour Group, 11 Malta Labour Party, 4 Constitutionals, 1 Democratic Action Party, 1 Independent.

The Nationalist cabinet, formed on 26 Sept., 1950, consists of the following ministers:—

Prime Minister, Minister of Justice, Minister of Works and Reconstruction and Minister of Education.—G. Borg Olivier.
Minister of Finance.—Dr. J. Frendo Azopardi.
Minister of Health and Social Services.—Dr. G. A. Muscat.
Minister of Industry.—Dr. C. Caruana.
Minister of Emigration and Labour.—Dr. G. Camilleri.

Area and Population.—Malta is 17·4 miles long; area, 95 square miles; and the [illegible] island, Gozo, 26 square miles; total area (with Comino), 122 [illegible]. Population, census 14 June, 1948, 306,996. Births (1949), 10,199; deaths, 3,067; marriages, 1,641. Chief town and port, Valletta.

Education.—In 1950, there were 109 primary schools with 39,490 pupils. Adult education classes for illiterates, introduced in 1946, were attended by more than 3,200 students. There are also 4 secondary schools for girls with 957 students, a lyceum with 1,030 boys, a preparatory secondary school for boys and girls with 554 children, a technical school with 348 pupils, and the Royal University with an average of 300 students. There are 81 private schools with 15,877 pupils, of which 9 (with 587 pupils) are subsidized by the government.

There were, in 1949, 26 cinemas with a seating capacity of 13,335.

Justice.—In 1949-50, 361 persons were committed to prison; 109 persons were convicted of serious crime and 252 for minor offences. Police numbered 39 officers and 693 other ranks; temporary constables numbered 279.

Finance.—Revenue and expenditure (in £ sterling) for 5 years were:—

	1945-46	1946-47	1947-48	1948-49	1949-50
Revenue [1]	4,007,474	4,890,748	5,233,878	5,309,097	5,557,243
Expenditure	3,362,381	4,540,263	4,739,382	4,969,037	5,910,628

[1] Includes an Imperial grant for commodity subsidies of £900,000 (1946-47), £450,000 in 1947-48, and £300,000 in 1948-49.

Savings bank, 31 March, 1950, had 54,058 depositors, and deposits £16,812,173.

Production.—Chief products:—Wheat, barley, potatoes, onions, beans, cumin, vegetables, tomatoes, forages, grapes and other fruits, cotton. Total value of agricultural produce during the agricultural year 1948–49, £3,464,401. Area cultivated, 43,947 acres, in 12,614 holdings, mainly on 4-year lease certain and 4 years optional. Manufactures:—[illegible], cigarettes, wine, tomato-paste, buttons, pipes, footwear, gloves, mortadella and salami. Chief industry, farming; in Dec., 1949, horses, mules and asses numbered 8,439; horned cattle, 2,633; sheep, 21,237; goats, 50,677; pigs, 20,015. The fishing industry occupied 660 motor fishing boats of various sizes, employing about 1,020 persons in 1949. The catch was 1,412 tons, valued at £171,860 wholesale.

Labour and Welfare.—An employment exchange system is in operation. The male working population as at 31 Dec., 1949, was distributed as follows:—Agriculture and fishing, 22,500; service depts., including H.M. Forces, 21,500; private industry, 34,600; government, 12,700. Approximately 11,400 women are in wage-earning employment, mainly on agriculture on a family basis. The number of registered unemployed as at 31 Aug., 1950, was 1,274.

Welfare.—A workmen's compensation scheme on a contributory basis covers all manual workers other than those employed by Service Departments. On 2 Sept., 1950, 1,269 households were in receipt of social service assistance, 668 households were in receipt of outdoor medical relief, and 13,006 persons were drawing old-age pensions.

Trade Unions.—There were 33 trade unions registered as at 1 Aug., 1950, with a total membership of approximately 23,900.

Commerce.—Imports and exports (in £ sterling) for 5 years:—

	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949
Imports [1] . . .	9,108,258	12,953,113	14,390,732	16,177,614	15,311,753
Exports [1] . . .	600,574	707,458	1,006,730	1,256,818	1,037,501

[1] Including bullion and specie.

Principal items (1949) of imports:—Textiles (£1,813,430), cattle foodstuffs (£905,602), metals and manufactures thereof (£1,067,244), grains (1,212,462 cwt., £1,490,538); of exports:—Smoking requisites (£30,866), gloves (24,735 dozen pairs, £40,879).

In 1949, 45·5% of the imports came from the United Kingdom, 14·3% from other Empire countries, 10% from Italy; of the exports, 38·2% went to ships' stores, 19·5% to the United Kingdom, 3·2% to other Empire countries, 9·1% to Italy.

Vessels entered, 1949, 2,229 of 1,761,424 tons, including 583 British of 835,687 tons.

Communications, etc.—Every town and village is served by motor omnibuses, of which there are 546 running on all the principal roads. There is a ferry service running between Malta and Gozo on which cars can be transported.

There is a Government system of telephones with exchanges at Malta and Gozo. In 1950, there were 4,343 exchange lines with 6,616 stations.

Electricity Supply.—All towns and villages in Malta and some villages in Gozo are provided with electric current. The generating plant in Malta is of a capacity of 10,200 kw., and 26,312,000 kwh. were generated during the year ending 31 March, 1950. In Gozo, the capacity is 301 kw. and 305,188 kwh. were generated during the same period.

Money.—Government of Malta currency notes issued under the Currency Notes Ordinance 1949, and British coins are the sole legal tender. The amount of local currency notes in circulation on 31 March, 1950, was £14,927,361. Bank of England notes ceased to be legal tender as from 20 Sept., 1949. Barclays Bank (D., C. & O.) maintains 3 branches.

Commissioner-General in London.—Alfred Salomone, O.B.E., Malta House, 39 St. James's Street, S.W.1.

Books of Reference.

STATISTICAL INFORMATION.—The Central Office of Statistics (3 Old Mint St., Valletta), set up in 1947, is under the direction of G. F. Stivala. The functions of this Office have so far been limited to providing material compiled and tabulated separately by government departments. Such material is published in two annual publications, viz., 'Statistical Abstract of the Maltese Islands,' and 'Taxes, Duties, Fees and Other Sources of Revenue'; these publications incorporate the statistical data previously contained in Blue Books, the publication of which ceased in 1939.

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ASIA.

AFTER several meetings during 1950 in Sydney, Colombo and London, the Commonwealth Consultative Committee on South and South-East Asia published, on 28 Nov., 1950, the 'Colombo Plan for Co-operative Economic Development in South and South-East Asia.' The participating countries were the United Kingdom, Australia, Canada, Ceylon, India, New Zealand and Pakistan. The colonial territories were represented through the United Kingdom delegation. Cambodia, Laos, Viet-Nam, and Thailand sent delegations, and Burma and Indonesia observers.

The plan contains 6-year development programmes for India, Pakistan, Ceylon, Malaya, Singapore, British North Borneo, Brunei and Sarawak. These total £1,868 million in cost and will require external finance to the extent of £1,084 million, of which £246 million would be found from sterling balances. The rest would have to come from other sources, such as private investment, governments both inside and outside the Commonwealth, and the International Bank.

The following table shows the cost of the programme (in £ million) in each country :—

	India	Pakistan	Ceylon	Colonies	Total
Agriculture [1]	456	88	38	13	595
Transport and communications	527	57	22	21	627
Fuel and power	43	51	8	20	122
Industry and mining [2]	135	53	6	—	194
Social capital	218	31	28	53	330
Total	1,379	280	102	107	1,868

[1] Including multi-purpose projects. [2] Excluding coal.

The following table shows the proportions of the total estimated cost of each programme to be spent on different types of development :—

	India	Pakistan	Ceylon	Colonies	Total (%)
Agriculture	33	32	37	12·1	32
Transport and communications	38	20	22	19·5	34
Fuel and power	3	18	8	18·7	6
Industry and mining	10	19	6	0·2	10
Social capital	16	11	27	49·5	18
Total	100	100	100	100	100

The total external finance required for the plan over the 6-year period, July, 1951–June, 1957, is given as follows (in £ million) :—

	India	Pakistan	Ceylon	Colonies	Total
Total development programme [1]	1,379	280	102	107	1,868
Capital goods imported	237	115	39	20	411
External finance needed—					
From [illegible] resources	211	16	19	—	246
From other sources	607	129	41	61	839

[1] The internal finance available for the [illegible] on the assumption that external finance is forthcoming, would be :—India, £[illegible] million; Pakistan, £151 million; Ceylon, £61 million; Malaya and British Borneo, £46 million.

The Colombo Plan. (Cmd. 8080.) H.M.S.O., 1950.

INDIA.

(BHARAT.)

Constitution.

ON 26 Jan., 1950, India became a sovereign democratic republic. India's relations with the British Commonwealth of Nations were defined at the London conference of Prime Ministers on 27 April, 1949. Unanimous agreement was reached to the effect that the Republic of India remains a full member of the Commonwealth and accepts the King as 'the symbol of the free association of its independent member nations and, as such, the head of the Commonwealth.'

Constituent Assembly.—In consequence of the enactment of the Indian Independence Act, 1947, the Dominion of India was set up from the 15th Aug., 1947, and the old Indian Legislature consisting of the Council of State and the Legislative Assembly ceased to function with effect from that date.

The powers of the Dominion Legislature under the Government of India Act, 1935, as adapted, are exercisable by the Constituent Assembly of India until other provision is made by or in accordance with a law made by that Assembly under sub-section (1) of section 8 of the Indian Independence Act, 1947. Under article 379 of the new Constitution of India the Constituent Assembly has become the provisional Parliament of the Union of India until both Houses of the new Parliament are constituted and summoned to meet for the first session. The total strength of the Constituent Assembly is 324.

The Constitution of India.

The constitution which was formally introduced in the constituent assembly on 4 Nov., 1948, was passed by the assembly on 26 Nov., 1949. The constitution comprises 395 articles and 8 schedules. The preamble recites that the people of India have solemnly resolved to constitute the country into a Sovereign Democratic Republic and to secure to all its citizens justice, liberty, equality and fraternity. India is to be a Union of States, and the Union is to comprise 28 states, 9 of which correspond to what are now governors' provinces, another 9 to what are now Indian states or unions of states and the remaining 10 to the present chief commissioners' provinces. Besides these states, the Union will consist also of the territory of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands. There is provision for the establishment, formation and admission of new states.

Any person who was domiciled in India when the constitution came into force is a citizen of India if he or either of his parents was born in India or he has been ordinarily resident in India for not less than 5 years immediately preceding the commencement of the constitution. There are special provisions for excluding those who migrated to Pakistan and for including those who have migrated to India as well as for Indians overseas.

Two chapters deal with fundamental rights and the allied subject of 'Directive Principles of State Policy.' 'Untouchability' is abolished and its practice in any form is made punishable. The fundamental rights can be enforced through the ordinary courts of law and through the Supreme Court of the Union. The directive principles cannot be enforced through the courts of law; they are in the nature of moral precepts.

The head of the Union is an elected President in whom all executive power is vested, to be exercised by him on the advice of ministers responsible to Parliament. He is elected by an electoral college consisting of all the elected members of Parliament and of the various state legislative assemblies. He holds office for 5 years and is eligible for re-election. He can be removed from office by impeachment for violation of the constitution. There is also a Vice-President who is the *ex-officio* chairman of the upper house of Parliament.

The Parliament for the Union consists of the President and of two houses known as the Council of States and the House of the People. The Council of States, or the upper house, consists of not more than 250 members. The election to this house is indirect; the representatives of each state are elected by the elected members of the state legislature if it is unicameral and of the lower house of the state legislature if bicameral. The Council of States is a permanent body not liable to dissolution, but one-third of the members retire every second year. The House of the People, or the lower house, consists of not more than 500 members, directly elected by the voters of the states on the basis of adult suffrage. The normal life of this House is 5 years.

The superintendence, direction and control of all elections (whether for

Parliament or the state legislatures) including the appointment of election tribunals is vested in an Election Commission.

Each state corresponding to the present governors' provinces has a governor at its head appointed by the President for a term of 5 years. Each state corresponding to the present Indian states and states unions has a Rajpramukh at its head to be recognized as such by the President. The states' legislatures consist of the governor or the Rajpramukh, as the case may be, and either one house (legislative assembly) or, in some states two houses (legislative assembly and legislative council). The term of the assembly is 5 years, but the council, like the upper house of Parliament, is not subject to dissolution.

The various subjects of legislation are enumerated in the three legislative lists in the seventh schedule to the constitution. List I, the Union List, consists of subjects with respect to which the Union Parliament has exclusive power to make laws; the state legislature has exclusive power to make laws with respect to the subjects in list II, the State List; the power to make laws with respect to the subjects in list III (Concurrent List) are concurrent. But Parliament may legislate with respect to any subject in the State List under certain circumstances when the subject assumes national importance or during emergencies.

Other provisions deal with the administrative relations between the Union and the states, inter-state trade and commerce, distribution of revenues between the states and the Union, [illegible] etc.

The new constitution came into force on [illegible].

National flag: saffron, white, dark green (horizontal); with Asoka's wheel in navy blue in the centre of the white band.

National anthem: Jana Gana Mana (words by R. Tagore).

Books of Reference.

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India (Lord Privy Seal's Mission). (Cmd. 6,350.) London, 1942.

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Correspondence and documents connected with the conference between the cabinet mission and his excellency the Viceroy and representatives of the Congress and the Muslim League, May, 1946. (Cmd. 6,829.) London, 1946.

Statement by the mission dated 25 May in reply to pronouncements by the Indian Parties and memorandum by the mission on states' treaties and paramountcy. (Cmd. 6,835. London, 1946.

Cabinet Mission. Correspondence with the Congress Party and the Muslim League, 20 May–29 June, 1946. (Cmd. 6,861.) London, 1946.

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Indian Policy Statement of 20 February, 1947. (Cmd. 7047.) Statement of 3 June, 1947. (Cmd. 7136.) London, 1947.

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Bose (S. M.), The Working Constitution in India: A Commentary on the Government of India Act, 1935. Oxford, 1940.

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Government.

President of the Republic.—Dr. Rajendra Prasad (elected 23 Jan., 1950; sworn in 26 Jan., 1950).

There is a Council of Ministers to aid and advise the President of the Republic in the exercise of his functions. A Minister who for any period of

6 consecutive months is not a member of the Legislature ceases to be a Minister at the expiration of that period.

Following is the present composition of the Cabinet and the portfolios held by the Ministers (1 April, 1951):—

Prime Minister, Minister of External Affairs and Scientific Research.—Jawaharlal Nehru.
Home Affairs.—C. Rajagopalachari.
Parliamentary Affairs.—Satya Narain Sinha (*Minister of State*).
Information and Broadcasting.—R. R. Diwakar (*Minister of State*).
Food and Agriculture.—K. M. Munshi.
Defence.—Sardar Baldev Singh.
Finance.—Chintaman Deshmukh.
Law.—Dr. B. R. Ambedkar.
Railways and Transport and States.—Sir N. Gopalaswami Ayyengar.
Railways.—K. Santhanam (*Minister of State*).
Commerce and Industry.—Hari Krishan Mahtab.
Natural Resources and Scientific Research.—Sri Prakasha.
Works, Production and Supply.—N. V. Gadgil.
Communications.—Rafi Ahmad Kidwai.
Health.—Rajkumari Amrit Kaur.
Education.—Maulana Abdul Kalam Azad.
Labour.—Jagjivan Ram.
Rehabilitation.—A. P. Jain.
Minorities.—C. C. Biswas.

The salary of each Minister is Rs. 36,000 per annum, and, except for Ministers of State, sumptuary allowance (Rs. 6,000) and furnished residences in Delhi and Simla. At the head of each Ministry is one of the secretaries of the Government of India. The Ministers of State are not members of the Cabinet.

Diplomatic Representatives.

Country	Indian representatives	Foreign representatives
Afghanistan .	Rup Chand	Sardar Najibulla Khan
Argentina .	R. G. Rajwade [3]	Dr. A. E. Zalazar [3]
Australia [1] .	K. S. Duleep Singhji	H. R. Gollan, D.S.O., M.C.
Austria . .	D. B. Desai [2]	Dr. Kurt H. Enderl [3]
Belgium .	N. Raghavan	Prince Eugène de Ligne
Brazil . .	Aftab Rai [3]	Caio de Mello Franco
Burma . .	Dr. M. A. Rauf	Sir Maung Gyee
Canada [1] .	S. K. Kirpalani	W. F. Chipman, K.C.
Ceylon [1] .	V. V. Giri	C. Coomaraswamy, C.B.E.
Chile . .	see [illegible]	Dr. Juan Marin [3]
China . .	K. M. P[illegible]	General Yuan Chung-Lsien
Czechoslovakia [3]	R. Goburdhun	—
Denmark .	R. K. Nehru	H. E. P. Toyberg-Frandzen [2]
Egypt . .	Dr. Asaf Ali Asghar Fyzee	Ismail Kamel Bey
Ethiopia .	Sardar Sant Singh [2]	Ato Emmanuel Abraham [2]
Finland .	R. K. Nehru	Hugo Valvanne [2]
France . .	H. S. Malik	Deniel Levi

[1] High Commissioner. [2] Minister-Envoy. [3] Chargé d'Affaires.
No figure = Ambassador.

Country	Indian representatives	Foreign representives
Germany .	Maj.-Gen. Prem Krishen [4]	—
Indonesia .	Dr. P. Subbarayan	Dr. Sudarsono
Iraq [2] . .	B. K. Kapur	Mhd. Salim al-Radi
Irish Republic	V. K. Krishna Menon	—
Italy . .	Binay Ranjan Sen	Signor S. P. Ricotti
Japan . .	K. K. Chettur [4]	—
Jordan [2] .	Dr. A. A. A. Fyzee	Farhan Al-Shibalaat Bey
Lebanon .	see Jordan	—
Luxemburg .	see Belgium	—
Malaya . .	M. Gopala Menon [6]	—
Mexico . .	Mrs. V. Pandit	—
Nepal . .	C. P. Narain Singh	Comdg.-General Sir Shingha Shamsher Jang Bahadur Rana
Netherlands .	Dr. Mohan Sinha Mehta	A. M. L. Winkleman
Norway [2] .	see France [2]	Jens Schive
Pakistan [1] .	—	Mohd. Ismail [1]
Persia . .	B. K. Kapur	Mussa Noury Esfandiari
Portugal .	Parakat Achutha Menon	Dr. Vasco Viera Garin [2]
Saudi Arabia .	Abdul Majid Khan	—
Sweden .	R. K. Nehru	Dr. G. Jarring [2]
Switzerland .	—	Dr. Armin Daeniker [2]
Syria . .	see Egypt	Dr. Najib Al-Armanazi [2]
Thailand .	Bhagwat Dayal [2]	Luang Phinit Akson [2]
Turkey . .	C. S. Jha [3]	Aali Turkgeldi
U.S.S.R. .	Dr. Sarvapalli Radhakrishnan	Kiril Vasilevitch Novikov
U.K. [2] . .	V. K. Krishna Menon	Lieut.-Gen. Sir Archibald Nye, G.C.I.E., K.B.E., K.C.B., M.C. [1]
U.S.A. . .	Mrs. Vijayalakshmi Pandit	Loy W. Henderson
Vatican .	Dhirajlal Bhulabhai Desai	Most Revd. Leo Peter Kierkels, C.P. [5]
Yugoslavia .	see Italy	Josip Djerdja

[1] High Commissioner. [2] Minister-Envoy. [3] Chargé d'Affaires.
[4] Head of Mission. [5] Internuncio. [6] Representative. No figure = Ambassador.

States.—1947–48 witnessed the beginning of revolutionary changes in the constitutional set up of the States. The bigger States, including viable units, like Gwalior, Patiala and Indore agreed to integrate themselves to form Unions with a common executive, legislative and judiciary. The covenants relating to the formation of these Unions have the concurrence and guarantee of the Government of India.

Name of Union	Area in sq. miles	Population in 1 000s
United State of Saurashtra	21,062	3,556
Rajasthan Union	128,424	13,085
United State of Madhya Bharat	46,710	7,141
Patiala and East Punjab States Union	10,099	3,424
United State of Travancore and Cochin	9,155	7,493

The smaller States which were not viable units, executed agreements for the administrative merger of the States with the neighbouring Provinces, *e.g.*, Orissa, Central Provinces and Berar, Madras, Bombay, etc.

Local.—There were at the end of 1947–48, 360 [1] municipalities, with a population of 16¼ million. The total number of members of the municipal bodies was 7,085, of whom 6,932 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 1947–48 was Rs. 16,43,39,300, exclusive of loans, sales of securities, and other extraordinary receipts amounting to Rs. 60,84,08,759. The aggregate expenditure was Rs. 23,77,97,928, excluding extraordinary and debt expenditure of Rs. 53,46,14,513. 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 there were, in 1947–48, 201 [2] district and sub-district boards or councils, and 397 major panchayat boards in Madras, with 7,543 members, 7,087 being elected. These boards are in charge of roads, district schools, markets, public health institutions, etc. Their aggregate income in 1947–48 was Rs. 19,20,00,829 and expenditure Rs. 18,30,14,085.

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Area and Population.

I. Progress of the Population.

Indian Union.[3]

The area of the Indian Union, including States, is 1,218,327 square miles, and its population 318,776,000 according to the 1941 census but arranged according to the lay-out of Provinces and States as on 31 Dec., 1949. The estimated mid-year population for 1949–50 is 360,185,000.

Vital statistics [4] 1949 (and 1948):—Birth rate, 26·8 (25·4) per 1,000 population; death rate, 16·0 (17·1) per 1,000 population; infant mortality, 122 (131) per 1,000 live birth[illegible] divorces are not registered.

Following are the leading [illegible] of 1 March, 1941, and that of 24 Feb., 1931:—

[1] Does not include figures for the East Punjab, Assam, Delhi and Northern and Central Divisions of Bombay as they are not available.
[2] Does not include figures for Uttar Pradesh, East Punjab and Assam.
[3] Figures have been arranged according to the lay-out of Provinces and States as on 31 Dec., 1949.
[4] Figures for 1949 are provisional.

Province or State	Area in square miles	Population, 1941 (in thousands)			
		Total	Total	Males	Females
Provinces	737,409	217,004	217,752	127,159	120,593
Madras	127,768	44,659	49,841	24,800	25,040
Bombay	115,570	25,017	29,384	15,184	14,200
[illegible]	29,476	17,662	21,837	11,834	10,003
[illegible]	112,523	49,614	56,346	29,542	26,804
East Punjab	37,428	10,773	12,697	6,853	5,844
Bihar	70,368	32,556	36,546	18,325	18,220
C.P. and Berar	130,323	17,806	19,648	9,845	9,802
Assam	54,084	6,426	7,685	4,068	3,617
Orissa	59,869	12,491	13,768	6,706	7,062
Centrally Administered Areas	71,439	7,501	8,634	4,500	4,136
Ajmer	2,425	512	588	310	279
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	3,143	29	34	21	12
Bilaspur	453	101	110	57	53
Bhopal	6,921	730	785	410	375
Coorg	1,593	163	169	92	76
Cutch	8,461	514	501	239	262
Delhi	574	636	918	535	383
Himachal Pradesh	10,600	812	935	495	441
Manipur	8,620	446	512	249	263
Tripura	4,049	382	513	272	241
Vindhya Pradesh	24,600	3,146	3,569	1,819	1,750
State Unions	215,450	29,910	34,699	18,020	16,678
Madhya Bharat	46,710	6,275	7,141	3,734	3,407
P.E.P.S.U.[1]	10,099	2,912	3,424	1,868	1,557
Rajasthan	128,424	11,058	13,085	6,868	6,217
Saurashtra	21,062	3,364	3,556	1,809	1,747
Travancore-Cochin	9,155	6,301	7,493	3,742	3,751
Individual States	194,029	24,639	27,689	14,240	13,449
Hyderabad	82,313	14,436	16,339	8,347	7,992
Kashmir	82,258	3,646	4,022	2,130	1,892
Mysore	29,458	6,557	7,329	3,763	3,566
Indian Union	1,218,327	279,058	318,776	163,919	154,857

[1] Patiala and East Punjab States Union.

Figures given in thousands are rounded individually to the nearest thousand; hence the difference in some cases between the details and the total.

II. Indians Overseas.

Indians settled in various parts of the British Commonwealth :—In Ceylon, according to the 1940 census, there were about 800,000 Indians; in British Malaya, 748,829; in Mauritius, 269,885; in Kenya, 44,635; in Uganda, 13,026; in Zanzibar, 14,242; in Tanganyika, 23,422; in Jamaica, 19,039; in Trinidad, 161,106; in British Guiana, 142,736; in Fiji, 94,966; in Canada, 1,599 Indians settled in Vancouver; in Australia, 2,404, and in New Zealand, 1,146.

III. Language of the Population.

The official language of the Union is Hindi. For a period of 15 years from the commencement of the Constitution, English shall continue to be

used for all official purposes. The following 14 languages are recognized:—Assamese, Bengali, Gujarati, Hindi, Kannada, Kashmiri, Malayalam, Marathi, Oriya, Punjabi, Sanskrit, Tamil, Telugu, Urdu.

IV. Principal Towns.

Population (1941) of cities (towns with a population of 100,000 and over) in India was as follows:—

Calcutta [1]	2,610,256	Baroda and Cantonment	153,301
Bombay	1,489,883	Indore	203,695
Madras and Cantonment	777,481	Coimbatore	130,348
Hyderabad and Secundrabad Cantonment	739,159	Ajmer	147,258
Lucknow and Cantonment	387,177	Moradabad	142,414
Delhi and Cantonment	695,686	Ambala and Cantonment	104,835
Ahmedabad and Cantonment	595,210	Calicut	126,352
Benares and Cantonment	263,100	Shahjahanpur and Cantonment	110,163
Agra and Cantonment	284,149	Mysore	150,540
Cawnpore and Cantonment	487,324	Jhansi and Cantonment	103,254
Allahabad and Cantonment	260,630	Jullunder and Cantonment	135,283
Poona and Cantonment	298,644	Koil (Aligarh)	112,655
Amritsar and Cantonment	391,010	Trivandrum	128,365
Jaipur	175,810	Saharanpur	108,263
Patna	175,706	Sholapur	212,620
Madura	239,144	Bhawnagar	102,851
Bareilly and Cantonment	192,688	Jodhpur	126,842
Srinagar and Cantonment	207,787	Salem	129,702
Trichinopoly and Cantonment	159,566	Bikaner	127,226
Meerut and Cantonment	169,290	Bhatpara	117,044
Surat	171,443	Ludhiana	111,639
Nagpur	301,957	Jamshedpur	148,711
Bangalore	406,760	Gaya	105,223
Jubbulpore and Cantonment	178,339	Lashkar	182,492
		Kolar Gold Fields	133,859

[1] With suburbs and Howrah.

Of the Christians, the following are the chief subdivisions (1921 census):—

Denomination	Persons	Denomination	Persons
Roman Catholics [1]	2,113,659	Methodists	208,135
Anglicans	533,180	Congregationalists	123,016
Presbyterians	254,838	Salvationists	88,922
Baptists	441,479	Syrian (Romo-Syrian)	654,939
Lutheran	240,816	Syrian (others) [1]	525,607

[1] 1931 census figure

On 27 Sept., 1947, the Anglican, Methodist, Congregationalist, Presbyterian and Dutch Reformed Churches of South India joined in one 'Church of South India,' with the metropolitan see of Madras.

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Communities.

The table below gives the distribution of population by communities according to the 1941 census, while at the past censuses the distribution was by religions (in thousands):—

Province or State	Hindus		Muslims	Indian Christians	Sikhs	Jains	Tribes	Others
	Scheduled caste	Others						
Madras	8,152	35,095	3,927	2,022	0·4	30	562	52
Bombay	2,526	20,691	2,463	371	9	454	2,712	157
West Bengal	3,520	11,206	5,544	60	15	10	1,371	111
United Provinces	11,931	34,923	8,692	163	233	103	293	
East Punjab	1,[illegible]8	4,489	4,427	116	2,336	30	—	273
Bihar	4,344	22,263	4,719	25	13	5	5,165	11
Central Provinces and Berar	3,510	10,920	811	52	15	86	4,440	13
Assam	577	2,885	1,754	36	4	6	2,607	16
Orissa	1,865	8,187	166	37	0·5	0·8	3,509	3
Ajmer	1	380	90	6	0·9	19	91	0·4
Andamans and Nicobar	—	8	8	1	0·7	—	11	4
Bilaspur	16	93	1	—	0·5	—	—	—
Bhopal	187	410	110	0·5	0·3	6	71	0·1
Coorg	26	105	14	3	—	—	20	0·2
Cutch	39	279	117	—	—	64	1	—
Delhi	123	445	305	10	16	11	—	8
Himachal Pradesh	229	672	29	0·3	4	—	—	1
Manipur	—	304	30	26	—	—	153	—
Tripura	12	336	124	0·3	—	—	34	8
Vindhya Pradesh	399	2,851	95	0·5	0·2	13	210	0·2
Madhya Bharat	437	5,025	475	8	5	90	1,097	3
Patiala and East Punjab States Union	214	978	899	4	1,308	7	—	15
Rajasthan	—	9,878	1,256	4	79	313	1,551	5
Saurashtra	242	2,737	436	2	2	125	2	1
Travancore and Cochin	537	3,902	543	2,370	—	0 4	138	2
Hyderabad	2,928	10,382	2,097	216	5	25	678	7
Kashmir	113	694	3,074	3	66	0·9	29	41
Mysore	1,405	5,282	485	99	0·3	33	9	16

Education.

Literacy.—According to the 1941 census the literacy [illegible] in the country (excluding age-group, 0–5) was 14·6. For the [illegible], it was estimated to be about 18%. The next census is due to be taken in 1951.

Educational Organization.—In the states, other than those which are administered by the central [illegible], the general control over education rests ultimately with the Minister of Education. He is responsible to the state legislature, of which he himself is an elected member. Certain forms of technical education are under the technical departments concerned and come within the purview of the Minister in charge of those departments. In the centrally administered states, education is under the direct control of the central government and is administered through the Chief Commissioner of the state concerned. The authority of the [illegible] controlling the system of education is in part delegated [illegible], boards of secondary and/or intermediate education, local bodies (district boards, municipal boards, cantonment boards etc.), and some philanthropic and religious societies and [illegible].

The central Ministry of [illegible] works as a clearing house of educational information. It also deals with education in centrally administered states, grants to universities, colleges, scientific and technical research institutes and societies, overseas and cultural, and scheduled castes' and backward tribes' scholarships, U.N.O. fellowships, schemes for social and basic education, co-ordination of technical education in the country, centrally administered educational institutions, such as the Delhi Polytechnic, Central Institute of Education, Delhi, Eastern Higher Technical Institute, Hijli and public schools at Sanawar and Lovedale, etc., state development programmes, museums and ancient monuments, and Department of Archives, Archæology and Anthropology. A Central Advisory Board of Education assists the central and states governments. The collection and collation of information about education in India and abroad and publication of educational reports and pamphlets on different subjects is done by the Central Bureau of Education, which dates its existence from 1915.

System of Education.—(a) *School Education.* The school system in India can be divided into four stages: nursery or pre-primary, primary, middle and high. The latter two combined together constitute the secondary stage. There are as yet not many nursery schools in India, but efforts are being made to provide nursery schools and classes for children below the minimum age, with compulsory attendance.

The education at the primary stage is imparted either at independent primary (or junior basic) schools or primary classes attached to middle or high schools. The period of instruction in this stage varies from 4 to 6 years and the medium of instruction is the mother tongue of the child or the regional language. Some states have provision for compulsory primary education.

The period for the middle stage varies from 2 to 4 years and instruction is given in middle classes of high schools or middle schools, the latter having, generally, primary classes attached to them. Mother-tongue or the regional language is still the medium of instruction but English is taught as an optional subject.

The high-school stage extends from 2 to 4 years. Education is given in higher classes of high schools, which have middle or primary (or both) departments attached. English is taught as a compulsory subject. The medium of instruction, which was previously English, is being gradually replaced by the regional language.

There are, in addition, schools for professional subjects such as teachers' training, engineering, technology, medicine, agriculture etc., and special schools for adults, physically and mentally handicapped, juvenile offenders etc.

(b) *Higher Education.*—Higher education is given in arts, science or professional colleges, universities and all-India educational or research institutions. The medium of instruction is English, although in a few universities arrangements have been made to teach some subjects in Hindi.

Information about universities in India on 31 March, 1950, is given in the following table :—

Name	Character	Name	Character
Calcutta (1857)	Teaching and affiliating	Travancore (1937)	Teaching and affiliating
Bombay (1857)	Teaching and affiliating	Utkal (1943)	Affiliating
Madras (1857)	Teaching and affiliating	Sangor (1946)	Teaching and affiliating
Allahábád (1887)	Teaching, unitary and residential	Punjab (1947)	Teaching and affiliating
Banaras (1916)	Teaching and residential	[illegible]	Teaching and affiliating
Mysore (1916)	Affiliating	Poona (1948)	Teaching and affiliating
Patna (1917)	Teaching and affiliating	Roorkee (1948)	Teaching, unitary and residential
Osmania (1918)	Teaching and residential		
Aligarh (1920)	Teaching and residential	Jammu and Kashmir (1948)	Affiliating
Lucknow (1920)	Teaching and residential		
Delhi (1922)	Teaching, unitary and residential	Madhya Bharat (1948)	Affiliating
[illegible] (1923)	Teaching and affiliating	S N D T.I., Women's, Bombay (1949)	Affiliating
[illegible] (1926)	Teaching and affiliating		
Annamalai (1929)	Teaching, unitary and residential	Karnatak (1950)	Teaching and affiliating

The Government of India appointed a University Education Commission to report on Indian university education and to suggest improvements and extensions. The commission started its work in Dec., 1948, and submitted its report in Aug., 1949. A special meeting of the Central Advisory Board of Education, held in April, 1950, approved most of the recommendations of the Committee. The Government of India have accepted the Board's recommendations and efforts are being made to implement these, subject to the availability of financial resources.

Development Programmes.—A plan for post-war development of education in India was prepared by the Central Advisory Board of Education early in 1944. It aimed at giving the country a modern system of education which would include universal, compulsory, primary education, within 40 years. The period was, however, considered too long by the All-India Educational Conference held in New Delhi in Jan., 1948. It expressed the opinion that under the scheme of junior basic education compulsion should be introduced for children of 6 to 11 within a period of 10 years, and that later the compulsory stage should be extended to children between the ages of 11 and 14.

The Government of India appointed a Committee to examine the existing financial resources and the programme for educational development for all the states and to make suggestions to ensure that educational development may not be held up for want of funds. The Committee recommended a scheme by which compulsion could be extended from year to year so that at the end of the first 5 years a substantial portion of all children in the age-group, 6–11, will be compulsorily attending schools.

Scholarships.—The Government of India, in co-operation with the states governments, have sent abroad 1,546 scholars from the year 1945–46

up to 31 Oct., 1950, under the Overseas Scholarships Scheme; out of this, 454 scholars are still receiving training abroad. The Scheme did not operate during 1948 and 1949. During 1950, 49 scholars have been selected for studies abroad. The Scheme is intended to be essentially a short-term scheme to be implemented only so long as adequate facilities for training are not available in India.

The Government of India also provide educational facilities to foreign students for studies in India. In 1949 a scheme was started to award 70 government scholarships every year to Indian and indigenous students of neighbouring countries for higher studies in India.

The Government of India have also a scholarships' scheme for providing educational facilities to scheduled castes', scheduled tribes' and other backward classes' students pursuing post-matriculate studies in India. During 1950–51, 1,845 scholarships of the total value of Rs. 12,00,000 have been awarded.

Technical Education.—An All-India Council for Technical Education has been set up to make a survey of the needs in the matter of technical and scientific education of the country as a whole. The Council has recommended that grants to the extent of Rs. 1·5 crores capital and Rs. 25 lakhs ultimate recurring be given to 14 engineering and technological institutions for their improvement and expansion. Government have accepted this recommendation in principal and have already made capital and recurring grants amounting to Rs. 56·26 lakhs and Rs. 10,98,875 respectively. In the provincial development 5-year plans, provision has been made for the establishment of 47 new technical institutions and expansion and re-organization of 20 existing ones. For the training of high-grade engineers and technologists the Government of India proposed the establishment of 2 central higher technological institutions near Calcutta and Bombay, each with facilities to train about 2,000 undergraduates and 1,000 post-graduates in the first quinquennium 1947–52. Of these, one institution at Hijli in Khargpur district started functioning during 1951.

A Scientific Manpower Committee was appointed by the Government of India in April, 1947, to assess the country's requirements for different grades of scientific and technical manpower. An expenditure amounting to Rs. 25 lakhs was incurred during 1949–50 for implementing the interim recommendations. It is proposed to spend about Rs. 22 lakhs during 1950–51. The Committee submitted its final report in July, 1949, which is under consideration.

Educational Statistics.—The following tables give provisional figures for the year ending 31 March, 1949 :—

(*a*) INSTITUTIONS AND STUDENTS.

Type of institution	No. of institutions	No. of students on rolls
(i) *Recognized* :—		
Universities	26	264,500
Arts and science colleges	455	
Professional colleges	200	58,700
Secondary schools	18,900	4,351,000
Primary schools	192,800	15,999,000
Professional and special schools	16,160	586,500
(ii) *Unrecognized*	10,890	425,200
Total	239,431	21,684,900

(*b*) EXPENDITURE (ON RECOGNIZED INSTITUTIONS).

	Rs.
From government funds	45,08,65,000
From local boards funds	9,65,54,000
From fees	17,49,88,000
From other sources	9,64,41,000
Total	81,88,48,000

(*c*) NUMBER OF TEACHERS (IN RECOGNIZED INSTITUTIONS).

Universities and colleges	16,244
Secondary schools	179,100
Primary schools	477,100

(*d*) EXAMINATION RESULTS.

Students getting :—	
(i) Degrees	
1. In arts and science subjects	31,563
2. In professional subjects	15,101
(ii) [illegible] ate)	67,712
(iii) [illegible] certificates	234,200

Newspapers.—During 1949 the following states published more than 100 separate newspapers and periodicals :—Madras, 946; Uttar Pradesh, 784; West Bengal, 698; Bombay, 587; Delhi, 267; Punjab, 259; Bihar, 173; Travancore-Cochin, 169; Madhya Pradesh, 150; Mysore, 115.

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Justice and Crime.

All the courts in the country form a single hierarchy, with the Supreme Court at the head. Immediately below the Supreme Court are the various State High Courts and below them are the subordinate courts of each state. Every court in this chain, subject to the usual pecuniary and local limits, administers the whole law of the country whether made by Parliament or by the state legislatures.

With the passing of the Federal Court (Enlargement of Jurisdiction) Act, 1947, all civil appeals, and with the passing of the Abolition of Privy Council Jurisdiction Act, 1949, all criminal appeals, which used to be filed with the Privy Council, lie to the Federal Court.

The Federal Court of India is the highest supreme court in respect of constitutional matters. The Provinces of Madras, Bombay, West Bengal, U.P., Bihar, the East Punjab and the Central Provinces and Berar have each a High Court, with a maximum of 15, 13, 15, 12, 11, 7 and 7 judges, respectively. There is an appeal to the Privy Council in England but in all cases other than criminal cases, the leave of the Federal Court is to be obtained. Oudh has a Chief Court. For Orissa the High Court of Patna, and for Assam the High Court of Calcutta, has been the highest judicial authority but High Courts have been proposed for bo[illegible] administrations of Coorg and Ajmer-Merwara have [illegible] For Delhi, the High Court of East Punjab is the highest judicial authority. Below the High Courts, for criminal cases, there are 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.

Statement showing the strength of police in the various provinces of India (post-partition figures), with the sanctioned strength for 1949 in brackets :—

Coorg	155 (215)	Delhi	4,364 (5,635)
United Provinces	65,976 (58,875)	Orissa	5,900 (12,276)
Central Provinces	18,299 (21,698)	East Punjab	20,708 (21,986)
Madras	44,887 (55,104)	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	— (535)
Bombay	43,696 (59,628)	Himachal Pradesh	— (1,830)
Assam	3,600 (7,977)		
Bihar	21,668 (29,929)	Total	260,170 (312,771)
West Bengal	29,567 (35,963)		
Ajmer-Merwara	1,350 (2,120)		

Books of Reference.

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Rankin (Sir G.), Background to Indian Law. London, 1946.

Finance.[1]

(Rs. 13½ = £1.)

Revenue and expenditure of the Central Government for 6 years :—

Years ending 31 March	Revenue (crores of Rs.)	Expenditure (crores of Rs.)	Years ending 31 March	Revenue (crores of Rs.)	Expenditure (crores of Rs.)
1947	336,18	381,48	1950	332,37	336,10
1948[4]	178,77	185,29	1951[2]	387,21	379,28
1949	371,70	320,86	1952[3]	401,00	375,43

[1] Definite sources of revenue are allocated to provincial governments. Hence the accounts and estimates of the Government of India embrace only the transactions of the Central Government. With the introduction of provincial autonomy from 1 April, 1937, the balances of the provincia[illegible] have been separated from those of the Central Government. From 1 April, 1[illegible], [illegible] and Sind have been constituted into governor's provinces. From 1 April, 1937, [illegible] are paid to certain provincial governments from the resources [illegible] A share of net receipts from taxes on income other than central emoluments and supertax on companies is paid to provincial governments. A share of the net duty on jute export is also paid to the provincial governments in whose territory jute is produced.

[2] Revised. [3] Budget (as passed by Parliament).

[4] From 15 Aug., 1947, to 31 March, 1948.

The following table shows the important items of revenue and expenditure charged to revenue of the Central Government for 1950–51 (Budget estimates) :—

Revenue	Rs. crores	Expenditure	Rs. crores
Customs	1,06,54	Direct demands on revenue	13,81
Central excise duties	71,50	Irrigation	23
Corporation tax	38,10	Debt services	36,50
Taxes on income, other than corporation tax	1,28,68	Civil administration	50,06
Currency and mint	9,52	Currency and mint	1,76
Railways (net contribution)	6,37	Civil works, etc.	9,97
Posts and telegraphs (net contribution)	4,04	Miscellaneous	38,70
		Defence services (net)	1,68,01
		Contributions and miscellaneous adjustments between union and states' governments	15,41
		Extraordinary items	3,44

The following tables show the revenue and expenditure of the states (in lakhs of rupees).

Part A States	Revenue		Expenditure	
	1949–50 (revised)	1950–51 (budget)	1949–50 (revised)	1950–51 (budget)
Madras	56,91	55,21	56,38	55,57
Bombay	62,62	61,39	62,73	61,37
West Bengal	34,73	33,90	33,26	35,23
Uttar Pradesh	56,26	52,26	56,23	52,21
Punjab	18,25	16,64	16,84	16,16
Bihar	27,42	25,90	26,54	26,27
Madhya Pradesh	18,82	17,58	18,53	16,17
Assam	9,07	9,02	9,66	9,89
Orissa	10,98	10,66	12,42	11,42
Total	2,95,06	2,82,56	2,92,59	2,84,29

Part B States	Revenue		Expenditure	
	1949–50 (revised)	1950–51 (budget)	1949–50 (revised)	1950–51 (budget)
Hyderabad	28,00	25,62	26,33	25,73
Mysore	12,27	11,70	12,28	11,67
Travancore-Cochin	14,26	14,00	14,81	14,36
Saurashtra	10,31	7,59	10,37	7,56
Rajasthan	16,74	16,09	16,20	16,09
[illegible]	10,15	10,76	10,12	10,88
[illegible] Punjab States Union	5,25	4,57	5,34	4,54
Total	96,98	90,33	95,45	90,83

Land Revenue.—This is levied according to an assessment on estates or holdings. In the greater part of West Bengal, Bihar, Orissa, and in some

districts of Madras, and 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 12 to 40 years over the rest of India. For details as to the nature of the different tenures of land that prevail in India *see* THE STATESMAN'S YEAR-BOOK, 1886, p. 799. *See also* under AGRICULTURE.

Opium.—In India the cultivation of the poppy for the production of opium is confined to Uttar Pradesh (formerly the United Provinces), and the area under poppy cultivation in that state has been drastically reduced. The area settled for cultivation during the season 1947–48 was 30,300 bighas. Opium is also grown in many of the former princely states of Central and Northern India. The question of suppressing poppy cultivation in these states was investigated by a committee, which started work in Nov., 1927. After giving careful consideration to the report submitted by the committee, the Government of India entered into fresh contracts with the states for the supply of crude opium to Government on a quota system, with an assurance that these quotas would not be reduced except *pari passu* with the diminution of production in British India. These agreements remained in force for a period of 4 years ending on 30 June, 1936, during which period the states submitted to effective restriction or prohibition of cultivation otherwise than for the Government of India. These agreements have been renewed periodically with successive increases in the quota in view of Allied war requirements, but it was reduced from the season 1945–46. In order to secure greater control over production of opium in Indian states, the Government of India have made certain amendments in the terms of agreements between the Government of India and [illegible] states; it has been stipulated that the states (with two or three [illegible] will permit no poppy cultivation except for supply to the Government and that they will purchase from the Government stock the hard opium required for internal consumption. The question of introducing an effective control over poppy cultivation in the Simla hill states and of the suppression of illicit export of opium from these states was carefully considered by the Government, but as it was not found possible to suppress cultivation, certain neighbouring provinces and Indian states have [illegible] like steps to improve the effectiveness of their preventive [illegible] Export to China was prohibited in 1913, and exports of opium from India, except for strictly medical and scientific purposes, have ceased from the beginning of 1936, barring small exports to the French and Portuguese Settlements in India and to Nepal, Zanzibar and Pemba, which are made in accordance with long standing practice and are subject, of course, to arrangements which confine the amounts of such exports to the quantities approved by the governments of those territories. Export of opium is also allowed to Aden and Burma for purposes other than medical and scientific, because these territories formed an integral part of India before 1937. In order to meet the demands arising as the result of the war, exports of opium for medicinal and scientific purposes were allowed to Eastern Group countries, the United Kingdom, U.S.A. and Australia, but these exports, except to the United Kingdom, have been discontinued since the end of the war.

In fulfilment of their international obligations, the Government of India have, in consultation with the provincial Governments, decided to prohibit altogether the smoking of opium in India, exception being made only in [illegible] addicts so long as they survive and subject to their producing [illegible]. The Indian states before 1947 had also adopted a similar policy in their territories.

Debt.—On 31 March, 1948, the estimated interest bearing obligations of the Government of India was estimated to amount to Rs. 24·95 crores.

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Combined Finance and Revenue Accounts of the Central and Provincial Governments in India. Annual.

Defence Services.

The partition of the country into the two Dominions of India and Pakistan in 1947 meant a division of the armed forces. The Royal Indian Navy, the Indian Army and the Royal Indian Air Force were divided between the two Dominions on a territorial-cum-optional basis and the result was a division in the approximate proportion of one-third to Pakistan and two-thirds to the Union of India.

The Defence Minister is responsible for all three services. He is assisted by the Defence Committee of the Cabinet, the Defence Minister's Committee and the Chiefs of Staff Committee. Each service is under its own head, designated 'Chief of the —— Staff and C.-in-C. of the ——.'

Pending the establishment of a Defence Academy at Khadakvasla near Poona, an experimental Defence Academy at Dehra Dun has been operating from 1 Jan., 1949.

A National Cadet Corps (Senior, Junior and Girls' Divisions) has been constituted in colleges and schools; the Senior Division includes Air units. A Territorial Army is being built up.

The order of precedence has been prescribed as Army, Navy and Air Force.

The King's Colours have been laid up at Dehra Dun, to be preserved as 'treasured relics of the past.'

The net expenditure on defence services is given as follows :—

Year ended 31 March	Expenditure	Year ended 31 March	Expenditure
	Rs crores		Rs. crores
1939	46·18	1947	238·11
1943	214·62	1948	188·77
1944	358·40	1949	157·45
1945	395·49	1950[1]	182 98
1946	360·23	1951[1]	179·75

[1] Estimate.

Army.

The C.-in-C. of the Army, has under him 3 Army Commands—Southern, Eastern and Western—with their headquarters at Poona, Ranchi and Delhi respectively, and 4 main branches of the staff—General Staff Branch, Adjutant General's Branch, Quartermaster General's Branch and Master General of the Ordnance's Branch. While each command is under an Army Commander of the rank of Lieut.-General, the branches are headed by Principal Staff Officers, each of the rank of Major-General.

There are no non-Indians holding operational posts; the few British officers working in advisory capacities or holding technical posts will be gradually replaced.

Recruitment has been thrown open to all, irrespective of caste or creed, and no distinction is any longer allowed between martial and non-martial classes.

Navy.

The Indian Navy traces its history in an unbroken line from the formation in 1612 of the Hon. East India Company's Marine. Known in the early years of this century as the Royal Indian Marine, the service was reorganized in the late 1920s on a combatant basis. In 1928 it hoisted the White Ensign for the first time, and from 1934, after the passing of the Indian Navy (Discipline Act, to 1950 was designated the Royal Indian Navy. As from 26 Jan., 1950, the former 'Royal Indian Navy' has been redesignated 'Indian Navy,' and the ships referred to as 'I.N.S.' instead of 'H.M.I.S.'

The fleet now includes the 7,030-ton cruiser *Delhi* (ex-*Achilles*), 3 destroyers (*Rajput* [ex-*Rotherham*], *Rana* [ex-*Raider*], *Ranjit* [ex-*Redoubt*]), 4 frigates, formerly sloops (*Jumna, Sutlej, Kistna, Cauvery*); the boys' training frigate *Tir* (ex-*Bann*); the surveying vessel *Kukri* (ex-*Trent*) converted from a frigate; 6 fleet minesweepers; 3 motor minesweepers; 4 motor launches; the tank landing ship *Avenger*, and 6 tank landing craft. The Government is to launch a comprehensive programme of expansion of the Navy within the next 10 years and to build up a balanced naval force. The establishment of the Indian Navy is 1,000 officers and 10,000 ratings.

The partition also resulted in the loss of the three best training establishments, which were situated in Karachi, *i.e.*, the boys' training establishments, H.M.I.S. *Dilawar* and H.M.I.S. *Bahadur*, and the gunnery and radar school, H.M.I.S. *Himalaya*.

The Government of India intend to build modern [illegible] establishments for the Navy. A new boys' training establishment (I.N.S. [illegible]) has been established at Vizagapatam.

The Indian Navy has the following training establishments for ratings in Indian territory:—(*a*) Communication school; (*b*) torpedo and electrical school; (*c*) mechanical training establishment; (*d*) physical training school; (*e*) seamanship, damage control and disciplinary school; (*f*) anti-submarine school; (*g*) supply and secretariat and cookery school. Gunnery, navigation and radar schools are planned.

Since 1939, the naval dockyard at Bombay has been expanded. New machinery was installed and much work in repairing R.N., R.I.N. and Allied naval vessels carried out during the war. With the acquisition of the cruiser and 3 destroyers further developments in the dockyard are expected.

Air Force.

The Royal Indian Air Force had its origins in the recommendation of the Skeene Committee in 1926. Six years later the Indian [illegible] passed the Indian Air Force Act and the first flight was formed [illegible]. On 12 March, 1945, the King approved the designation of 'Royal' in recognition of the services rendered by the Indian Air Force during the war. In 1946 it consisted of 8 fighter and 2 transport squadrons with modern aircraft.

On the division of the country into India and Pakistan, India received 7 fighter squadrons and 1 transport squadron as its share. This force has since been considerably enlarged.

The Air H.Q., under the Chief of the Air Staff and C.-in-C. of the Air Force, consists of 3 main branches, viz. Air Staff, Personnel and Organization Staff and Technical and Equipment Staff, each under the charge of a Principal Staff Officer of the rank of Air Commodore or Air Vice-Marshal. Outside the headquarters, I.A.F. units are, in the main, organized into 2

commands—Operational Command in Delhi and Training Command at Bangalore.

The Advanced Flying School at Ambala and the Elementary Flying School at Jodhpur are now known as No. 1 and No. 2 Air Force Academies respectively. The Initial Training Wing at Coimbatore has been reorganized and is now known as No. 3 Air Force Academy for ground training. A Technical College has been established at Jalahalli, where British experts are assisting I.A.F. personnel on the staff. An Air Navigators' Training School exists at Jodhpur, while a Flying Instructors' School, a Paratroopers' School and a Radar School have been opened. Selected Air Force officers have been regularly sent to the U.K. for specialized training and a permanent liaison staff has been set up in England to supervize them during their course of instruction and to ensure the procurement of aircraft and equipment for India.

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Agriculture and Industry.

Agriculture, Land Tenure, etc.—The chief industry of India has always been agriculture. In undivided India the total number of the population supported by agriculture, including forestry and raising livestock, and excluding non-working dependents, [illegible] to the census of 1931, about 110 million out of a total [illegible] 353 million. The last census in 1941 did not specify the agricultural population. In most of the states there is a department of agriculture. There are staffs of experts in these states; a central 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 state colleges; a civil veterinary department for the prevention and cure of cattle diseases; an Indian veterinary research institute for the preparation of sera and anti-toxins and an Indian dairy research institute. Following the recommendations made by the Royal Commission on Agriculture, an Indian Council of Agricultural Research has been established by the Government of India. Besides, there are 8 Central Commodity Committees which carry on research and development on some important commodities, viz., cotton, jute, sugar cane, tobacco, oilseeds, coconuts, lac and arecanuts. The production and introduction into general cultivation of improved strains of crops still forms the most prominent feature of the work of agricultural departments.

For the proper maintenance of agricultural statistics in most of the states, there are departments of land records. In the temporarily settled areas and now in most of the permanently settled areas too, the statistics are based on complete enumeration. At the centre for co-ordinating and compiling all-India statistics there is a directorate of economics and statistics under the Ministry of Agriculture, Government of India. This directorate was set up in 1948 and has already brought out a number of useful publications on area and yield statistics, livestock statistics, forests, food distribution, prices and commodities such as rice, wheat, cotton, jute, sugar cane, etc. The directorate publishes a monthly journal, 'Agricultural Situation in India.'

In states where the *zamíndárí* tenure prevails (*i.e.*, where single

The following table, so far as returns are available, shows, in thousand acres, according to states, the net area, and the classification of areas of India that were in 1946–47 cultivated and uncultivated, and the areas under forests and irrigation.

States	Net area according to village papers	Cultivated		Uncultivated		Forests	Net area irrigated
		Net area actually sown	Current fallows	Other uncultivated land, excluding current fallows	Not available for cultivation		
Assam	33,462 [1]	5,184	1,524	17,612	4,247	4,056	1,124
Bihar	44,326	17,691	7,083	6,415	6,525	6,612	5,320
Bombay	57,810	33,714	6,095	1,965	7,199	8,837	1,504
Madhya Pradesh	63.083	24,190	4,300	13,916	4,848	15,829	1,654
Madras	80,822	31,613	9,537	11,874	14,260	13,538	9,878
Orissa	20,142	6,515	1,158	3,307	6,556	2,606	1,691
Punjab	23,192	12,181	1,658	2,423	6,161	769	5,179
Uttar Pradesh	71,490	38,195	2,773	10,301	11,481	8,740	11,730
West Bengal	19,549	11,635	1,126	1,988	3,091	1,709	1,856
Ajmer	1,561	443	180	295	596	47	101
Coorg	1,012	156	49	226	250	331	6
Delhi	363	186	39	62	76	—	51
Other states [2]	139,863	62,184	15,001	18,208	27,782	16,688	8,262
Total	556,675 [1]	243,887	50,523	88,592	93,072	79,762	48,356

[1] Includes 839,000 acres of the newly constituted district of Tirap Frontier Tract for which details are not available.
[2] Relate to Hyderabad, Jammu and Kashmir, Madhya Bharat, Mysore, Patiala and East Punjab States Union, Rajasthan, Saurashtra, Travancore-Cochin, Bhopal, Bilaspur, Himachal Pradesh, Kutch and Vindhya Pradesh.

proprietors or proprietary brotherhoods possess large estates of several hundreds or thousands of acres), the state land revenue is assessed at an aliquot part (considerably less than 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 West Bengal, Bihar and Orissa, and in parts of Uttar Pradesh and Madras, the settlement is a permanent one and not liable to revision. In states where the *raiyatwárí* (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 *raiyatwárí* proprietor may throw up his holding, or any portion of it, at the beginning of any year after reasonable notice, whereas the *zamíndár*, or large proprietor, engages to pay the revenue assessed upon him throughout the term of the settlement.

The *zamíndárí* system is being replaced by the *ryotwari* system in most of the states of India. Bihar, Madras and Uttar Pradesh have already passed legislation for the abolition of *zamínddrí*, while in the case of Assam and Madhya Pradesh, bills have yet to receive assent of the President. In Madhya Bharat and Orissa, the proposed bills have been referred to select committees. In a number of other states, committees have been set-up to examine the problem.

The following table shows in 1945–46 the returns of the land surveyed under the two types of tenure, and the land revenue assessed in certain Indian states (excluding merged territories) :—

States	Zamíndárí and village communities			Raiyatwárí, etc.		
	Area surveyed, acres	Population of surveyed area	Revenue in Rs.	Area surveyed, acres	Population of surveyed area	Revenue in Rs.
Ajmer (1946–47).	1,561,330	389,443	3,03,045	—	—	—
Assam (1945–46)	3,354,044	(*a*)	16,70,325	29,262,940	7,555,621	1,37,68,919
Bihar (1941–42) .	44,327,205	33,943,028	1,32,34,877	—	—	—
Bombay (1940–41)	3,957,339	(*a*)	(*a*)	44,684,363	19,351,017	3,76,26,165
Coorg (1942–43).	—	—	—	1,012,264	168,726	4,51,837
Delhi (1946–47) .	363,460	917,939	3,56,150	—	—	—
Madhya Pradesh (1946–47) .	51,873,803[1]	16,813,584	2,38,78,961	11,209,431	(*b*)	(*b*)
Madras (1943–44)	20,946,466	13,018,001	97,83,167	58,904,798	36,323,809	7,26,65,330
Orissa (1941–42).	16,212,076	8,205,837	39,29,243	3,929,845	(*b*)	11,41,250
Punjab (India) (1944–45)	22,968,016	12,386,913	1,95,45,018	—	—	—
Uttar Pradesh (1946–47) .	67,346,056	53,086,251	6,89,62,387	—	—	—
West Bengal (1937–38) .	18,542,289	15,328,895	1,56,10,686	—	—	—

(*a*) Included under Raiyatwárí, etc. (*b*) Included under Zamíndárí.

[1] Includes 12,429,616 acres of government forest.

The following table shows the total acreage in the reporting areas of India under the chief crops and the production in 3 years (in thousands) :—

Name of crops	1945–46		1946–47		1947–48	
	Area sown	Yield	Area sown	Yield	Area sown	Yield
	Acres	Tons	Acres	Tons	Acres	Tons
Rice	58,013	18,208	60,987	19,985	60,818	19,584
Wheat	24,480	5,907	24,348	4,744	20,353	5,389
Sugar-cane	3,201	4,552 [1]	3,528	4,913 [1]	4,056	5,817 [1]
Tea [3]	763	491,613	765	534,848	765	561,740
Cotton [3]	11,360	2,167	11,671	2,168	10,655	2,188
Jute [3]	567	1,459	537	1,320	652	1,658
Linseed	3,255	351	3,259	328	3,977	431
Rape and mustard	4,335	719	4,321	792	4,615	806
Sesamum	3,746	354	3,727	323	3,980	351
Groundnut	10,273	3,466 [2]	10,267	3,588 [2]	10,079	3,411 [2]
Castor seed	1,426	123	1,345	117	1,414	118
Coffee [3]	209	45,981	212	40,657	215	34,971
Rubber [3]	152	36,795	154	35,201	154	32,367

[1] In terms of raw sugar (gur). [2] Nuts in shell.
[3] Yield of tea, coffee and rubber in lb.; of cotton in bales of 392 lb., and of jute in bales of 400 lb.

Yield (in 1,000 tons) in 1949–50 (reporting areas) :—Rice, 21,913 (from 71,660,000 acres); wheat, 6,110 (from 23,627,000 acres); tobacco, 223 (from 774,000 acres); cotton, 2,165,000 bales (from 11,793,000 acres). In 1948–49 :—Rice, 21,725 (from 70,275,000 acres); wheat, 5,472 (from 21,855,000 acres); tobacco, 255 (from 803,000 acres); cotton, 1,767,000 bales (from 11,293,000 acres). Jute crop, 1948–49, acreage, 833,580; production, 2,054,775 bales; 1949–50, acreage, 1,158,318; production, 3,116,699 bales.

Livestock Census, in India, 1945 :—Cattle, 136,739,000; buffaloes, 40,732,000; sheep, 37,728,000; goats, 46,302,000; horses and ponies, 1,398,000; mules, 45,000; donkeys, 1,131,000; camels, 656,000; pigs, 3,709,000; poultry, 58,248,000.

Forests.—The lands under the control of the provincial forest departments are classified as ' reserved forests ' (forests intended to be permanently maintained for the supply of timber, etc., or for the protection of water supply, etc.), ' protected forests ' and ' unclassed ' forest land. The following table shows the extent of these areas (in square miles) in 1946–47 in certain Indian states (excluding merged territories) :—

State	Reserved forests	Protected forests	Unclassified	Total
Ajmer	73	—	—	73
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1,498	554	137	2,189
Assam	6,691	93	14,484	21,268
Bihar	1,403	807	2	2,212
Bombay	10,559	160	—	10,719
Coorg	517	26	291	834
Madhya Pradesh	19,425	—	—	19,425
Madras	15,833	37	—	15,870
Orissa	1,396	1,417	1	2,814
Punjab (India)	486	3,845	428	4,759
Uttar Pradesh	5,244	885	78	6,207
West Bengal	2,648	1	—	2,649
Total	65,773	7,825	15,421	89,019

The net revenue for the state forests in 1946–47 from the above mentioned States and Forest Research Institute and Colleges was Rs. 6,27,20,000.

Irrigation.—The area of over 50 million acres under irrigation exceeds that of any other country. The length of canals is about 60,000 miles and the total capital outlay on irrigation works is Rs. 120 crores. Details of the benefits extended to the various areas are shown under the separate Provinces.

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 daily being 790,323 (1946). The area under tea in 1946 was about 689,838 acres, distributed as follows:—Assam, 362,404; West Bengal, 130,735; Bihar, 3,255; United Provinces, 5,910; East Punjab, 9,825; Madras, 81,740; Coorg, 415; Tripura (West Bengal), 11,180; Travancore, 77,173; Mysore, 4,524; the Cochin State, 1,674, and the Mandi State (East Punjab), 1,073. The production was, in 1946, 509 million lb. The exports of tea were 348,962,000 lb. in 1938–39; 327,365,000 lb. in 1946–47.

Tea crop [illegible] Eastern Pakistan) was estimated at 586,400,000 lb. in 1947 and [illegible] lb. in 1948.

Production, 1948–49, of factory sugar and gur, 5,000,000 long tons; of refined sugar, 1,000,000 long tons.

Annual production of wool in India in 1949 is estimated at 54,500,000 lb., including 4,700,000 lb. of pulled wool and 4,900,000 lb. from lambs under one year old. From April, 1947, to March, 1948, India exported 26,000,000 lb. of raw wool, of which the United States received 11,700,000 lb. and the United Kingdom 12,600,000 lb.

By a Government of India resolution of 2 Sept., 1948, a Central Advisory Council of Industries was constituted, consisting of representatives of the Central, Provincial and States Governments and of unofficial commercial, labour and industrial bodies.

Some statistics for 1945 of mills, factories, etc., 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 workers	Class of industry	No of establishments	No. of workers
Cotton spinning and weaving mills	875	655,731	Tea factories	1,063	71,896
Jute mills	87	303,319	Foundries	180	12,536
Cotton - ginning and pressing factories	1,638	105,366	[illegible]	34	90,331
Railway and tramway workshops	46	33,264	Saw mills	270	14,819
Rice mills	1,900	57,501	Petroleum refineries	4	3,360
General engineering	1,011	110,714	Woollen mills	31	11,613
Electrical works	175	21,081	Sugar factories	478	92,686
Printing, bookbinding, etc.	831	34,826	Stone dressing	11	615
Tanneries and leather works	282	35,051	Oil mills	434	29,934
Jute presses	59	7,960	Kerosene tinning and packing works	44	12,482
Tile and brick factories	209	20,913	Motor works and coach building	210	20,629
Shipbuilding and engineering	25	32,854	Tobacco factories	249	34,213
			Paper mills	24	18,276
			Lac factories	18	2,237
			Silk mills	152	7,580

With regard to cotton spinning and weaving, the number of spindles in all India on 31 Aug., 1947 was 10,353,973, and of looms, 202,662. The production of yarn in 1947–48 was 1,330 million lb. and of woven goods, 899 million lb.

The estimated output of steel during 1947 was 900,000 long tons.

Electricity and Power.—Statistics for 1949 of the installed capacity of generating plant and energy generated in India :—

Type of power plant	Number of authorised undertakings	Installed capacity of generators as at 31 Dec., 1949 (kw.)	Kwh. generated in 1949 (millions)
Steam	60	852,639	2,243,669
Oil	266	125,468	175,755
Hydro	21	559,079	2,489,865
Total	347 [1]	1,537,186	4,909,289

[1] In addition to these there are 139 authorised undertakings which purchase energy in bulk for distribution to ultimate consumers.

Cinemas.—The number of cinemas operating in India in 1950 was 2,058 with a seating capacity of 1,393,876.

Companies.—On 31 March, 1948, there were 22,674 joint-stock companies incorporated in the Indian Union, including Mysore, Baroda, Gwalior, Indore, Hyderábád, Travancore and Cochin, and in operation, with paid-up capital of Rs. 5,69,56 lakhs.

Co-operative Societies.—On 30 June, 1949, there were in the Indian Union, including all states which have acceded to it, 134,815 agricultural co-operative societies with a membership of 6,963,265. For separate details see under some of the Indian states and provinces.

Mineral Production.—The quantity and value (in rupees) of certain minerals produced in India in 1948 were as follows (£1 = Rs. 13·4) :—

Items	Quantity	Value	Items	Quantity	Value
Coal . . tons	30,124,175	45,20,56,474	Ilmenite . tons	229,416	31,36,697
Manganese ore[2] do.	525,876	1,78,49,256[1]	Saltpetre . cwt.	2,972	11,31,622
Gold . . oz.	180,429·79	5,43,20,157	Chromite . tons	22,555	7,05,963
Petroleum . gals.	65,607,982	1,08,99,126	Magnesite . do.	48,327	6,61,015
Salt . . tons	2,264,536	4,33,88,667	Diamonds . carats	2,426	4,17,373
Iron ore . do.	2,284,587	1,02,99,463	Silver . oz.	12,797	60,299
Mica[2] . . cwt.	361,875	6,14,40,100	Graphite . tons	1,649	2,64,349
Copper ore . tons	322,282	80,44,332			

[1] f.o.b. value at Indian ports. [2] Export figures.

In 1949, 1,588,719 tons of pig-iron and 3,491 tons of aluminium were produced; 613,907 tons of manganese and 6,382 tons of chromite were exported. Coal output in 1949 was 31,681,232 tons.

The average number of persons employed daily in the coal-mining industry in 1948 was 348,383. The output per head employed was 86 tons.

A 5-year plan for the re-organization of the Geological Survey of India with a view to expanding the development of the Dominion's mineral

resources was accepted by the Government of India in 1947. As a result of part implementation of this plan the strength of geological, geophysical and mining officers in this department was 150 in 1950, as compared with the pre-war strength of 27.

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Commerce.

The following table applies to the sea-borne external trade of India (relating to trade on both private and government accounts) :—

Years	Imports		Exports and re-exports	
	Merchandise	Treasure	Merchandise	Treasure
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1945–46	2,93,28,68,058	8,40,78,516	2,66,43,43,601	7,41,70,825
1946–47	3,35,53,84,592	36,25,09,596	3,20,78,18,910	3,09,80,756
1947–48	4,55,89,17,794	22,69,03,267	4,08,45,36,724	4,40,21,665
1948–49	5,42,91,83,527	3,05,93,820	4,23,30,87,647	1,21,95,484
1949–50	5,60,05,16,111	8,78,84,851	4,82,62,26,782	1,10,25,745

The figures for 1947–48 exclude the direct foreign seaborne trade of the Pakistan provinces of Sind and East Bengal with effect from 1 and 15 Aug., 1947, respectively. They also do not include India's seaborne trade with Pakistan up to Feb., 1948. The seaborne trade of Kutch is included with effect from June, 1948, and that of Travancore, Saurashtra and Baroda with effect from April, 1949.

The distribution of commerce by countries was as follows in years ending 31 March :—

Countries	Imports into India from		Exports of Indian produce to	
	1948–49 Rs.	1949–50 Rs.	1948–49 Rs.	1949–50 Rs.
United Kingdom	1,52,96,24,037	1,49,32,41,602	97,68,91,769	1,15,00,99,959
France	3,00,93,631	3,79,79,975	7,34,41,148	4,41,91,895
Germany	2,25,37,236	6,38,69,877	2,60,55,487	8,87,58,032
Austria	79,81,177	57,46,593	34,30,230	52,18,922
Hungary	11,66,886	6,31,357	24,88,021	22,48,603
Italy	18,31,23,176	13,94,82,691	6,46,58,939	5,21,67,709
Belgium	7,10,16,541	4,81,79,734	5,86,78,305	8,64,05,170
Netherlands	5,45,16,271	4,84,16,103	7,24,54,606	7,27,88,868
Spain	42,59,886	34,16,551	1,32,95,440	30,81,772
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	3,25,33,166	12,62,91,718	5,36,47,358	3,20,00,806
China (including Hong Kong)	3,69,75,379	3,17,62,259	8,70,19,470	15,76,00,221
Japan	6,38,07,416	21,40,82,381	4,58,97,361	5,70,02,439
Burma	23,39,97,393	12,86,27,706	9,96,69,145	13,92,81,305
Ceylon	2,72,40,936	2,75,33,565	11,94,47,467	16,40,43,311
Straits Settlements	9,39,22,210	12,62,86,174	3,75,40,102	12,25,72,074
Java, Borneo and Sumatra	44,91,937	2,47,94,845	1,40,98,724	1,20,82,908
Arabia	1,78,93,467	2,81,95,264	3,83,22,692	6,09,44,410
Iran	20,57,36,298	32,47,63,168	3,05,87,064	4,76,79,386
Egypt	31,89,60,981	39,45,55,456	6,69,78,556	7,85,81,068
Kenya, Zanzibar and Pemba	12,18,57,569	15,69,65,186	3,77,81,283	6,46,66,241
Other E. African ports	4,65,31,284	5,68,00,530	3,66,87,972	5,13,01,412
Mauritius (including Seychelles)	20,276	13,572	1,13,44,870	1,71,12,424
United States	1,08,74,20,447	87,91,50,561	70,07,14,354	78,89,62,724
South America	15,78,96,161	12,57,86,662	25,17,55,996	13,39,92,498
Australia	26,55,11,442	33,97,55,602	20,59,99,389	26,13,08,661

See note below the following Table.

The value of the leading articles of merchandise (Indian produce only in the case of exports) was as follows in 1949–50 :—

Imports	Value (Rs.)	Exports	Value (Rs.)
Cotton (raw)	63,24,60,340	Jute (raw)	15,75,98,956
Cotton manufactures (including twist and yarn)	18,40,93,618	Jute (manufactured)	1,26,98,34,257
Sugar (refined and unrefined, molasses included)	22,523	Cotton (raw)	10,59,95,351
Metals and ores	32,07,63,583	Cotton (manufactured) including twist and yarn	74,30,80,347
Machinery and mill work	1,03,07,49,762	Rice	—
Silk (raw and manufactured)	53,42,685	Other grain and pulse	3,88,776
Artificial silk	14,64,19,191	Tea	72,43,79,694
Oils	59,18,93,814	Hides and skins and leather goods (excluding cuttings)	27,76,54,024
Chemicals	7,62,73,445	Seeds (oil seeds mainly)	14,79,64,311
Hardware	6,13,60,898	Lac (excluding lac dye)	8,08,45,020
Liquors	1,80,31,816	Wool (raw)	3,71,47,342
Matches	429	Wool (manufactured)	3,65,27,272
Paper and pasteboard	8,65,68,094	Oils	8,79,12,796
Salt	1,36,30,047	Rubber (raw)	1,30,667
Woollen goods	5,98,15,254	Dyes and tans	1,15,60,885
Spices	3,53,55,646	Paraffin wax	1,56,74,763
Provisions	7,69,33,468	Spices	18,63,43,382
Instruments, apparatus and appliances, not elsewhere specified	20,67,16,442	Saltpetre	16,036
Tobacco	2,23,23,627	Hemp (raw)	1,74 88,190
Glass and glassware	1,91,40,168	Manganese ore	5,84,81,947

Imports	Value (Rs.)	Exports	Value (Rs.)
Dyeing and tanning substances	9,33,96,485	Other kinds of metals and ores	3,17,45,873
Drugs and medicines	7,85,48,639	Oilcakes	5,93,055
Wood and timber	3,02,35,419	Provisions	64,17,643
Apparel (excluding hosiery and boots and shoes)	40,79,231	Fruits and vegetables	7,74,04,601
Soap	5,77,313	Tobacco	11,94,82,879
Building and engineering materials	4,25,25,487	Silk (raw and cocoons)	4,64,792
Fruits and vegetables	6,68,75,497	Silk (manufactured)	27,81,889
Paints and painters' materials	1,76,47,487	Coir goods	6,84,63,934
Tea-chests	1,26,59,847	Manures	56,94,082
Haberdashery and millinery	13,00,051	Wood	63,70,194
Belting for machinery	1,00,61,815	Coal and coke	4,03,39,085
Mechanically propelled vehicles	18,81,98,482	Sugar (refined and unrefined)	42,80,785
Stationery	1,04,95,689	Coffee	1,30,50,951
Animals, living	11,84,385		
Books, printed and printed matter	76,35,832		
Earthenware and porcelain	59,09,905		
Boots and shoes	4,02,387		
Umbrellas and fittings	53,46,097		
Grain, pulse and flour	99,64,66,732		
Coal and coke	69,083		

The figures for 1947–48 exclude the direct foreign seaborne trade of the Pakistan provinces of Sind and East Bengal with effect from 1 and 15 Aug., 1947, respectively. They also do not include India's seaborne trade with Pakistan up to Feb., 1948. From April, 1948, onwards figures relate to combined figures of trade on private account and [illegible] seaborne trade of Kutch is included with effect from June, 1948, [illegible], Saurashtra and Baroda with effect from April, 1949.

The trade between British India (until 1947), the Dominion of India (from 1948) and the United Kingdom (British Board of Trade returns) is as follows (in £ sterling) :—

	1938	1948	1949	1950
Imports into U.K. from India	49,939,297	96,348,285	98,960,329	98,370,918
Exports to India from U.K.	33,764,754	96,028,016	117,118,970	96,808,824
Re-exports to India from U.K.	534,255	385,206	313,053	471,829

Books of Reference.

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Review of the Trade of India. Annual. Delhi.

Indian Trade Journal. Weekly. Calcutta

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Shipping and Navigation.

The tonnage of vessels which entered with cargoes in the interportal trade was 7,029,410 tons in 1948–49 and cleared 7,113,110 tons.

[illegible] the ports of Saurashtra, Bar[illegible]

The following table shows for 5 years the number and tonnage of vessels engaged in the foreign trade which entered and cleared at ports in India :—

Nationality of vessels	1943–44		1944–45		1945–46		1946–47		1947–48	
	No.	Tons	No.	Tons	No.	Tons	No.	Tons	No.	Tons
Entered:										
British	754	2,523,132	1,163	4,393,105	1,338	5,050,089	1,400	5,109,350	1,233	5,050,884
British Indian	421	141,641	384	162,335	418	162,351	230	177,145	264	155,438
Foreign	387	1,509,142	487	2,101,620	450	1,936,444	374	1,557,021	753	2,919,976
Native	2,283	148,021	2,430	155,787	1,419	109,905	1,124	92,662	820	67,393
Total	3,845	4,321,936	4,464	6,812,847	3,625	7,258,789	3,128	6,936,178	3,070	8,193,691
Cleared:										
British	626	2,104,532	993	3,723,788	1,177	4,575,854	1,435	5,422,130	1,292	5,263,564
British Indian	381	125,930	410	150,100	421	165,628	229	135,292	305	178,579
Foreign	440	1,776,092	593	2,568,110	565	2,422,451	351	1,464,719	731	2,874,598
Native	2,354	154,915	2,269	138,742	1,636	129,022	1,193	94,255	907	79,670
Total	3,801	4,161,469	4,265	6,580,740	3,799	7,292,955	3,208	7,116,396	3,235	8,396,411
Total entered and cleared	7,646	8,483,405	8,729	13,393,587	7,424	14,551,744	6,336	14,052,574	6,305	16,590,102

For limitations of figures for 1947–48 see note on page 160.

The number and tonnage of vessels built or first registered at Indian ports for 5 years :—

	1943–44		1944–45		1945–46		1946–47		1947–48	
	No.	Tonnage	No.	Tonnage	No.	Tonnage	No.	Tonnage	No.	Tonnage
Built	39	2,298	24	1,033	64	100,527	81	71,309	16	527
Registered.	55	3,162	51	2,163	49	11,384	186	80,568	98	79,720

Communications.

I. Railways.

	Miles open		Miles open		Miles open		Miles open
1940–41	41,052	1942–43	40,525	1944–45	40,509	1946–47	40,524
1941–42	40,477	1943–44	40,512	1945–46	40,518	1947–48	33,885

The railways open on 31 March, 1947, included 31,533 miles of India Government owned lines and 8,991 miles of other lines.

The gauges of the Indian railways in 1944–45 were :—(1) the standard, or 5 ft. 6 in. (15,639 miles); (2) the metre, or 3 ft. 3⅜ in. (15,008 miles), and (3) the special gauges of 2 ft. 6 in. and 2 ft. (3,338 miles).

The total capital at charge on railways to end of 1946–47, including lines under construction and survey, etc., was Rs. 6,39,27,01,000, and Rs. 7,41,39,58,000 in 1947–48. From 1924–25 railway finance has been separated from the general finances of the Government of India. The Delhi–Umballa–Kalka railway was purchased by the Government in April, 1926, the Southern Punjab Railway on 1 Jan., 1930, the Amritsar–Patti railway on 1 Jan., 1936, and the Bezwada–Masulipatum railway on 4 February, 1938. With effect from 1 April, 1937, the Jorhat railway became the property of the Central Government under the Government of India Act, 1935. The Government also took over the following railways on the dates shown:—Larkana Jacobabad (3 May, 1939), Hardwar Dehra (1 Jan., 1940), Bengal Dooars (1 Jan., 1941), Bombay, Baroda and Central India, Bengal and Assam (1 Jan., 1942), Tapti Valley (1 April, 1942) and Mirpur Khas Khadro (1 Jan., 1943). On 1 Jan., 1943, the Government also took over the Bengal–North-Western and the Rohilkund–Kumaon railways; the combined system is now known as the Oudh Tirhut railway. On 31 March, 1944, the contract of the Guzerat railways was terminated. The Madras and Southern Mahratta railway and the South Indian railway were taken over on 1 April, 1944, and the Bengal Nagpur railway on 1 Oct., 1944. The following railways were purchased by the Government of India on the dates shown:—Dhond Baramati (1 Oct., 1944), Dibru Sodiya (1 April, 1945), Jacobabad Koshmor (1 April, 1945), Podanur Pollochi (15 Oct., 1945), Hoshiarpur Dooh branch (1 April, 1946), Sialkot Narowal (1 April, 1946), Sara Sirajganj (1 Oct., 1946), Ahmedabad Prantej (1 Jan., 1947), Mandra Bhan (1 April, 1947), Matheran Light (1 April, 1948), Darjieling Himalayan Railway and extensions (20 Oct., 1948) and Pachora Jamner (1 April, 1949).

Passengers carried in 1947–48 were 1,044,118,400; aggregate tonnage of goods, 73,464,000. The following table shows the gross earnings, working expenses and net earnings on railways during 1946–47 and 1947–48 :—

		Gross earnings	Working expenses	Net earnings
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Grand total, [illegible] and Assam,	1946–47	1,67,07,29,000	1,28,42,08,000	38,65,21,000
Assam and East Punjab .	1947–48	1,74,87,87,000	1,55,06,09,000	19,81,78,000
Total, Assam and East Punjab .	1947–48	8,80,95,000	8,87,95,000	— 7,00,000
Grand total, including Assam and East Punjab . . .	1947–48	1,83,68,82,000	1,63,94,04,000	19,74,78,000

Average return on the capital at charge, 4·88% in 1946–47 and 2·66% in 1947–48. The net gain to the state, after m[illegible] for interest, etc., was Rs. 8·57 crores. The railway staff at [illegible] numbered 753 Europeans and 899,730 Indians; total, 900,483.

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 31 March, 1949, there were 20,517 permanent post offices, 48,089 letter-boxes and 7,781 telegraph offices open for paid traffic. The department at the end of the year was maintaining 97,583 miles of line, including cables, and 1,235,066 miles of wire, including conductors.

The telephone system is in the hands of the Indian Posts and Telegraphs Department; the telephone exchanges which had been established in Calcutta, Madras, Bombay and Ahmedabad by private companies, under licences from the Government, were acquired by Government from 1 April, 1943. On 31 March, 1949, there were 2,747 exchanges (including sub-exchanges) and 113,466 telephones, of which 2,182 were non-exchange telephones. Private companies owned 8 exchanges and 1,662 telephones; 140 licensed systems operated 2,466 telephones.

Wireless receiver licences on 31 March, 1949, numbered 299,000.

III. Civil Aviation.

India is well served by air transport. In addition to the direct B.O.A.C. services between the United Kingdom and Delhi, Calcutta and Bombay, she is on the flying-boat route to Sydney and Singapore. As regards internal air services, there were in Nov., 1949, 36 services covering 20,661 miles. Most of the large cities and towns of India are linked by air routes. There are 10 air transport undertakings operating these routes, the longest of which are operated by Air India, Ltd., Indian National Airways, Ltd., and Air Services of India, Ltd. Some 170 aircraft are employed on the internal services. An Indian air service to Europe (Air India International, Ltd.) was established on 8 June, 1948, as a joint state and private enterprise. In Dec., 1948, it operated 3 services a week from Bombay to London. An all-up air-mail scheme for carrying all first-class mails and parcels by air was introduced from 1 April, 1949, and, in addition, a night air-mail service has been carrying passengers as well as mails between Bombay, Madras, Calcutta and Delhi *via* Nagpur.

Bharat Airways, Ltd., is operating an air service on the Calcutta–Bangkok route. The Air India International began in 1950 operating an air service from Bombay to Aden and Nairobi.

Statistics for the calendar year 1949 show 93,000 hours flown, 14,900,000 miles flown, 358,000 passengers carried, 13,300,000 lb. freight carried, 4,900,000 lb. mail carried.

Bilateral air transport agreements have been concluded with Australia,

Ceylon, France, Netherlands, Pakistan, Philippines, Sweden, Switzerland and U.S.A. Temporary [illegible] been entered into with Denmark, Egypt, Ethiopia, Norway, Persia, Thailand and the United Kingdom.

IV. Roads.

There are in India, excluding urban roads, about 91,000 miles of surfaced and 154,000 miles of unsurfaced roads maintained at public expense. Roads are divided into 5 main administrative classes, namely national and state highways, and district, village and urban roads. The national highways connect capitals of States, major ports and foreign highways, and constitute the main arteries of communication in the country. The State highways are the main trunk roads of the States, while the principal district roads connect subsidiary areas of production and markets with distribution centres, and form the main link between headquarters of neighbouring districts.

There were (31 March, 1949), 269,669 motor vehicles in India, comprising 133,399 cars, 37,882 passenger vehicles, 72,926 goods vehicles, 22,810 motor cycles, and 2,652 miscellaneous vehicles.

Money and Credit.

Value of nickel and bronze money coined at the Calcutta and Bombay Mints (year ended 31 March) :—1948, Rs. 5,74,28,000; 1949, Rs. 3,61,56,000; 1950, 5, 89,33,200.

An Act to constitute a reserve bank to operate the currency and credit system of the country was passed on 16 Feb., 1934. The bank started functioning on 1 April, 1935, bringing India into line with other important countries where the currency and credit system is controlled by central banks of issue. It was a shareholders' bank with a majority of elected members on the directorate. The Government account is kept with it, and its functions include the management of the note issue and of the public debt. In view of its altered position, an Act amending the original Imperial Bank of India Act was also passed during 1934, removing some of the limitations imposed on it, such as the prohibition of dealings in foreign exchange. An agreement was concluded between the Reserve Bank and the Imperial Bank under which the latter would be the sole agent of the Reserve Bank in places in India where there were branches of the Imperial Bank on 6 March, 1934, and there was no branch of the banking department of the Reserve Bank. The net profits of the Reserve Bank of India for the year ended 30 June, 1947, amounted to Rs. 8,02,27,306.

Under the provisions of the Reserve Bank of India (Transfer to Public Ownership) Act, 1948, the Reserve Bank became a State-owned institution with effect from 1 Jan., 1949.

Since 1835, rupees have been coined as required to meet public demands. There has been no coinage from purchased silver since 1921–22. Reserve bank-notes and Government of India currency notes are legal tender at any place in India. According to the published accounts of the Reserve Bank of India, the total value of notes in circulation on 3 Feb., 1950, was Rs. 11,33,24 lakhs, and that of foreign securities held in the issue department Rs. 6,40,34 lakhs.

Currency.—The monetary unit is the Indian *rupee*, the sterling equivalent of which is 1*s.* 6*d.* Coins in circulation :—Silver, 1 rupee, equals 16 annas and weighs one tola or 180 grains troy; nickel 1 rupee; ½ rupee or 8 anna piece; ¼ rupee or 4 anna piece; nickel, ½, 1, 2, 4 and 8 anna pieces; bronze, 1

pice = ¼ anna; ½ pice = ⅛ anna; 1 pie = $\frac{1}{12}$ anna or $\frac{1}{8}$ pice. The fineness of the silver coin has, since Feb., 1940, been reduced from eleven-twelfths to one-half.

The paper currency consists of reserve bank-notes in denominations of Rs. 2, 5, 10, 50 and 100. Bank-notes of Rs. 500, 1,000 and 10,000 were demonetized and ceased to be legal tender after 12 Jan., 1946. Government of India currency notes are also in circulation, but, with the exception of the Re. 1 note, are being withdrawn. A special issue of Government of India Re. 1 notes was introduced in July, 1940, to supplement the circulation of silver rupees. They are, for all purposes, equivalent to silver rupees.

A hundred thousand rupees are called 1 lakh and are written thus: Rs. 1,00,000; one hundred lakhs are called 1 crore and are written thus: Rs. 1,00,00,000. A lakh of rupees when the rupee is 1*s.* 6*d.* is equivalent to £7,500.

Banks.—On 31 March, 1950, there were 100 scheduled banks in India and 2,912 offices and branches of banks. The number of non-scheduled banks on 31 March, 1950, was 364.

Statistics of the post office savings banks for 5 years :—

	Deposits (in lakhs of rupees)	Balance at end of year (in lakhs of rupees)
1945–46	74,42	1,15,04
1946–47	89,45	1,42,35
1947–48 :—		
1 April to 14 Aug.	37,68	1,46,82
15 Aug. to 31 March . . .	45,79	10,12
1948–49	83,26	29,91
1949–50	84,90	44,11

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Weights and Measures.

According to the Standards of Weight Act, 1939, weights and measures are as follows :—

The standard *maund* of 40 *seers* = 82 lb. 4 ozs. 9 drs. avoirdupois.
The standard *tola* . . = 180 gr. troy.
The standard *seer* of 80 *tolas* . = 2·057 lb.

The standard *pound* (7,000 standard grains), *ounce*, *cwt.* and *ton* are also standard weights side by side with the above.

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Special works relating to States are shown under their separate headings.

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STATES AND TERRITORIES.

The First Schedule to the Constitution of India arranges 'the States and the territories of India' in 4 groups; the number of seats in the Council of States, allotted to each State or group of States, is added in square brackets.

A. 1. Assam [6]
2. Bihar [21]
3. Bombay [17]
4. Madhya Pradesh [12]
5. Madras [27]
6. Orissa [9]
7. Punjab (India) [8]
8. Uttar Pradesh [31]
9. West Bengal [14]

B. 1. Hyderabad [11]
2. Jammu and Kashmir [4]
3. Madhya Bharat [6]
4. Mysore [6]
5. Patiala and East Punjab States Union [3]
6. Rajasthan [9]
7. Saurashtra [4]
8. Travancore–Cochin [6]
9. Vindhya Pradesh [4]

C. 1. Ajmer [and Coorg, 1]
2. Bhopal [1]
3. Bilaspur [and Himachal Pradash, 1]
4. Cooch–Behar [1]
5. Coorg [*see* Ajmer
6. Delhi [1]
7. Himachal Pradesh [*see* Bilaspur]
8. Kutch [1]
9. Manipur } [1]
10. Tripura }

D. Andaman and Nicobar Islands [—

A. States Administered by a Governor.

ASSAM.

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.

Constitution.—Assam was constituted an autonomous province on 1 April, 1937, with a legislature of 2 chambers (the Legislative Council and the Legislative Assembly). The Legislative Council consists of not more than 22 members, of whom not more than 4 are to be nominated by the Governor. The Legislative Assembly consists of 108 elected members. Election results, Dec., 1945:—Congress Party, 63 seats; Moslem League, 31 seats. There are 15 local boards, 14 municipalities and 10 town committees. The areas comprising the United Khasi and Jaintia Hills District, Garo Hills District, Lushai Hills District, Naga Hills District, North Cachar Hills, Mikir Hills District and North-East Frontier Tract, including Balipara Frontier Tract and Tirap Frontier Tract, are excluded areas. Abor Hills District and Mishmi Hills District and the Naga Tribal Area, are tribal areas.

Under the terms of the Indian Independence Act, 1947, almost the whole of the district of Sylhet, which is predominately Moslem, was detached from Assam and amalgamated with East Bengal in the Dominion of Pakistan.

Governor.—H.E. Shri Jairamdas Doulalnam (took his seat on 27 May, 1950; salary Rs. 66,000 p.a.)

Premier.—Bishnuram Medhi.

Area, Population and Religion.—The plains districts, the hill districts and the tribal areas, exclusive of the state of Manipur, cover an area of 54,029 square miles, with a population of 7,617,670 in 1941. The capital is Shillong. Manipur state, with an area of 8,638 square miles and a population of 512,069, formerly under the political control of the Governor of Assam, ceased to be a feudatory state from 15 Aug., 1947, and has acceded to the Indian Union.

Instruction.—The new university at Gauhati was constituted on 1 Jan., 1948. There were 17 Arts Colleges, including 3 colleges for women with an enrolment of 6,703 students on 31 March, 1949. The Earl Law College, Gauhati, came under Gauhati University on 1 Nov., 1949. The enrolment of the College was 93 on 31 March, 1949. In the B.T., classes attached to the St. Edmunds' Arts College for men and the St. Mary's College for women, Shillong, there were 28 and 8 students respectively under training. The number of secondary schools for boys was 883 with 148,723 pupils, and that of primary schools for boys was 8,046 with 452,800 pupils on 31 March, 1949. The number of girls at all kinds of institutions was 202,489. There were 24,928 pupils in 445 tea-garden schools of B and C classes.

National Cadet Corps Organization.—The National Cadet Corps Organization has been at work in this State Service since Sept., 1948. It consists of two units, viz. Senior Division Unit and Junior Division Unit.

Mass Literacy and Adult (Social) Education.—The organization of the campaign in the province was under the Provincial Mass Literacy Committee with the Minister of Education as Chairman and some official and non-official members.

In the sub-divisions, [illegible] was left to the care of sub-divisional committees consisting of [illegible] and non-officials with the local Deputy Inspectors of Schools as the secretary.

There was a special staff of officers for this work consisting of one Mass Literacy Officer in class I of the A.S.S. and 15 in Assam Lower School Service High School Cadre. During the year some post-literacy centres were opened in conjunction with mass-literacy centres. The numbers of post-literacy centres opened during the year was 190, the number of circulating libraries and rural libraries was 290 and 300 respectively. During the year government sanctioned an annual recurring grant at the rate Rs. 25 for each post-literacy centre and Rs. 36 for each rural library. Besides the above, 2 mobile van units, provided with motion projectors, radio sets, microphones, etc., were at work.

Technical Education.—To meet the ever increasing demand for skilled artisans, certificate courses in various engineering trades have been introduced in the Prince of Wales Technical School at Jorhat and at its branch at Nowgong. The grant to the Technical and Vocation Training Centre (now known as Industrial Training Institute) at Jorhat has also been substantially increased to provide training for such trades and other vocations.

The improved courses in the Prince of Wales Technical School at Jorhat has met with considerable success. Third Year Diploma Classes in mechanical, automobile and electrical engineering were opened in 1949, and additional staff for the school have been appointed. The number of students admitted in the First Year Diploma Classes has been fixed at 60. The school is being modernized and orders placed for more up-to-date equipment for the workshops and laboratories attached to the Jorhat Technical School.

To provide for more advanced technical training, the Fuller Technical School at Kohima, which was amalgamated with the local Government High School was separated and re-organized and the technical school so re-organized is now named the Junior Technical School, Kohima.

Justice and Crime.—The province was formerly under the jurisdiction of the High Court of Calcutta; a separate High Court was set up with effect from 5 April, 1948. There were 2 sessions judges up to the time of the separation of the district of Sylhet from Assam in Aug., 1947, and thereafter 2 judges have been created with effect from 15 Nov., 1948. In 1946, 61,548 criminal cases were reported combined with the number pending from the previous year (56,719 in 1945); 24,036 civil suits were instituted (24,302 in 1945).

Finance.—The gross revenue for 1946–47 was 719 lakhs of rupees, to which land revenue contributed 179 lakhs, excise 82 lakhs, forests 68 lakhs and stamps 25 lakhs. The total expenditure in 1946–47 was 570 lakhs. General administration cost 57 lakhs, education 74 lakhs, police 69 lakhs, land revenue administration 25 lakhs, public works 104 lakhs and forests 51·50 lakhs.

Production and Industry.—The cultivation and manufacture of tea is the principal industry in Assam. Agriculture employs nearly 89% of the population. Sericulture and hand-loom weaving, both silk and cotton,

are the most important home industries. The coal industry is also important. In 1944 there were 1,132 tea gardens with 441,792 acres under tea. The area of tea plucked in 1944 was 405,709 acres; the total output was 266,947,184 lb. of black and 3,886,119 lb. of green tea, and the daily average number of persons employed was 425,845. All-India statistics regarding the tea industry are given on p. 156. In 1944–45 there were 6,680 square miles of reserved forests. Assam contains important oilfields. In 1947, 65,192,235 gallons of crude oil were extracted from the oilfields of the province to the value of Rs. 1,16,69,410. On 13 July, 1949, co-operative societies numbered 2,901, with a total membership of 256,978 and working capital of Rs. 1,08,31,000.

Communications.—In 1948 there were 720·45 miles of metalled, 1,456·11 of gravelled, 675·6 of earthed and 2,298·3 miles of bridle roads. The open mileage of railways was 1,302 miles.

Fürer-Haimendorf (C. von), The Naked Nagas (Assam-Burma Frontier). London, 1939.
Gait (Sir E.), History of Assam. 2nd ed. Calcutta, 1926.
Kingdon Ward (F.), Assam Adventure. London, 1941.
Reid (Sir Robert), History of the Frontier Areas bordering on Assam from 1883 to 1941. Shillong, 1942.

BIHAR.

Government.—The province contains the two ethnic areas of Bihar and Chota Nagpur. For the purposes of administration it is divided into 4 divisions covering 16 districts. The sole executive authority in the province is the Governor.

Constitution.—Bihar has a bicameral Legislature, the Upper House being known as the Bihar Legislative Council and the Lower House as the Bihar Legislative Assembly. The Legislative Council consists of 29 members, of whom 4 are nominated by the Governor in his discretion. Twelve members of the Legislative Council are elected by the members of the Legislative Assembly and the rest by direct election. The Legislative Assembly consists of 150 elected members, including 4 women.

Governor.—H.E. Shri M. S. Aney (assumed office, January, 1948; salary, Rs. 100,000 per annum).
Premier.—Sri Krishna Sinha.

Area, Population and Religion.—The province covers 69,745 square miles, with a population of 36,340,151. The four principal towns are Patna, the capital, Gaya, Bhagalpur and Jamshedpur. The hot weather seat of the Government is at Ranchi. Hindus form the great majority of the population.

Education.—At the census of 1941 the proportion of literates was only 9·1% as compared with 18·0 for the rest of India. The percentage of Indian boys attending school reached 5·47 in 1943–44. The university of Patna constituted in 1917 is an affiliating university. All university teaching is carried on in 17 arts and science colleges, 1 law college, 1 engineering college, 1 medical college and 1 training college. There is also a veterinary college not affiliated to the university. There are 55 technical institutions including those at Jamshedpur, Ranchi and Muzaffarpur, and a medical school at Darbhanga. A board of secondary education was constituted in 1922. In 1943–44 there were 6,912 students in arts and science colleges. There were 246,747 pupils in 1,710 secondary schools and 834,983 pupils in 21,565 primary schools.

Justice and Crime.—There is a high court (constituted in 1916) at Patna with a chief justice, 8 judges and 2 additional 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 munsiffs (courts of first instance). The police force is under an inspector general: there is 1 policeman to 1,746 of the population and to 3·35 square miles of the area of the province.

Finance.—The revenue in 1947–48 was Rs. 1,848 lakhs, including Rs. 463¾ lakhs from Excise, Rs. 138¾ lakhs from land revenue, Rs. 206 lakhs from stamps, and Rs. 32¼ lakhs from the forest department. The expenditure charged to revenue was Rs. 1,678½ lakhs. The chief items were :—Police, Rs. 261⅛ lakhs; education, Rs. 124 lakhs, and general administration, Rs. 144 lakhs. Budget, 1948–49 :—Revenue, 2,156¼ lakhs; expenditure, 2,008¾ lakhs.

Production and Industry.—In Bihar the total area cropped during 1942–43 was 23,033,800 acres, which included 5,440,900 acres cropped more than once. Of this the principal crop, rice, covered 9,291,200 acres; maize, 1,651,900 acres; oilseeds, 1,505,700 acres; gram, 1,446,500 acres; barley, 1,269,100 acres; wheat, 1,280,100 acres; marua, 543,300 acres; sugar-cane, 402,600 acres; fibres (cotton, jute, etc.), 284,200 acres; indigo, 2,100 acres; tea, 4,100 acres; tobacco, 114,100 acres; fruits and vegetables, including root crops, 324,400 acres. The remaining area was distributed under miscellaneous food and non-food crops of minor importance. The principal coal area of Bihar lies in the Manbhum and [illegible] districts. The total output was over 15 million tons in 1940. [illegible] of Hazaribagh, Monghyr and Gaya form the most important source of mica in the world. Iron ore is mainly raised in the district of Singhbhum, the total output of which in 1940 was over 1½ million tons. The total number of persons employed in coal, mica and iron ore mines was about 153,965. Of this, the Tata iron and steel works, situated at Jamshedpur in Singhbhum district, employed daily about 19,961 persons, excluding contractors' labour, during 1938–39. On 13 Dec., 1949, there were 11,373 co-operative societies, with 492,973 members and a working capital of Rs. 3,98,86,000. The reserved forests covered an area of 1,403 square miles on 31 March, 1947.

Communications.—The total mileage of metalled roads is 7,012 and of unmetalled roads 26,373. The length of canals open for navigation is 200 miles. The East Indian, Oudh and Tirhut, and Bengal Nagpur railways continue to traverse the province. There has not been any increase in the open mileage of light railways.

Handbook of the Mining and Mineral Resources in Bihar and Orissa. Patna, 1924.
O'Malley (L. S. S.), Bengal, Bihar and Orissa, Sikkim. Cambridge, 1917.

BOMBAY.

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 control of 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

Mahableshwar. The province of Sind was separated from the Presidency in 1936 and constituted a separate province. For the former States now merged in Bombay, *see* THE STATESMAN'S YEAR-BOOK, 1949, pp. 177–81.

Constitution.—The Bombay Legislature consists of 2 Chambers, the Bombay Legislative Assembly and the Bombay Legislative Council. The Assembly consists of 172 elected members and 61 nominated members from the merged States, *i.e.*, in all 233 members. The Council consists of 25 elected, 4 nominated by the Governor and 10 other members nominated from the merged States, *i.e.*, in all 39 members. The members of the Legislature can speak in any recognized regional language of the Province.

The powers of the Governor to act in his discretion or exercise his individual judgment in the discharge of his special responsibilities were removed in Aug., 1947, and his power of making rules under section 84 of the Government of India Act, 1935 was confined to the procedure in respect of joint sittings of and communications between the 2 Chambers, which is retained under article 208(3) of the Constitution of India.

Governor.—Raja Sir Maharaj Singh (assumed office 6 Jan., 1948; salary, Rs. 56,100 per annum).

Chief Minister.—B. G. Kher.

Area, Population and Religion.—Bombay State stretches along the west coast of India, from Gujarat in the north to Kanara in the south. After the merger of states it has an area of 108,142 square miles with an estimated population of about 32 million, mainly Hindus. There are, in addition to Bombay City, 28 districts, 309 *talukas* and mahals, and 36,315 villages. The chief languages are Gujarati, Marathi and Kannada. The principal towns are Bombay (the capital) (1,489,883), Ahmedabad (591,267), Poona (258,197) and Sholapur (212,620), 1941 census. The birth rate of the State was 31·09 in 1949; death rate, 19·44 per 1,000 of population.

Education.—The Bombay University, founded in 1857, is mainly an affiliating university. Under the university, in addition to the university school of economics and sociology and departments of chemical technology and statistics, are 21 arts and science colleges and 23 professional colleges, for medicine, commerce, law, education and veterinary science. In 1950 the number of students in the arts colleges was 22,376, and in the professional colleges 8,247. The Poona University, founded in 1948, is both teaching (Poona area) and affiliating (Maharashtra area); in 1950, it had 14 arts and science colleges with 10,167 students, and 9 professional colleges with 2,546 students. The Karnatak University (established 1950) had 7 arts and science colleges with 3,574 students and 5 professional colleges with 815 students. The S.N.D.T. Women's University has 4 colleges with (1950) 430 students.

Recognized and [illegible] educational institutions numbered, in 1949–50, 41,353, with [illegible] scholars. Secondary schools numbered 1,282, with 390,319 pupils, and primary schools 28,780, with 3,311,644 pupils. To the total expenditure on education Government contributed 57·2%, local authorities 10·6%, fees 21·2%, Central Government 1·2% and other sources 9·8%.

Justice and Crime.—The High Court of Bombay has 10 permanent judges, including the chief justice. Criminal justice was, as at 31 Dec., 1949, administered by the high court, 46 sessions judges, 1,200 magistrates and 3,750 village panchayats.

Finance.—The estimated revenue of the Government of Bombay for 1949–50 is Rs. 6,262 lakhs, the chief contributions being Rs. 541 lakhs from land revenue, Rs. 497 lakhs from excise, Rs. 373 lakhs from stamps and Rs. 284 lakhs from forests. The estimated expenditure for 1949–50 is Rs. 6,273 lakhs. General administration was estimated to cost Rs. 379 lakhs, education Rs. 1,129 lakhs and police Rs. 833 lakhs.

Production and Industry.—64% of the population are dependent on agriculture. The textile trade is dominant in production. The number of looms in 1949 in Greater Bombay was 67,104, and in the rest of the State, 66,177. The number of factories of all kinds was 6,835 in 1949, and the number of workers in all industries was 789,463, including 87,135 women, 8,923 adolescents and 1,296 children. There were in 1950, 13,831 square miles of reserved forests. On 30 June, 1950, the number of co-operative societies was 14,821, with 1,815,933 members and a working capital of Rs. 65,64,56,000.

Irrigation.—Area irrigated by major irrigation projects in 1949 was 664,427 acres. Area irrigated by major works, minor works, tanks, bandharas, wells, lift irrigation, etc., in 1949 was 1,552,433 acres.

Communications and Commerce.—In 1946–47, Bombay had 11,572 miles of metalled roads and 8,903 miles of unmetalled roads. The total mileage of roads maintained by the Public Works Department and local bodies as on 31 March, 1948, was 22,140 miles. In 1947–48, the total length of railway open in Bombay State was 2,692·216 miles (excluding Indian States).

STATISTICAL INFORMATION.—The Bureau of Economics and Statistics (Yacht Club Premises, Apollo Pier, Bombay) was set up on 9 Nov., 1946; *Director.*—Shri G. M. Sankpal, B.A. (Bom.), M.A. (Cantab.). It publishes a Quarterly Bulletin (from July, 1947) and an Annual Statistical Abstract (from 1951); other publications :—

Statistical Atlas of Bombay State. Rev. ed 1950.
Patil (P. C.), Regional Survey of Economic Resources: Kolhapur. 1950.

MADHYA PRADESH.

Government.—In 1853 the Maratha Raja of Nagpur died and the territories of the kingdom of Nagpur were declared by Lord Dalhousie to have lapsed to the paramount power. This area was at first administered as the Nagpur province by a commissioner under the Government of India, but in 1861, in the administrative readjustments which followed the Mutiny, it was united to the Saugor and Nerbudda territories and the whole area was named ' the Central Provinces ' and placed under a chief commissioner. In 1853 the inability of the Hyderabad state to maintain the Hyderabad contingent led to a treaty by which, in return for their upkeep of the contingent, the districts called ' the Hyderabad Assigned Districts,' which comprised the area now known as Berar, were assigned to the British. These districts constituted a separate administrative unit until 1902, when the Treaty of Assignment was superseded by a perpetual lease of Berar to the Government of India on an annual rent of 25 lakhs of rupees. The administration of Berar was thereupon transferred to the chief commissioner of the Central Provinces. In accordance with an agreement concluded with the Nizam on 24 Oct., 1936, which recognized and re-affirmed his sovereignty over Berar, the Central Provinces and Berar are now administered as one governor's province. The Nizam and his successors will henceforth hold the dynastic title of ' His Exalted Highness the Nizam

of Hyderabad and Berar,' and the Heir Apparent of the Nizam and his successors, the title of ' His Highness the Prince of Berar.'

In 1920 the chief commissioner was replaced by a governor, and the province was included in the scheme adumbrated in the Government of India Act, 1935, being constituted an autonomous province on 1 April, 1937.

Constitution.—Under the new Constitution of India, which came into being on 26 Jan., 1950, the former province of Central Provinces and Berar became the state of Madhya Pradesh. The state has a unicameral legislature—the Legislative Assembly consisting of 111 elected members, including 3 women. Of these, 94 belong to the Congress Party, 10 to the Moslem League Party, 1 to Hindu Mahasabha, 1 to Scheduled Caste Federation and 5 are unattached members. There are 4 main administrative divisions, in charge of commissioners, and 19 districts, each under a deputy commissioner. There are 51 municipalities, 18 district councils and 2 independent local boards in the former Central Provinces and 31 municipalities, 4 district councils and 1 independent local board in Berar. As from 1 Jan., 1948, the 14 Chhatisgarh States have been absorbed in and are administered by the state.

The seat of government is at Nagpur, but in April it is transferred to Pachmarhi for a period of 3 months.

Governor.—Shri Mangaldas Mancharam Pakwasa (assumed office, 15 Aug., 1947; salary, Rs. 60,000 per annum).

Premier.—Pandit Ravishankar Shukla.

Area, Population and Religion.—The total area and population of the Central Provinces and Berar (excluding states) are 98,574 square miles and (1941) 16,813,584 respectively. The area and population (1941) of the Central Provinces only were 80,766 square miles and 13,208,718, and of Berar 17,808 square miles and 3,604,866. The urban population is 124·46 per mille. The chief towns and their population are Nagpur, the capital, 301,957; Jubbulpore, 178,339; Amraoti, 74,309; Saugor, 63,933; Raipur, 63,465, and Akola, 62,564. The Hindus in 1941 numbered 12,931,996 (including 3,051,413 of the scheduled castes); aboriginals professing tribal religions, 2,937,364; Moslems, 783,697; Jains, 84,593; Christians, 58,569; Sikhs, 14,996, and others, 2,369.

Education.—The Nagpur and Saugor Universities were established in 1923 and 1946 respectively and are examining and affiliating bodies, the colleges at Nagpur, Wardha, Amraoti, Akola, Basim and Khamgaon being affiliated to the former and those at Jubbulpore, Raipur, Bilaspur and Saugor being affiliated to the latter. There were 6,900 collegiate students in 1945–46. There is a High School Education Board for regulating and supervising high school education. There were 138,091 and 13,811 pupils in secondary schools for males and females respectively in 1945–46. Under the head of primary education there were 4,526 recognized institutions for boys, with 347,681 pupils, and 503 similar institutions for girls, with 47,271 pupils. For technical education there is an engineering school at Nagpur managed by Government with 140 students. The agricultural college at Nagpur had 199 students in 1945–46. There is also at Amraoti the Victoria Technical Institute, managed by the Berar Victoria Memorial Society, with 78 students in 1945–46. The Laxmi Narayan Institute of Technology started in August, 1942, by the Nagpur University had 35 students on its rolls. There are also technical and industrial schools at Nagpur, Jubbulpore, Saugor, Khandwa, Sunpuri (Mandlo District), Amraoti, Darwha (Yeotmal District), Akola, Khamgaon, Buldana, Dhamtari and Raipur (Raipur District), Kohmara (Bhandara District), Tamia and Chandametta (Chhindwara District). The

University Training College established from July, 1945, had 85 students on its rolls.

Justice and Crime.—The High Court of Judicature at Nagpur having a chief justice and 7 puisne judges continues to be the highest criminal and civil court of the province. There were in 1947, 9 district and sessions judges, with 449 magistrates for trial of criminal cases, and 183 civil judges for trial of civil cases. There were 29,455 criminal cases disposed of and 49,599 civil suits were instituted.

Finance.—The revenue for 1947–48 was Rs. 1224 lakhs. Towards this total, land revenue contributed Rs. 235 lakhs; excise, Rs. 199 lakhs; stamp duties, Rs. 71 lakhs; forests, Rs. 152 lakhs, and income-tax, Rs. 178 lakhs. On the expenditure side the total was Rs. 11,43 lakhs. Direct demands on revenue were Rs. 139 lakhs; general administration, Rs. 143 lakhs; police, Rs. 179 lakhs; education, Rs. 184 lakhs; civil works, Rs. 147 lakhs, including Rs. 4 lakhs from the road development account; superannuation allowances and pensions, Rs. 62 lakhs, and forests, Rs. 77 lakhs.

Production and Industry.—The principal crops are cotton, rice, wheat and juar. During the year ended 31 March, 1944, the exports were :— Rice, 3,964,449 maunds; wheat, 61,264 maunds, and juar and bajra, 261,514 maunds. 1,572,708 maunds of rice were exported in the previous year. Cotton is grown chiefly in Berar and the west, rice in the east and wheat in the north. The area irrigated from state works in 1945–46 was 765,817 acres. The total area of the reserved forests is 19,425 sq. miles and the revenue for 1947–48 was Rs. 1,51,81,041. With the integration of the Chhattisgarh States to this province an area of 7,455 sq. miles of reserved forests and 10,464 sq. miles of unclassed forests have been added with effect from 1 Jan., 1948, making a total of 37,344 sq. miles.

Nagpur is the centre of the cotton-spinning and weaving industry. There were 1,217 factories of all kinds in the Central Provinces and Berar during the year 1945, with a daily average of 110,263 employees. There is one large factory producing cement in the Jubbulpore district. In 1943 the number of mines working was 165, namely, 40 coal mines, 73 manganese mines and 52 mines for other minerals. The coal output in 1943 was 1,657,019 tons, and the manganese output, 461,676 tons. The Central Provinces produced 89% of India's output of manganese in 1943. There is a *biri* making industry in the province, which gives employment to over 50,000 workers.

Communications.—In 1945–46 the mileage of professionally aligned roads was 5,752, metalled and 3,106 unmetalled. The mileage of forest roads during the year ending 31 March, 1946, was 9,745. The railway mileage was 2,594, of which 1,741 miles are broad gauge and 853 narrow and metre gauge.

Low (Sir E.), The Possibilities of Industrial Development in the Central Provinces and Berar. Journal of Industries and Labour, February, 1921. Calcutta, 1921.
Russell (R. V.) and *Lal* (R. B. H.), The Tribes and Castes of the Central Provinces of India. London, 1916.

MADRAS.

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.

Constitution.—The Presidency was constituted an autonomous province on 1 April, 1937. The Governor is aided by a Council of 12 ministers. The legislature consists of an Upper House (Legislative Council) and a Lower House (Legislative Assembly). The former consists of not less than 53 and not more than 55 members, of whom not less than 8 and not more than 10 are chosen by the Governor, the rest being elected. The Legislative Assembly consists of 214 elected members, including 8 women, and 2 members nominated by the Governor-General to represent Pudukottai Banganapalle, and Sandur, former Indian States now merged with the province as part of the union territory. There are 25 districts, each under a district collector, who is also the district magistrate except in the district of Madras. A scheme for the separation of the judiciary from the executive has been introduced under which there will ultimately be a separate set of officers functioning as district magistrates in all districts. Under the head of local administration there are 25 district boards, 1 agency district board (under an official president), 94 municipal councils and the corporation of Madras.

Governor.—H.E. Col. Sir Rao Shri Krishna Kumarsinhji Bhavsinhji, the Maharaja of Bhavnagar, K.C.S.I. (salary, Rs. 66,000 per annum).

Premier.—Sri P. S. Kumaraswami Raja.

Area, Population and Religion.—Area, 127,768 square miles. Population (1941), 49·8 million. The area and population figures include those of three former Indian States, since merged with the province as part of the union territory. Principal languages, Tamil, Telugu, Malayalam and Kannada. The first two account for 78% of the population. The principal towns are:—Madras (the capital) with 777,481 inhabitants, Madura with 239,144, Trichinopoly with 159,566 and Salem with 129,702. Hindus formed 80%, Moslems 14% and Christians 5% of the population in 1941.

Vital statistics for Madras Province for 1948:—

Estimated mid-year population	52,882,725
Total births registered	1,654,313
Birth rate per 1,000 of estimated mid-year population	31·28
Total deaths registered	958,069
Death rate per 1,000 of estimated mid-year population	18·12
Infantile deaths registered	211,975
Infantile death rate per 1,000 live births	128·13
Maternal deaths (deaths of mothers from child-birth) registered	12,175
Maternal death rate per 1,000 births (live and still)	7·28

Marriages, 1948–49	Europeans, Anglo-Indians	Indian Christians	Others
Under the Indian Christian Marriage Act, 1872	175	12,197	—
Under the Special Marriage Act, 1872	—	—	292

Education.—There are 3 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, was only an affiliating university in the earlier stages, but

has since undertaken teaching work in certain subjects. The Annamalai University, founded in 1929, is the first attempt in South India at organizing a unitary residential type of university. The number of colleges affiliated to or recognized by the two affiliating universities in 1948 was as follows:—Madras 39, of which 10 were maintained by the Government of Madras; Andhra 15, of which 2 were maintained by government. On 31 March, 1948, male arts students numbered 30,529 and women arts students numbered 3,602, excluding Annamalai University. Recognized public educational institutions numbered 38,356, with 4,227,062 scholars. There were 32,395 public elementary and 790 secondary schools for Indian boys and 4,180 elementary and 185 secondary schools for Indian girls. Public funds contributed 66% of the total expenditure on education in 1947–48.

Justice and Crime.—There is a High Court with a Chief Justice and 15 Judges. There were in 1948 in all 1,129 criminal courts, and 818,127 criminal cases were instituted. The police force in 1948 numbered 46,102, under an Inspector-General, while there was a force of 3,178 for Madras city. The total number of civil suits instituted in the courts, including village and panchayat courts, was 246,696 in 1948.

Finance.—The revenue of the Government of Madras was Rs. 5,071 lakhs in 1947–48, the chief contributions being Rs. 808 lakhs from land revenue (including the portion due to irrigation), Rs. 1,069 lakhs from excise, Rs. 535 from taxes on income, Rs. 336 lakhs from stamps, Rs. 183 lakhs from forests, Rs. 1,030 lakhs from sales tax and other taxes and duties, and Rs. 298 lakhs from [illegible] receipts. The expenditure in 1947–48 was Rs. 4,559 lakhs, excluding the transfer of Rs. 510 lakhs to the revenue reserve fund. General administration accounted for Rs. 560 lakhs, administration of justice for Rs. 146 lakhs, police for Rs. 465 lakhs, education for Rs. 704 lakhs, medical for Rs. 238 lakhs, civil works for Rs. 464 lakhs, pensions for Rs. 158 lakhs, irrigation for Rs. 42 lakhs, interest and appropriation for reduction or avoidance of debt for Rs. 225 lakhs, public health for 191 lakhs (including Rs. 100 lakhs transferred to the rural water supply fund), agricultural veterinary and co-operation for Rs. 191 lakhs, industries and supplies for Rs. 113 lakhs, miscellaneous departments for Rs. 239 lakhs and extraordinary charges, including net outlay on state trading, for Rs. 169 lakhs.

Production and Industry.—Agriculture engages 71% of the population. There were in 1947, 58 cotton mills with about 4,125 looms. The total number of factories working in 1948 was 3,960 with 288,722 operatives. The Madras Government in 1948–49 treated at the government quinine factory about 630,767 lb. of cinchona bark. The area irrigated in 1946–47 was 9,736,974 acres: productive irrigation works showed a return of 6·94% on the capital outlay. The output of timber by the forest department was 65,820 tons in 1946–47. The total generating plant of all electricity supply undertakings in the Presidency amounted to 199,294 k.v.a. by the end of 1949, of which capacity 99·1% is under government ownership. The total electric energy generated by all public utilities in the presidency in 1948–49 was about 576·13 million units.

Communications and Commerce.—In 1946–47, Madras Presidency had 26,739 miles of metalled roads and 13,894 miles of unmetalled roads, as well as 1,403 miles of navigable canals. There were 4,961 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 1948–49 at Rs. 83·87 crores and the exports at Rs. 78·50 crores. Trade to the United Kingdom represented 28·27% of the total trade of the Presidency in 1948–49. In 1948–49 the Madras Port accounted for 51% of the total trade; its imports and exports amounted to Rs. 77·70 crores and 47·94 crores respectively. Cochin is the chief of the other ports. It has been declared a major port and its administration taken over by the Government of India from 1 August, 1936. The administration of the Port of Madras has also been taken over by the Government of India with effect from 1 April, 1937.

Laccadive Islands.—These islands are attached to Madras Province and consist of a group of 14 islands (9 inhabited), about 200 miles off the west of the Malabar coast of Madras. The northern portion is called the Amindivis, and is under the administrative control of the District Collector of South Kánara. The southern islands, called the Laccadive (including Minicoy Islands), are under the administrative control of the District Collector of Malabar. Population (1941) 18,297, nearly all Muslims. 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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ORISSA.

Government.—Orissa, ceded to the Mahrattas by Alivardi Khan in 1751, was conquered by the British in 1803. In 1804, a board of 2 commissioners was appointed to administer the province, but in the following year it was designated the district of Cuttack and was placed in charge of a collector, judge and magistrate. In 1823 it was split up into 3 regulation districts of Cuttack, Balasore and Puri, and the non-regulation tributary states which were administered by their own chiefs under the ægis of the British Government. Angul, one of these tributary states, was annexed in 1847, and with the Khondmals, ceded in 1835 by the tributary chief of the Baudh state, constituted a separate non-regulation district. Sambalpur was transferred from the Central Provinces to Orissa in 1905. These districts formed an outlying tract of the Bengal Presidency till 1912, when they were transferred to Bihar, constituting one of its divisions under a commissioner. Natural Orissa, considered as a [illegible] cultural whole, had long been divided between Bihar, the [illegible] and Madras. It was constituted a separate province on 1 April, 1936, some portions of the Central Provinces and Madras being transferred to the old Orissa division.

Consequent on the lapse of Paramountcy the Eastern States Residency ceased to function on 19 Aug., 1947. In pursuance of an agreement entered into with the Dominion Government on 19 Dec., 1947, the rulers of 25 Orissa states surrendered all jurisdiction and authority to the Government of India on 1 Jan., 1948, on which date the Provincial Government took over the administration of these areas on behalf of the Government of India. The administration of 2 states, viz., Saraikella and Kharswan, was transferred to the Government of Bihar in May, 1948. By an agreement with the Dominion Government, Mayurbhanj State was finally merged with the province on 1 Jan., 1949. By the States Merger (Governors' Provinces) Order, 1949, the states were completely merged with the Province of Orissa on 19 Aug., 1949.

The rulers have been granted an annual privy purse on a graduated scale

based on the revenues of the respective states for 1945–46. The continuance of their privileges, honours and dignities has been guaranteed by the Dominion Government.

The province consists of 13 districts, Cuttack, Balasore, Puri, Sambalpur, Ganjam, Khondmals, Koraput, Mayurbhanj, Dhenkanal, Sundergarh, Keonjhar, Bolangir-patna and Kalahandi.

Constitution.—Orissa has the status of an autonomous province, administered by the Governor with a council of ministers and a uni-cameral legislature consisting of 91 members, designated as Orissa Legislative Assembly.

Governor.—Asaf Ali (salary, Rs. 66,000 per annum).
Premier.—Sri Harikrishna Mahtab.

Area, Population and Religion.—The area of the province (after the final merger of states) according to the census figures of 1941 is 59,839 square miles, with a total population of 13,169,988. The figures of the classification of the population by community are:—Hindus (excluding scheduled castes), 8,199,328; scheduled castes; 1,857,016 Moslems, 161,228; Christians (including Anglo-Indians and Europeans), 37,469; Buddhists, 1,889; Sikhs, 461; Jains, 765; Parsees, 24; Jews, 5, and tribes, 3,509,458. Cuttack is the capital (population, 74,291 in 1941); a new capital at Bhubaneswar, 16 miles from Cuttack, is under construction.

Education.—The province has a university of its own. The schools and colleges, which were hitherto affiliated to the Patna and the Andhra Universities, are now affiliated to the Utkal University, which came into being on 27 Nov., 1943. There are 14 arts colleges (10 teaching up to degree standard and 4 up to intermediate standard), 1 medical college, 1 law college, 1 training college and 3 Oriental colleges in the province including the integrated states. Of these, 9 arts colleges, the medical and training colleges and 2 Oriental colleges are managed by Government. The remaining colleges are privately managed. The number of students in the colleges on 31 March, 1949, was 5,216 (including 301 women). The total number of recognized schools in the province, 31 March, 1949, was 10,357 (which included 552 special schools). The schools for general education included 139 high schools (including 7 for girls), 448 middle schools (including 35 for girls) and 9,218 primary schools (including 244 for girls). The special schools included 1 engineering school, 30 training schools, 30 technical and industrial schools, 3 commercial schools, 1 reformatory school, 1 deaf-and-dumb school, 328 schools for adults, and 158 other schools. The total number of pupils in all the schools for general education on 31 March, 1949, was 493,280 (including 101,461 girls), and in special schools 14,911 (including 970 girls). Besides, there were 1,452 unrecognized schools (including 4 for females) with a total strength of 35,803 scholars (including 2,364 females).

Justice and Crime.—The province of Orissa was under the jurisdiction of the high court of Patna till July, 1948, when the high court of Orissa was inaugurated. The number of civil suits instituted during 1946 was 12,309, but added to the number pending from the previous year (6,903) and to the number revived or otherwise received during the year (255), gives a total of 19,467 suits before the courts. The number of criminal cases brought to trial during 1946 was 25,460.

Finance.—The figures in this paragraph relate to the revised budget for 1948–49. The total gross revenue is estimated to be 7,90,35 lakhs of

rupees, including a subvention of 1,20,00 lakhs and post-war grant of 1,20,00 lakhs from the Government of India. The estimates under the principal heads of revenue are:—Excise, 1,35,00 lakhs; land revenue, 55·22 lakhs; forest, 23·35 lakhs; stamps, 33·69 lakhs. The principal heads of expenditure are:—General administration, 70·79 lakhs; education, 96,53 lakhs; police, 89·98 lakhs; civil works, 1,89,01 lakhs; medical, 30·65 lakhs; agriculture, 43·56 lakhs. Total expenditure is estimated at 9,12,99 lakhs.

Production and Industry.—The cultivation of rice is the principal occupation of nearly 80% of the population. A small quantity of jute is produced, and cereals and sugar-cane are grown for local consumption. Turmeric is extensively cultivated in the uplands of the district of Ganjam, and practically the whole of it is exported. In the coastal areas fish abound and there is a large fish export trade to Calcutta, particularly from the Chilka lake. There are a number of rice mills, a few oil and flour mills, a soap factory and 3 sugar mills. There are cottage and small-scale industries in the province, *e.g.* handloom weaving and the manufacture of baskets, wooden articles, hats and nets; silver filigree works of Orissa are specially well known. On 30 June, 1949, the number of co-operative societies was 4,330 with a membership of 233,596 and a working capital of Rs. 3,16,82,000.

Communications.—The total mileage of the roads in the province maintained by the public works department is 3,384, metalled 2,200 and unmetalled 1,183 miles respectively. The open mileage of railway in the province is 818·24 miles, broad gauge (5 ft. 5 ins.) 714·25 miles, and narrow gauge (2 ft. 6 ins.) 104 miles.

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PUNJAB (INDIA).

Government P[illegible] denotes the land of the 5 rivers, viz., Jhelum, Che[illegible] R[illegible], R[illegible]; 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 lieut.-governor. The North-West Frontier area was separated in 1901, and the Delhi province in 1911.

Constitution.—The Punjab was constituted an autonomous province on 1 April, 1937. The Governor had a council of ministers to aid and advise him in the exercise of his functions.

Under the terms of the Indian Independence Act, 1947, the province was partitioned and districts of the Lahore, Rawalpindi and Multan divisions became a new Province of West Punjab in the Dominion of Pakistan. There are 124 municipalities. The capital of Punjab (India) is Simla.

Governor.—H.E. Sir Chandulal Madhavlal Trivedi, K.C.S.I., C.E.I., O.B.E. (assumed office, 15 Aug., 1947; salary Rs. 66,000 per annum).

Premier.—Dr. Gopichand Bhargava.

Area, Population and Religion.—The area of the Punjab State is 43,160 square miles with an estimated population of 12,386,915 in 1948. Of this population, 53·8% are Hindus, 29·9% Sikhs, 13·4% Scheduled Castes, 1·6% Muslims and 1·3% others.

Education.—After the partition, the Punjab (India) University was established on 1 Oct., 1947, as an examining, teaching and affiliating body. The following 11 teaching departments have been established under the direct control of the University:—Physics Department, Govt. College, Hoshiarpur; Chemistry Department, Govt. College, Hoshiarpur; Zoology Department, Govt. College, Hoshiarpur; Geography Department, Govt. College, Ludhiana; English Department, Govt. College, Hoshiarpur; Sanskrit and Hindi Department, D.A.V. College, Jullundur City; Punjabi Department, Khalsa College, Amritsar; Botany Department, Khalsa College, Amritsar; Pharmaceutics Department, Medical College, Amritsar; Chemistry (Technical) Department, Delhi Polytechnic, Delhi; Journalism Department, Punjab University Camp College, New Delhi.

In addition to these [illegible] ments, the University administers the Law College at Simla, [illegible] College at Dalhousie and Punjab University Camp College, New Delhi.

In 1949–50 there were 18,336 male students in arts colleges, 142,042 in secondary schools and 349,085 in primary schools. The total expenditure on education in 1949–50 was Rs. 400 lakhs, of which sum Rs. 193 lakhs were provided by government, Rs. 100 lakhs by fees and the balance from private sources.

Justice and Crime.—The Punjab High Court, which was created upon the partition of the Punjab in 1947, exercises jurisdiction over the states of Punjab and Delhi. It is located in Simla and consists of a chief justice and 6 puisne judges. There are 10 district and sessions judges, including 1 for Delhi. In 1949 the number of criminal cases brought to trial in the Punjab was 143,898, and the number of civil suits instituted was 22,535. The police force consists of 21,273 officers and men under the overall command of an inspector-general.

Finance.—The revenue in 1950–51 was Rs. 1,618 lakhs, to which receipts from irrigation works contributed Rs. 278 lakhs; land revenue, Rs. 172 lakhs; excise, Rs. 220 lakhs; and other taxes and duties, Rs. 194 lakhs. Expenditure, Rs 1,614 lakhs; chief items:—Education, Rs. 179 lakhs; police, Rs. 249 lakhs: general administration, Rs. 162 lakhs. The net profit earned by the irrigation department of the undivided Punjab has been (in lakhs):—

1940–41 . . .	Rs. 372	1943–44 . . .	Rs. 473
1941–42 . . .	Rs. 383	1944–45 . . .	Rs. 446
1942–43 . . .	Rs. 435	1945–46 . . .	Rs. 407

Industry.—The industrial economy of the Punjab is making a steady recovery after the collapse which it suffered consequent upon the partition. Production in the existing concerns is more or less at the normal level and progress is also being made in the establishment of new factories in the new industrial areas which are being set up at Faridabad, Bahadurgarh, Sonepat, Panipat, Rohtak, Jagadhari, Khanna and Ludhiana. The number of registered factories in the province rose from 600 in 1947 to 739 in 1949, while the total number of workers during the same period rose from 37,486 to 39,333. Over 50% of the registered factories and 60% of their workers are concentrated in the border districts of Amritsar, Gurdaspur and Ferozepore.

There is relatively a small number of really large-scale factories in the state but the New Egerton Woollen Mills, Dhariwal, the Shri Gopal Paper Mills, Abdullapur, and the Saraswati Sugar Mills, Jagadhari, can easily rank among the country's important units in these industries. The Batala Engineering Company which is one of the most well-equipped concerns in India for the manufacture of machine tools, agricultural implements and certain precision instruments, is closed owing to complications resulting from the partition. The other industrial concerns of note in the state are cotton, woollen and silk textile mills, embroidery mills, absorbent cotton and antiseptic dressing factories, glass and carpet factories and chemical factories at Amritsar, metal foundries at Batala and Jullundur, a starch factory at Ludhiana, factories manufacturing nuts and bolts at Jullundur and Ludhiana, steel re-rolling mills at Amritsar, Khanna, Ludhiana and Karnal, tanneries and engineering workshops at Jullundur, fruit preserving factories at Pathankot and factories for the manufacture of scientific apparatus at Ambala and Amritsar.

Ludhiana, which is the centre of the hosiery industry in the Punjab, occupies the premier position in this industry in the whole of India. The sports-goods industry, which had won world fame at Sialkot (now in Pakistan), is making good progress at Jullundur.

The small-scale cottage industries in the province are quite numerous and varied. Handloom weaving ranks foremost. The most notable among the other cottage industries are the manufacture of blankets and rugs at Panipat, utensil making at Rewari and Jagadhari, hosiery and cycle parts industries at Ludhiana and tanning and wood working in Jullundur and Hoshiarpur. The sericulture industry is gradually expanding in the sub-mountainous districts. The artistic [illegible] Punjab, *e.g.*, the ivory work of Amritsar and lacquer work of Hoshiarpur are marked by the distinctive genius of the province in craftsmanship and skill. Gold and silver workers are found all over the state. On 31 July, 1949, the number of co-operative societies was 12,978 with an approximate membership of 671,165 and a working capital of Rs. 10,63,87,000.

Production.—On 31 March, 1950, there were 2,944,093 acres of forests under the Punjab Forest Department. The total receipts of the department in 1949–50 amounted to Rs. 41½ lakhs and expenditure to Rs. 39 lakhs. Soil conservation is being undertaken in the Hoshiarpur and Ambala forest divisions.

As a result of partition all shisham and mulberry plantations are now situated in the Punjab (Pakistan) and efforts are now being made to raise new plantations of these species in the Punjab (India). The majority of the population depends on agriculture. Agricultural [illegible] is mainly due to irrigation. The canal-irrigated area rose from [illegible] acres in 1892–93 to 4·77 million acres in 1948–49, out of which 3·39 million acres are in Punjab territory and 1·38 million acres in the East Punjab States.

Communications.—The Punjab possesses an extensive system of railway communications, and is served mostly by the Eastern Punjab Railway and partly by the Bikaner State Railway, the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway (metre gauge) and the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, lengths of the lines in the state being 1,005, 124, 360 and 43 miles respectively, and the total length 1,532 miles. The total length of metalled and unmetalled roads in the Punjab in 1949 was 2,333 and 2,761 miles respectively, out of which 2,054 and 847 miles respectively are maintained by the

Punjab Public Works Department and the remainder by the district boards. The Punjab (India) has also 153 miles of navigable canals.

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UTTAR PRADESH.

Government.—Under the Constitution of the Sovereign Republic of India, which came into being on 26 Jan., 1950, the name of the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh was changed into Uttar Pradesh State. The territory comprising this state 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 Lieutenant-Governor. The two provinces of Agra and Oudh were placed, in 1877, under one administrator, styled Lieutenant-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 Lieutenant-Governor, and the Lieutenant-Governorship was altered to a Governorship in 1921.

Constitution.—Uttar Pradesh has, since 1 April, 1937, an autonomous system of government. The Legislative Council consists of not less than 58 and not more than 60 members, of whom not less than 6 and not more than 8 are chosen by the Governor, the rest being elected.

Under the Constitution of the Sovereign Republic of India, the Uttar Pradesh Legislative Council will consist of 72 members, of whom 24 shall be elected by the members of the Legislative Assembly from amongst persons who are not members of the Assembly; 24 shall be elected by electorates consisting of members of municipalities, district boards and such other local authorities in the state as the parliament by law specify; 6 shall be elected by persons who are graduates of at least 3 years' standing; 6 shall be elected by teachers of at least 3 years' standing of not lower in standard than that of a secondary school, and 12 shall be nominated by the Governor. This provision will come into force after the first elections under the Constitution have been held. Till then the existing Council continues to function.

The Legislative Assembly consists of 232 members, including the 6 seats exclusively set apart for women.

Under the new Constitution of the Republic of India, the House of People in Uttar Pradesh will consist of 430 members chosen by direct election.

There is a Council of Ministers headed by the Hon. Pandit Govind Ballabh Pant, Chief Minister. There are 10 administrative Divisions under 5 Commissioners who have two Divisions each under them. There are 51 districts, the average size of which is 2,213 square miles and the

average population just over a million. The number of municipalities is 110 and that of district boards 49.

Governor.—Shri Hormasji Peroshaw Mody (salary, Rs. 66,000 per annum.)

Chief Minister.—The Hon. Pandit Govind Ballabh Pant.

Area, Population and Religion.—The area of the state as now constituted after the merger of Rampur, Banaras and Tehri-Garhwal states is 112,523 square miles. Population (1941), 56,346,456. The population is rural to the extent of 87·6%. Kanpur (487,324 in 1941) is now the largest city; the second largest is Lucknow (387,177), the capital of the state. Other big cities in order of population are Agra (284,149), Banaras (263,100), Allahabad (260,63[illegible]), Meerut (169,290), Moradabad (142,414), Aligarh [illegible] (110,163), Saharanpur (108,263) and Jhansi (103,254).

Hindus form 83·15% of the population and the Muslims 15·42%.

Education.—The University of Allahabad, first constituted as an affiliating university in 1887, was reorganized in 1921 as a unitary teaching and residential university. 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 Banaras Hindu University was constituted in 1916; Lucknow University in 1920; the Aligarh Muslim University in 1920, and the Roorkee University in Oct., 1948, all being unitary teaching and residential universities. The first 5 universities had 24,182 students in 1948–9, including students of intermediate classes in the Banaras Hindu and Aligarh Muslim Universities. Government maintains medical colleges at Lucknow and Agra and an Ayurvedic college attached to the Lucknow University, an agricultural college, a technological institute, a sugar institute and a textile institute at Kanpur; besides 3 government training colleges for men teachers at Lucknow, Agra and Banaras and 3 government training colleges for women teachers at Lucknow, Allahabad and Bareilly, a college of physical education at Allahabad, a government pedagogical institute, a training college for constructive subjects, a bureau of psychology and a college of home science for girls at Allahabad. There is also a government veterinary college known as U.P. College of Science and Animal Husbandry at Mathura, and training colleges for women at Allahabad and Lucknow, *i.e.* 3 at Allahabad, 2 at Lucknow and one at Agra. Government also maintain agricultural schools at Bulandshahr, Gorakhpur and Ghazipur, Chirgaon (district Jhansi) and Hawalbagh (district Almora). Educational institutions of all kinds numbered 26,275 in 1946–47 and 32,893 in 1948–49, including 25 mobile training squads. For secondary education there were 2,967 institutions, with 594,594 scholars, and for primary education 26,337 schools, with 1,985,016 scholars. On 31 March, 1949, technical and industrial schools of all kinds numbered 104 and had 2,902 students on their rolls. There were 2,833 institutions for Indian girls, with 2,464,953 scholars, and compulsory primary education for boys in 86 municipalities, and in 357 rural areas of 25 districts (1,224 villages), government meeting two-thirds of the extra cost involved. The percentage of scholars to the population is 8·31 for males and 1·36 for females. Government contributed 45·08% of the total cost of education in 1948–49.

Technical Education.—There is a technical research institute known as Harcourt Butler Technological Institute, and government textile

institute at Kanpur; a school of arts and crafts at Lucknow; 3 government technical institutes at Lucknow, Gorakhpur and Jhansi; 2 Polytechnic institutes at Srinagra (Garhwal) and Almora; 2 carpentry and wood-working schools at Bareilly and Allahabad. In addition there are 3 small carpentry schools ar Faizabad, Nainital and Dehra Dun. In textiles there is a Central Weaving Institute at Banaras and 5 smaller weaving schools at Mau (Azamgarh), Khairabad (Sitapur), Roorkee, Muzaffarnagar and Bulandshahr. There are 2 leather-working schools at Kanpur and Meerut, and one tanning school at Fatehpur. In metals, besides one [illegible] school at Aligarh, there is a brassware school known as [illegible] Khatri Industrial Institute at Banaras. There is also a government-aided technical college and leather-working school at Dayalbagh, Agra, and 2 government occupational institutions at Lucknow and Allahabad respectively.

There are 124 tuitional classes in rural areas for teaching different cottage arts. Besides these institutions, there are 51 government-aided industrial and technical schools run by local boards or registered associations.

Justice and Crime.—There is one high court in the province with a chief justice, and 14 permanent judges and 5 additional judges at Allahabad; including a bench at Lucknow consisting of 5 judges. There are 28 sessions divisions in the state. The total number of persons under trial in the state was 610,808 in the year 1948. The police force, consisting of 61,000 officers and men and 49,003 village chaukidars together with 63 daffadars, is administered by an inspector-general with 7 deputy inspectors-general, including 2 temporary officers, and 2 deputy inspectors-general now known as D.I.G. headquarters and railways, and D.I.G., C.I.D. and one assistant to I.G., 98 (permanent and temporary) district superintendents, 38 assistant superintendents and 204 (permanent and temporary) deputy superintendents. There is a police training college at Moradabad under a superintendent of police as principal. There is a C.I.D. and government railway department under the charge of a deputy inspector-general of police and assistant inspector-general of police respectively. The deputy inspector-general C.I.D. is assisted by 6 superintendents of police and 28 deputy superintendents of police, assisted by 3 superintendents and 6 deputy superintendents. There is a Provincial Armed Constabulary which has been re-organized and expanded to constitute 13 battalions. It is under the command of an assistant inspector-general, 11 commandants of the rank of the superintendents of police and 24 assistant commandants of the rank of deputy superintendents of police, and 12 adjutants of the rank of deputy superintendents of police. The Anti-Corruption Department forms part of the Criminal Investigation Department and is under the charge of 6 superintendents of police and 22 deputy superintendents of police.

Finance.—The revenue of the Uttar Pradesh in 1947–48 was 387·6 lakhs of rupees. To this total the main contributions were:—691 lakhs from land revenue, 218 lakhs from stamps, 706 lakhs from state excise, 183 lakhs from forests, 175 lakhs from irrigation and 565 lakhs from the Government of India on account of the state share in the income tax receipts and 253 lakhs from other taxes and duties. On the expenditure side the total for 1947–48 was 387·4 lakhs; money spent on education amounted to 409 lakhs; on police, 641 lakhs, and on general administration, 271 lakhs. The government spent Rs. 175 lakhs for construction of new irrigation and hydro-electric works and 205 lakhs on electricity schemes.

Production and Industry.—Agriculture absorbs 76% of the population; 36·92 million acres were under cultivation in 1948–49, 4·88 million acres were irrigated from wells and 6·13 million acres from canals and other sources. The productive canals and tube wells gave a net revenue of 8·63% on the total capital outlay. In 1945 there were 1,047 registered factories in the state. On 31 March, 1947, there were 121 trade unions, with a membership of 139.115.

The Ganga Canal hydro-electric grid had, in 1948, an effective capacity of 36,900 kw. The total mileage of transmission lines was 4,756. The number of transformers was 2,539.

The total area irrigated in Uttar Pradesh, in 1948, was 5,971,639 acres. The total mileage of irrigation channels was 26,082 miles. The number of tube-wells was 2,009.

Communications.—There were, up to 31 Dec., 1948, 7,535 miles of metalled roads, 6,512 miles of unmetalled roads and 418 miles of cement concrete roads and tracks maintained by the Public Works Department of the Uttar Pradesh State.

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WEST BENGAL.

I. The former Province of Bengal.

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, who were given powers of superintendence and control over the Presidencies of Fort St. George (Madras) and Bombay. In 1834 the Bengal Presidency was divided into two, 'Agra' and 'Fort William in Bengal,' and the title of Governor was changed to that of Governor of the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal and Governor-General of India. In 1854 the Governor-General was relieved of his responsibilities as Governor of Bengal, a Lieut.-Governor of Bengal being appointed. 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 Lieut.-Governorship with an Executive Council consisting of 3 members. A new Presidency of Bengal, reuniting all the Bengali-speaking districts, was established in 1912 under a Governor in Council (3 members). From 1921 till 1 April, 1937, in accordance with the Government of India Act of 1919, the administration consisted of the Governor with 4 executive councillors (two being Indians) for the 'reserved' subjects and of the Governor with 3 Indian ministers for the 'transferred' subjects. On that date it was constituted an autonomous province, with a legislature of 2 chambers: viz. the Legislative Council and the Legislative Assembly. The Legislative Council consisted of not less than 63 and not more than 65 members, 30 elected by constituencies, 27 elected by members of the Legislative Assembly, and not less

than 6 nor more than 8 chosen by the Governor. The Legislative Assembly consisted of 250 elected members.

II. The present State of West Bengal.

Under the terms of the Indian Independence Act, 1947, the Province of Bengal ceased to exist. The Moslem majority districts of East Bengal, consisting of the Chittagong and Dacca Divisions and portions of the Presidency and Rajshahi Divisions, became part of the Dominion of Pakistan, under the name of East Bengal (*see* p. 204).

Constitution.—Pending the framing of the new constitution of India, the legislature of the new Indian province of West Bengal was made unicameral by an order of the Governor General issued under the provisions of the Indian Independence Act, 1947. The West Bengal Legislative Assembly now consists of 90 members from 72 constituencies plus 2 nominated members from Cooch Behar. The Cabinet in 1950 consisted of the Chief Minister and 12 other ministers.

For administrative purposes there are 2 divisions, under which there are 13 districts, exclusive of Calcutta. For the purposes of local self-government there are 13 district boards, 3 local boards, and about 1,865 smaller units called union boards. The Darjeeling and (temporarily) Birbhum district boards have official, the other district boards have non-official chairmen. There are 78 municipalities, 4 of which are under supersession. The Calcutta Corporation was reconstituted by an act of 1923 with a mayor, chief executive officer and other officials: from March, 1948, the Corporation has been superseded and placed in charge of an administrative officer appointed by the provincial government.

Governor.—Dr. Kailas Nath Katju (assumed office 21 June, 1948; salary, Rs. 66,000 per annum).

Premier.—Dr. B. C. Roy.

Area, Population and Religion.—Bengal, as reconstituted in 1912, covered 82,876 square miles, of which 77,442 square miles were British territory. The population (1941) was 60·3 million in British territory and 1,153,852 in the two Indian states of Cooch Behar and Tripura. Calcutta (the capital) with its suburbs account for 2,108,891; greater Calcutta in 1949 was estimated to have a population of 5,007,772. The urban population of the remainder of the province was, in 1941, only 6·3% of the whole. Howrah had a population of 379,292. Moslems constituted 54% and Hindus 42% of the total population. Of the 167,026 Christians, 111,426 were Indian Christians and 31,620 Anglo-Indians. Bengali is the mother tongue of 92% of the total population, though altogether 90 different languages are found spoken in Bengal.

In 1947, a commission under the chairmanship of Sir Cyril Radcliffe determined the boundary between the East and West Bengal. As constituted under the award of this commission, West Bengal has an area of 28,215 square miles. The population is estimated to be 21,196,453, of whom 25·01% are Moslems, the rest being non-Moslem, including Anglo-Indian, Indian Christian, etc.

Education.—Recognized educational institutions in West Bengal in 1950 numbered 20,079 and unrecognized 413. The number of pupils in all classes of institutions was 1,946,525. The Calcutta University is both an affiliating and a teaching university, dating from 1857. Art colleges for males numbered 84 with 54,605 students (1950); of these 9 were maintained

by Government. There were 2,438 secondary schools and 61 institutions for the training of teachers. There were 2,385 students in 2 engineering colleges. There were 1,453 institutions of all kinds for girls. For children of Europeans and Anglo-Indians there were 55 institutions.

Justice and Crime.—The High Court, Calcutta, from 15 Aug., 1947, consisted of a chief justice and 14 judges. For criminal and civil justice there were from that date 14 district and sessions judges (including additional judges). For criminal justice there were 203 stipendiary and 128 honorary magistrates and for civil justice 32 subordinate judges and 83 munsifs (civil judges of the first instance), 1 provincial small cause court judge exercising also the powers of a subordinate judge, and 6 judges in the court of small causes at Calcutta. There were 272,589 criminal cases brought to trial in 1948, and outside Calcutta 213,822 civil suits were instituted. The strength of the West Bengal police was 24,657 under an Inspector-General. The Calcutta police is a separate force under a commissioner of police who is directly under Government.

Finance.—The revenue collected in 1949–50. was 3,401$\frac{2}{5}$ lakhs of rupees, including a grant of 116$\frac{1}{4}$ lakhs from the central government for post-war development schemes. Taxes and duties furnished the largest contribution, nearly 854 lakhs; next comes excise, 614$\frac{1}{5}$ lakhs; taxes on income (share of income tax and taxes on agricultural income), 612$\frac{3}{5}$ lakhs; stamps, 266$\frac{1}{4}$ lakhs; land revenue, 177$\frac{4}{5}$ lakhs; customs, 82$\frac{2}{5}$ lakhs; West Bengal forests, 60$\frac{2}{3}$ lakhs; receipts under motor vehicles acts, 46$\frac{1}{6}$ lakhs, and the registration fees, 37 lakhs. On the expenditure side the total was 3,138 lakhs. Police cost 447$\frac{1}{4}$ lakhs; extraordinary charges, 328$\frac{1}{4}$ lakhs; education, 268$\frac{3}{4}$ lakhs; general administration, 205$\frac{4}{5}$ lakhs; civil works, 269$\frac{1}{4}$ lakhs; medical, 271$\frac{1}{4}$ lakhs; agriculture, 205$\frac{1}{8}$ lakhs; justice, 90$\frac{4}{5}$ lakhs; jails, 92$\frac{1}{9}$ lakhs; irrigation, 42$\frac{3}{4}$ lakhs; industries, 77$\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs; famine relief, 29 lakhs; public health, 66$\frac{1}{4}$ lakhs; forests gave a surplus of income over expenditure of 7$\frac{1}{7}$ lakhs.

Production and Industry.—At the close of 1949 there were 2,415 registered factories of all kinds. There were 94 jute mills with a daily average of 288,766 operatives. Cotton mills numbered 31 with 28,125 operatives. The coal-mining industry in Bengal had, in 1948, 239 mines, employing 88,612 operatives, with an output of 8,129,541 tons.

On 30 June, 1949, co-operative societies numbered 14,310, with a membership of 746,303 and a working capital of Rs. 17,75,31,000.

Commerce and Communications.—The foreign trade of Bengal in 1947–48 amounted to 115·74 crores of rupees of imports and 237·96 crores of exports (excluding treasure, re-exports and Government stores). Of the exports, jute manufactures and raw jute accounted for 64·30%. The United Kingdom sent 36·52% of the imports and received 24·51% of the exports of private merchandise.

In March, 1949, the length of metalled roads was 3,750 miles, and of unmetalled roads 11,100 miles, exclusive of municipal and village roads. West Bengal possesses 484 miles of navigable canals. The length of railways within the province is 1,728 miles.

Calcutta Port Trust. A Brief History of Fifty Years' Work, 1870–1920. Calcutta, 1920.
Chatterjee (S. P.), Bengal in Maps. Bombay, 1950.
Cotton (Sir E.), Calcutta, Old and New. Calcutta.
Niyogi (J. P.), The Co-operative Movement in Bengal. London, 1940.
O'Malley (L. S. S.), Bengal, Bihar and Orissa, Sikkim. Cambridge, 1917.—History of Bengal, Bihar and Orissa under British Rule. Calcutta, 1925.

B. States Administered by a Rajpramukh.

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 Mogul Empire in 1687. In 1713 the emperor appointed Mir Kamruddin Ali Khan, otherwise known as Chin Killij Khan, of Turkoman descent, as subadar or viceroy of the Deccan with the title of Nizam-ul-Mulk (administrator of the state). Nizam-ul-Mulk founded the present dynasty of the Nizam in 1724, and Hyderabad, founded in 1589 by a descendant of the Kutb Shahis of Golconda, who gave way to the Moguls, became the capital.

After the entry of Indian troops into Hyderabad territory in Sept., 1948, a military government, under Major-General Chaudhuri, was set up as a temporary measure. The military administration terminated on 1 Dec., 1949, following the accession of the state to the Indian Union.

The area is 82,698 square miles, and the population, 16,338,534 (1941). There is a legislative council of 22 members, 8 being elected. Besides the Hyderabad municipality, there are 17 district and 108 sub-district boards. The jurisdiction over Secunderabad was handed over to the Nizam's Government on 1 Dec., 1945.

There are 1 chief justice and 12 puisne judges. In 1941 there were 296 officers administering criminal and civil justice, including 4 sessions judges and 4 honorary [illegible]. In 1941, 79,626 criminal cases were instituted and 56,225 c[illegible]. The district and city police numbered 15,466.

The number of public educational institutions in 1942 was 5,796, with 422,962 pupils. There were 7 arts colleges, including 1 for women, and 3 professional colleges. The Osmania University, in which teaching is in Urdu, was founded in 1918. The total expenditure on public instruction for 1944–45 amounted to Rs. 145·87 lakhs.

The estimated revenue for 1945–46 was Rs. 1,582·43 lakhs, and the estimated expenditure Rs. 1,720·40 laks. 171·30 lakhs of the estimated expenditure was to be met from the various reserves under Government, leaving a net surplus of 33·33 lakhs.

The number of co-operative credit societies was 19,045 in 1947–48, with a membership of 1,507,536. The number of factories working in 1944 was 659, employing 51,741 workers.

A state bank was established in 1942, with an authorized capital of Rs. 1,500,000. The state has its own currency.

The ruler is General H.E.H. Sir Mir Osman Ali Khan, G.C.S.I., G.B.E., Nizam of Hyderabad and Berar; born 1886; succeeded 1911; salute of 21 guns. Heir-apparent is Prince Azam Jah Bahadur, Prince of Berar.

Prime Minister.—M. K. Vellodi.

Furer-Haimendorf (C. v.), The Aboriginal Tribes of Hyderabad. 3 vols. London, 1943–48.

Qureshi (A. I.), The Economic Development of Hyderabad. Bombay, 1949.

Jammu and Kashmir.—The state of Jammu and Kashmir, which had earlier been under Hindu rulers and Moslem sultans, became part of the Mogul Empire under Akbar from 1586. After a period of Afghan rule from 1756, is was annexed to the Sikh Kingdom of the Punjab in 1819. In 1820 Ranjit Singh made over the territory of Jammu to Gulab Singh. After the decisive battle of Sobraon in 1842 Kashmir also was made over to Gulab Singh under the Treaty of Amritsar. British supremacy was recognized. The bulk of the population, except in Jammu, are Moslems. The

ruling family is Hindu. The area is 84,471 square miles; the population according to the 1941 census is 4,021,616. 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, and (3) the submontane and semi-mountainous tract which includes Jammu, the winter capital of the state.

The present Maharaja is Lieut.-Gen. H.H. Maharaja Sir Hari Singh, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., G.C.V.O., A.D.C., LL.D., born 1895, succeeded 1925, salute of 21 guns; heir apparent, Lieut. Yuvaraj Karansinghji Bahadur, born 1931.

The Maharaja acceded to the Dominion of India on 27 Oct., 1947; and, in view of large-scale attacks by tribesmen from outside the state, the Indian Army took over its defence. The dispute between India and Pakistan about the state was brought before the United Nations in 1948. In May, 1950, Sir Owen Dixon was appointed U.N. Mediator in Kashmir and his Report has been submitted to the Security Council of the United Nations Organization.

The government is now carried on by a Ministry representing the majority party in the state. The Prime Minister is Sheikh Mohammad Abdullah, leader of the National Conference.

In April, 1945, there were 2,078 educational institutions, including 4 arts colleges, an oriental college and 1,492 primary schools, with over 100,000 pupils. Primary education for boys is compulsory in the cities and important towns. The state has now a University of its own established in 1949. A Kashmiri script has been evolved for the first time in history; text-books in Kashmiri for children have been introduced in elementary schools.

The government have enacted land reform measures under which land in excess of 22½ acres held by a single person is to be transferred to the actual tiller. Measures have been adopted to procure paddy on a monopoly basis to eliminate profiteering, hoarding and black-marketing by private agencies. Under the Grow More Food Campaign, 23,196 acres of cultivatable waste lands were allotted to landless peasants during the year 1948–49 and 6,194 acres in 1949–50.

Besides agriculture, the chief industry is sericulture, which dates back to the 15th century. Forests cover about one-eighth of the area of the state forming an important source of revenue, besides providing employment to a large section of the population.

The Drug Research Laboratory in Jammu, the winter capital of the state, is the premier pharmaceutical laboratory in India.

The government has started a network of emporia to provide an outlet for the trade of the state. Business done by the emporia during 1949 was over Rs. 20 lakhs.

The trade in 1944–45 was:—Imports, Rs. 636·09 lakhs; exports, Rs. 153·94 lakhs. The revenue of the state in 1949–50 was Rs. 439·90 lakhs.

Kashmir is linked with the railway system of India by the newly-constructed motorable Jammu–Pathankot road. The Banihal cart road, which is 200 miles long, connects Srinagar, the summer capital, with Jammu, the winter capital. The state owns a transport fleet of over 500 trucks for the movement of goods to and from the state, and 2 standard workshops have been set up in Srinagar and Jammu to maintain this fleet. Under a plan of opening up the country, new roads have been laid out connecting far-flung areas with the main road.

A Planning Committee set up in 1949 is engaged in collecting important statistics with regard to various aspects of the state's economy.

A Handbook of Jammu and Kashmir State. Jammu, 1946.
Sinha (S.), Kashmir: The Playground of Asia. A Handbook for Visitors. 3rd ed. Allahabad, 1947.

Madhya Bharat.—The Union of Madhya Bharat was formed under the new Constitution of India and comprises 25 of the former Indian states which merged into the Union on 15 June, 1948. The Union has a total area of 46,710 square miles and a population of 7,141,000. The former states affected by the merger are:—Alirajpur, Barwani, Dewas (Senior), Dewas (Junior), Dhar, Gwalior, Indore, Jaora, Jhabua, Khilchipur, Narsingarh, Rajgarh, Ratlam, Sailana, Situmau, Jobat, Kathiawara, Kurwai, Mathwar, Piploda, Muhammadgarh, Pathari, and the Bhumia estates of Nimkhera, Jamnia and Rajgargh.

Details of [illegible] these states may be found in earlier editions of THE STATESMAN'S [illegible].

Mysore.—Mysore state is surrounded on all sides by the Madras state, except on the north and the north-west where it is bounded by the districts of Dharwar and North Canara, respectively, and towards the south-west by Coorg. It is famous for its picturesque and diversified scenery and for its temperate and healthy climate. The capital of the state is Mysore, which is also the residence of the Maharaja, and the headquarters of the Mysore University. The administrative headquarters is Bangalore.

The area of the state is 29,475 square miles, the population 7,329,140 (1941) and annual revenue Rs. 11,84,40,000. For administrative purposes, the state is divided into 9 districts, namely, Bangalore, Mandya, Mysore, Hassan, Chikmagalur, Shimoga, Chitaldrug, Tumkur and Kolar.

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 17th century. In the latter part of the 18th 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, the territories were partitioned and the Mysore state, in its present shape, was handed back to the old Hindu dynasty. 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 50 years Mysore was administered by commissioners. In 1865, the present Rajpramukh's grandfather 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 1931 this was replaced by a treaty.

The Bangalore Civil and Military Station was retroceded to the Maharaja in 1947. Mysore has now acceded to the Indian Republic under certain specified conditions and has sent its own representatives to the Indian Parliament at New Delhi. The administration is carried on by the Maharaja as Rajpramukh and a Council of Ministers which functions on the basis of joint responsibility. The Council consists of a Chief Minister and 6 other Ministers. The Constituent Assembly, which was set up in the year 1948 to frame the new Constitution, composed of 76 elected members, of whom 5 were Muslims and 9 Depressed Classes, has been converted into the Legislative Assembly in the place of the two former Houses, namely, the Representative Assembly and the Legislative Council.

The Rajpramukh is H.H. Maharaja Sri Jaya Chamaraja Wadiyar Bahadur, G.C.B., G.C.S.I., born 1919; succeeded 8 Sept., 1940; salute of 21 guns.

The Council of Ministers :—

Chief Minister.—K.Chengalaraya Reddy.
Minister for Finance and Industries.—H. C. Dasappa.
Minister for Law and Labour.—K. T. Bhashyam Iyengar.
Minister for Education and Public Health.—(Vacant.)
Minister for Revenue and Excise.—H. Siddiah.
Minister for Home Affairs.—T. Mariappa.
Minister for Local Self-Government.—R. Chennigaramiah.

There are, besides, the High Court, 74 criminal and 45 civil courts, excluding 8 courts of justices of the peace. There are 5,103 co-operative societies with 390,615 members. The University of Mysore has 18 constituent colleges, 13 affiliated colleges and a medical school, with a total strength of 13,422 students. The number of recognized educational institutions on 1 March, 1950, was 11,056 with 859,917 scholars. The state forests cover 4,696 square miles. The mines in the Kolar Gold Field area produced 180,039,771 oz. of fine gold during 1948–49.

Communications by road as well as by railway are well maintained throughout the state. There are 6,273 miles of road, of which 5,051 miles are metalled. The state railway comprises 609 miles metre gauge line and 102 miles narrow gauge line. Bangalore is also rapidly developing into an important airport.

Patiala and East Punjab States Union.—The Union of Patiala and the East Punjab States was formed under the new Constitution of India and comprises 8 of the former Indian states which merged into the Union on 20 Aug., 1948. The Union has a total area of 10,099 square miles and a population of 3,424,000. The former states affected by the merger are :—Patiala, Kapurthala, Malerkotla, Faridkot, Nabha, Jind, Nalagarh and Kalsia.

Details of the former states may be found in earlier editions of THE STATESMAN'S YEAR-BOOK.

Rajasthan Union.—The Union of Rajasthan was formed under the new Constitution of India and comprises 18 of the former Indian states which merged into the Union on 7 April, 1949. The Union has a total area of 128,424 square miles and a population of 13,085,000. The former states affected by the merger are :—Jodhpur, Jaipur, Bikaner, Jaisalmer, Alwar, Bharatpur, Dholpur, Karauli, Banswara, Bundi, Dungarpur, Jhalawar, Kishengarh, Kotah, Partabgarh, Shahpura, Tonk and Udaipur.

Details of some of the former states may be found in earlier editions of THE STATESMAN'S YEAR-BOOK.

Saurashtra Union.—The Union of Saurashtra was formed under the new Constitution of India and comprises 222 of the former Indian states which merged into the Union on 15 Feb., 1948. The Union has a total area of 21,062 square miles and a population of 3,556,000. The former states and areas affected by the merger are :—Units including the jurisdictional states of Nawanagar, Bhavnagar, Porbandar, Dhrangadhra, Morvi, Gondal, Jafrabad, Rajkot, Wankaner, Palitana, Dhrol, Chuda, Limbdi, Wadhwan, Lakhtar, Sayla, Vala. Junagadh, Manavadar, Jasdan, Amarnagar (Thana Devli), Vadia, Lathi, Mali, Bajana, Virpur, Maliya, Kotda-Sangani, Jetpur, Bilkha, Patdi and Khirasra.

Details of some of the former states may be found in earlier editions of the STATESMAN'S YEAR-BOOK.

Travancore and Cochin Union.—The Union of Travancore and Cochin was formed under the new Constitution of India and comprises these two former Indian states which merged into the Union on 1 July, 1949. It has a total area of 9,155 square miles and a population of 7,493,000.

Details of the former states may be found in earlier editions of THE STATESMAN'S YEAR-BOOK.

Vindhya Pradesh.—Vindhya Pradesh, which has been constituted a centrally administered area under the new Constitution of India, comprises 35 of the former Indian states which merged into the new area on 1 Jan., 1950. It has a total area of 24,600 square miles and a population of 3,569,000. The former states affected by the merger are Ajaigarh, Baoni, Baraundha, Bijawar, Chhatarpur, Charkhari, Dattia, Maihar, Nagod, Orchha, Panna, Rewa, Samthar, Ahipura, Banka-Pahari, Beri, Bhaisaundha, Bihat, Bijna, Dhurwai, Gaurihar, Garrauli, Jaso, Jigni, Kamta-Rajaula, Khaniadhana, Kothi, Lugasi, Narsinghgarh, Pahara, Paldeo (Nayagaom), Sarila, Sohawal, Taraon, and Tori-Fatehpur.

Details of some of the former states may be found in earlier editions of THE STATESMAN'S YEAR-BOOK.

C. STATES ADMINISTERED BY A CHIEF COMMISSIONER.

AJMER.

An agency subordinate to the factory at Surat was established at Ajmer early in the 17th century. The British received the tract by cession from the Maharaja of Gwalior after the Pindari War in 1818. This small province of Ajmer consists of one district with 3 sub-divisions, Ajmer, Kekri and Beawar, with an area of 2,400 square miles and a population of about 700,000. The province is administered by the President acting through a Chief Commissioner, who resides at Ajmer. The city of Ajmer has a population of about 200,000. The income of the province was Rs. 47·16 lakhs, in 1949–50, and the expenditure Rs. 89·82 lakhs. The Government College at Ajmer had 960 students in the 1950–51 session.

Ajmer has different types of soils, viz., sandy, sandy-loam, clay loam and clayey. Nearly 60% of the population live on agriculture. The total area of the province is a little over 1,536,000 acres, of which about 1,148,059 acres are under cultivation, depending on the vagaries of rainfall. The annual produce of foodgrains in normal years varies between 50,000 and 60,000 tons, as against the requirement of about 88,000 tons.

Births numbered 17,613 and deaths 12,115 in 1949–50.

The total mileage of roads in the state is 365 miles, of which 226 miles of roads are maintained by the Central P.W.D. and the remainder by local bodies, *e.g.* municipalities and district boards. There are 16 different routes on which motor vehicles are plying. The types and numbers of vehicles plying on the various routes are as follows:—Passenger buses, 100; public carriers, 100; taxis, 30.

Chief Commissioner.—K. L. Mehta, I.C.S.

BHOPAL.

This state has been constituted a centrally administered area under the new Constitution of India as from 1 June, 1949. It has an area of 6,921 square miles, a population of 785,322 and an approximate revenue of Rs. 1·19 lakhs.

BILASPUR.

Bilaspur, one of the former Punjab States, has been constituted a centrally administered area under the new Constitution of India with effect from 12 Oct., 1948. It has an area of 453 square miles and a population of 110,396. Its revenue in 1948 was approximately Rs. 6·5 lakhs.

COOCH-BEHAR.

This state merged with the province of West Bengal on 1 Jan., 1950. It has an area of 1,321 square miles and a population of 640,842.

COORG.

This state came under British control in 1834, when, at the wish of the inhabitants, the reigning raja 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, but with effect from 1 July, 1940, a separate chief commissioner of Coorg has been appointed with headquarters at Mercara (the capital). A legislative council of 20 was created in 1924. This number was reduced by 2 consequent on the abolition of the European Constituency in 1949. Coorg has one seat in the Union Parliament and shares with Ajmer one seat in the Council of State.

The area of Coorg is 1,593 square miles and the population (1941) is 168,726. Kannada is the ch[illegible]: Kodagu (Coorg language) is a dialect of old Kannada. In [illegible] estimated revenue was Rs. 45·18 lakhs and the expenditure Rs. 66·34 lakhs.

There were, in 1949–50, 3,689 boys in high schools, 6,395 in middle schools and 4,356 in primary schools, and 2,116 girls in high schools, 3,378 in middle schools and 2,476 in primary schools. [illegible] college was started in Coorg affiliated to the Madras [illegible] effect from 1 July, 1949, and the number of students was [illegible] 14 women) in 1949. During the academic year 1950–51, there were 106 students in the junior and 78 students in the senior intermediate class.

There were 3,865 births and 2,099 deaths in Coorg during the year 1949.

Coorg is a surplus area in respect of rice, which is the main staple food of the people of the state, but other foodstuffs have to be imported. In 1947–48, 7,500 tons of rice, in 1948–49, 11,800 tons of rice and in 1949–50, 11,000 tons of rice, being the surplus quantity, were exported to Mysore State and the Malabar District of Madras State. Wheat is not grown in Coorg, but the small requirement of about 240 tons per annum is imported from Mysore out of the allotment made to that state under the annual basic plan of the Central Government. Major cultivations are paddy, coffee, orange, cardamom and pepper. Most of the lands are rain-fed and only 6,000 acres are cultivated by irrigation. There are 42,139 acres under coffee, 88,755 acres under paddy, 18,394 acres under orange, 13,901 acres under cardamom, 3,189 acres under rubber, 518 acres under pepper and 415 acres under tea cultivation.

The total length of the State roads is 325 miles, consisting of 45 miles of tarred roads, 256 miles of metalled roads and 24 miles of gravelled roads. The length of the roads under the control of the District Board is 62 miles. The State being a hilly country is unconnected by railway and has to depend solely upon motor transport both for passenger and goods traffic. The total number of motor vehicles registered and running in the State is :— 250 motor cars, 40 motor cycles, 25 taxis, 60 stage carriages, 250 lorries

and 30 other vehicles. The income under the Motor Vehicles Taxation Act is about Rs. 3·5 lakhs.

Coorg has contributed the first Indian Commander-in-Chief, General K. M. Cariappa, Maj.-Gen. K. S. Thimmayya, 2 brigadiers, over a 100 senior commissioned officers in the Indian Army and the 37 (Coorg) Anti-Tank Regiment, R.I.A.

Chief Commissioner.—Lieut.-Col. D. S. Bedi, I.P.S.

DELHI.

The Delhi province, with an area of 574 square miles, was part of the Punjab province before Oct., 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 917,939 (census of 1941).

Education.—The university of Delhi, intended to be a unitary, teaching and residential institution, was founded in 1922. There are 4 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, established in 1926, was converted into a board of higher secondary education in 1942. The Director of Education, Delhi Province, is responsible for the primary and secondary education in the province. The total number of colleges and schools during the year 1948–49 was 550, out of which 166 were for girls. The total enrolment in these institutions on 31 March, 1949, was 115,023, including 32,486 students studying in girls' institutions. There are 7 local bodies in the province, which are mainly responsible for primary education in the areas under their respective jurisdiction.

Finance.—The revenue of the province in 1949–50 was Rs. 251·67 lakhs and the expenditure Rs. 333·97 lakhs.

Production and Industry.—It is a matter of common knowledge that in ancient India when the means of communication were extremely slow, and transport of goods from one place to another was attended with hazardous risks, artists and master craftsmen flocked to the capital towns where they were assured of rich rewards and encouragement by the ruling chief and local nobility. Delhi, in its long career as the capital of the far-flung Hindu Empires and Muslim Kingdoms of bygone days, attracted the best skilled workers in the cultural arts, samples of whose superb workmanship may still be seen in the exhibits preserved in Indian and foreign museums and in the monumental architectural remains of old Delhi, covering an area of over 50 square miles. Of the old industries which spread the fame of Delhi beyond the border of the country, a few are still flourishing. Among them are ivory carving and miniature painting, gold and silver embroidery, lametta and kalabatoon, gold and silver jewellery and household utensils. Industries concerned with the production of gold tissue fabrics, wood and stone carving, arms and armour and illuminated manuscripts have died away.

The modern city of Delhi and New Delhi with an exceedingly large population is not only the largest commercial centre in northern India, but is also an important industrial centre. The location of the Department of Supply in Delhi during the last war had been responsible, in a large

measure, in more than doubling the number of registered factories alone. During the 6 years of war, registered factories increased from 111 in 1939 to 227 in 1945, with a corresponding increase in the number of operatives employed from 17,400 to 36,870, besides the growth of a very large number of small establishments for the production of military requirements and consumer goods.

The number of registered concerns covered by the Indian Factories Act, 1948, stood, in [illegible], affording employment to about 40,000 operatives. After the partition of the country in 1947, a large number of industrial concerns came to be established in Delhi. A Labour Department under the Director of Industries and Labour was created at the end of 1947, and since then, both conciliation as well as adjudication machinery have been brought into operation in line with other provinces.

The development of cottage industries in Delhi after the partition was also considerable; in 1949 as many as 1,100 small-scale industrial establishments and cottage workers were known to be operating in Delhi, affording employment on an average to 5 operatives in each concern.

Agriculture.—The total area under plough during 1949–50 in the province is estimated at about 229,987 acres. During the year 137,439 acres were sown with rabi crops and 90,818 acres with kharif crops. Among the rabi crops, wheat, gram and barley and among the kharif crops, jowar (fodder), bajra and sugar cane are popular. Vegetables and other cash crops are common among the local peasantry. The villagers sell their milk in the city and very little time is devoted by them to the agriculture industry for which dearth of labour is the common problem. The total expenditure on the Agriculture department during the year 1949–50 was Rs. 84,500.

Co-operative Societies.—There are 820 co-operative societies of various types in the State of Delhi, with a membership of 43,328 and a working capital of Rs. 90·27 lakhs.

Motor Vehicles and Haulage.—Since the enactment of the Motor Vehicles Act of 1939 about 26,000 vehicles have been registered in Delhi State out of which about 13,500 are now plying on roads in Delhi; the remaining having been either scrapped or removed to other provinces. Out of the vehicles on the road there are about 8,000 private cars, 2,500 motor cycles, 400 taxis, 220 motor cycle rickshaws, 300 [illegible] buses and 1,580 goods vehicles. Total expenditure on roads in [illegible] was Rs. 8,57,237.

Chief Commissioner.—Shri Shankar Prasad (appointed 18 July, 1948; salary, Rs. 36,000 per annum).

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HIMACHAL PRADESH.

Himachal Pradesh has been constituted a centrally administered area under the Constitution of India and comprises 21 of the former India states which merged into the new area on 15 April, 1948. It has a total area of 10,600 square miles and a population of 935,000. The former states affected by the merger are:—The Punjab Hill states of Baghai, Baghat, Balsan, Bashahr, Bhajji, Bija, Darkoti, Dhami, Jubbal, Keonthal, Kumharsain, Kunihar, Kuthar, Mahlog, Sangri, Mangal, Sirmur, Tharoch, Chamba, Mandi and Suket.

Details of the more important of these former states may be found in earlier editions of THE STATESMAN'S YEAR-BOOK.

KUTCH.

The state became a centrally administered area under the new Constitution of India with effect from 1 June, 1948. It has an area of 8,461 square miles and a population of 501,000. In 1948 the revenue of the state was Rs. 80·00 lakhs.

MANIPUR.

Formerly a feudatory state with which the Assam government had political relations. On 15 Aug., 1947, paramountcy lapsed and the state acceded to the Indian Union. The political agency was abolished with effect from the same date and the administration was taken over by the Government of India on 15 Oct., 1949.

Manipur has an area of 8,638 square miles and a population (1941) of 512,069. About one-third are animistic tribes. For the last 5 years the average annual revenue has been rather over Rs. 19 lakhs. The ruler is H.H. Maharaja Bodh Chandra Singh, born 1908; succeeded 1941; salute of 11 guns. Capital, Imphal. The chief minister of the council is Maharaj Kumar Captain Priya Brata Singh, B.A. The council includes representatives of popular parties invited to serve, and representatives of the hill tribes.

There is one small hydro-electric plant, which is owned by the state. Its output is one 70 kva., one 127 kva. and Deisel plant 77·5 kva.

TRIPURA.

Under the new Constitution of India the state of Tripura became a centrally administered area, the date of the merger being 15 Oct., 1949. It has an area of 4,049 square miles and a population of 513,010.

D. Territory Administered by a Chief Commissioner.

ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR ISLANDS.

The **Andaman Islands** lie in the Bay of Bengal, 120 miles from Cape Negrais in Burma, 780 from Calcutta, and 740 from Madras. Five large islands closely grouped together are called the Great Andamans, and to the south is the island of Little Andaman. There are some 204 islets, the two principal groups being the Ritchie Archipelago and the Labyrinth Islands. The total area is about 2,500 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, both hard wood and soft wood. The best known of the hard woods is the *padauk* or Andaman redwood; *gurjan* is in great demand for the manufacture of plywood. Large quantities of soft wood are supplied to match factories.

The islands possess a number of harbours and safe anchorages, notably Port Blair in the south, Port Cornwallis in the north, and Elphinstone and Mayabandar in the middle.

The original inhabitants live in the forests by hunting and fishing; they are of a small Negrito type and their civilization is about that of the Stone Age. Their numbers are not known as they avoid all contact with civilization. The total population of the Andaman Islands (excluding the aborigines) was in 1949 about 16,500 (11,800 males and 4,700 females). In 1948–49, 31,000 tons of timber and timber-products were shipped to India; revenues from the sale amounted to about Rs. 50,00,000. Coconut, coffee

and rubber are cultivated. The islands are slowly being made self-sufficient in paddy and rice, and now grow approximately half their annual requirements. No [illegible] of the mineral resources has yet been undertaken. On 31 Oct., 1947, there were 4,379 head of cattle and 1,000 goats. There are about 114 miles of metalled road in and around Port Blair.

From 1858 to March, 1942, the islands were used by the Government of India as a penal settlement for life and long-term convicts, but the penal settlement was abolished on re-occupation in Oct., 1945.

Japanese forces occupied the Andaman Islands on 23 March, 1942. Civil administration of the islands was resumed on 8 Oct., 1945.

The Andaman Islands are administered by the President acting through a Chief Commissioner and an Advisory Council of 5 members. The seat of administration is at Port Blair, which is connected with Calcutta and Madras by a mail steamer which calls approximately once every 3 or 4 weeks. The islands are connected to India by wireless telegraphy.

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 19 islands, 7 uninhabited; total area, 635 square miles. The islands are usually divided into 3 groups (southern, central and northern), the chief islands in each being respectively, Great Nicobar, Camotra with Nancowrie and Car Nicobar. There is a fine land-locked harbour between the islands of Camotra and Nancowrie, known as Nancowrie Harbour.

The population numbered about 13,000 in 1949. The coconut is the main item of trade, and a major item in their diet; and they have been cultivating the coconut for as long as anyone can remember.

The Nicobar Islands were occupied by the Japanese in July, 1942; and Car Nicobar was developed as a big supply base. The Allies reoccupied the islands on 9 Oct., 1945. The Japanese built some roads in Car Nicobar and small jetties at Malacca in Car Nicobar, and in the harbour at Nancowrie.

The islands are part of the Chief Commissionership of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands; and the Government is represented by an Assistant Commissioner at Car Nicobar.

Chief Commissioner, Port Blair.—A. K. Ghosh, I.C.S. (salary, Rs. 36,000 per annum).

Brown (A. R.), The Andaman Islanders: A Study in Social Anthropology. Cambridge, 1922.

Man (E. H.) and *Ellis* (A. J.), On the Aboriginal Inhabitants of the Andaman Islands. Reprinted from the Journal of the Anthropological Institute, 1932.)

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FORMER STATES AND AGENCIES.

Prior to Aug., 1947, subject to British paramountcy, states were governed by their rulers. Constitutional reforms had been introduced in an increasing number of states.

In 1921, under the auspices of His Majesty's Government, a Chamber of Princes was formed as a permanent consultative body. The Government of India Act of 1935 aimed at the establishment of a Federation of India as soon as a sufficiently representative number of princes had signified their willingness to adhere by means of Instruments of Accession. But agreement was never reached between the Viceroy and the rulers as to the nature of the requisite Instruments of Accession, and Federation was not brought into being. The Indian Independence Act, 1947, released the states from their obligations to the Crown and, following the constitution of India into a

Dominion, the majority of the states have either combined to form new Unions or merged with the Provinces or the centre. Many of the larger states have individual representation on the Constituent Assembly of India and are treated as viable units.

The Indian States Annual. Calcutta.
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Montmorency (Sir G. F. de), The Indian States and Indian Federation. London, 1942
Panikkar (K. M.), Relations of Indian States with the Government of India. London, 1927.—The Indian Princes in Council: The Record of the Chancellorship of the Maharaja of Patiala, 1926–31 and 1933–36. Oxford, 1936.
Sastry (K. R. R.), Indian States and Responsible Government. Allahabad, 1941.
Thompson (E.), The Making of the Indian Princes. Oxford, 1943.

The majority of the States and former Agencies, after acceding to the Union of India, have either merged with the Provinces or the Centre or have combined to form a new Union of States. For information prior to merging see THE STATESMAN'S YEAR-BOOK, 1949, p. 175 ff., *and earlier volumes. Full details of the position of the States are contained in the Government 'White Paper on Indian States' (New Delhi, July,* 1948), *and the revised White Paper (March,* 1950). *A statement showing details of the States that have merged with the Provinces is appended below :—*

AREA, POPULATION AND REVENUE OF STATES THAT HAVE MERGED WITH THE PROVINCES.

Date of merger	Names of states	Number of states	Province with which merged	Area in sq. miles (appro.)	Population (in 1,000)	Revenue (in lakhs) (1948)
1948						
1 Jan.	Athgarh, Athmalik, Bamra, Baramba, Baudh, Bonai, Daspalla, Dhenkanal, Gangpur, Hindol, Kalahandi, Keonjhar, Khandpara, Narsingpur, Nayagarh, Nilgiri, Pal Lahara, Patna, Rairakhol, Ranpur, Sonepur, Talchar, Tigiria.	23	Orissa.	23,637	4,048	98 74
1 Jan.	Bastar, [illegible], Chhuikhadan, [illegible], Kanker, Kawardha, Khairagarh, Korea, Nandgaon, Raigarh, Sakit, Sarangarh, Surguja, Udaipur.	14	Madhya Pradesh	31,598	2,820	88·06
1 Feb.	Makrai.	1	Madhya Pradesh	151	14	·25
23 Feb.	Loharu.	1	East Punjab.	226	28	1 96
23 Feb.	Banganapalle.	1	Madras.	259	45	3 25
3 Mar.	Pudukkottai.	1	Madras.	1,185	438	27 56
3 Mar.	Dujana.	1	East Punjab.	91	31	4·16
8 Mar.	Akalkot, Aundh, Bhor, Jamkhandi, Jath, Kurundwad (Junior), Kurundwad (Senior), Miraj (Junior), Miraj (Senior), [illegible], Ramdurg, Savanur, Sawantwadi, Wadi Jaghir, Janjira and Phaltan.	17	Bombay.	7,651	1,693	142·15

Date of merger	Names of states	Number of states	Province with which merged	Area in sq. miles (appro.)	Population (in 1,000)	Revenue (in lakhs) (1948)
1948						
7 Apr.	Pataudi.	1	East Punjab.	53	22	4·26
10 June	The 17 full jurisdictional Gujarat States of Balsinor, Bansda, Baria, Cambay, Chhota, Udaipur, Dharampur, Jawhar, Lunawada, Rajpipla, Sachin, Sant, Idar, Radhanpur, Vijayanagar, Palanpur, Jambhugodha, Surgana and non-jurisdictional thanas estates and talukas of Gujarat.	144	Bombay.	17,680	2,624	--
18 May	Seraikella, Kharsawan.	2	Bihar.	623	205	--
6 Nov.	Danta.	1	Bombay.	347	31	—
1949						
1 Jan.	Mayurbhanj.	1	Orissa.	4,031	991	—
5 Jan.	Sirohi.[1]	1	Bombay.	1,994	239	—
1 Mar.	Kolhapur.	1	Bombay.	3,219	1,092	—
1 May	Baroda.	1	Bombay.	8,236	2,855	—
1 Apr.	Sandur.	1	Madras.	158	16	—
1 Aug.	Tehri-Garhwal.	1	U.P.	4,516	397	--
15 Oct.	Benares.	1	U.P.	866	451	-
1 Dec.	Rampur.	1	U P.	894	477	—
1950						
1 Jan.	Cooch Behar.	1	West Bengal.	1,321	641	--

[1] Since partitioned between Bombay and Rajasthan

The following states have not been affected by merger schemes:—Hyderabad, Jammu and Kashmir, Mysore.

Sikkim.—The ruler of the state is His Highness Maharaja Sir Tashi Namgyal, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E., born 1893; succeeded 1914. Until the transfer of power in India in Aug., 1947, Sikkim was an Indian State under British paramountcy. Since that date relations between Sikkim and the Government of India have been governed by a stand-still agreement; but under the terms of a new treaty, which was signed in Gangtok on 5 Dec., 1950, Sikkim will continue to be a protectorate of the Government of India, and the Government of India will have special responsibility in respect of the state's defence, external relations and communications. In 1949, at the request of His Highness the Maharaja, the Government of India nominated an official to serve as Dewan of Sikkim. The Dewan is assisted by a nominated Advisory Council. The Government of India continues to maintain important roads in Sikkim, including the two main trade routes to Tibet. Linked with one of these trade routes is a motorable Indian national highway, of which the last 25 miles lie in Sikkim territory. The Political Officer in Sikkim, who resides at Gangtok, represents the Government of India in Tibet and Bhután as well as Sikkim.

Area, 2,818 square miles. Population in 1941, 121,520. 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 Rs. 6½ 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.

Political Officer.—H. Dayal, I.C.S.
Dewan, Sikkim State.—J. S. Lall, I.C.S.

A collection of Treaties, Engagements and Sanads relating to India and neighbouring countries. By C. U. Aitchison. Vol. XII. 5th ed. Calcutta.
Easton (J.), An Unfrequented Highway (through Sikkim and Tibet to Chumolacri). London, 1928.
Gover (Geoffrey), Himalayan Village: an account of the Lepchas of Sikkim. London, 1938.
Ronaldshay (Lord), Lands of the Thunderbolt. London, 1923.
White (J. C.), Sikkim and Bhutan. London, 1909.

PAKISTAN.

Government and Constitution.

THE Dominion of Pakistan was constituted on 15 Aug., 1947, under the provisions of the Indian Independence Act, 1947, which received the royal assent on 18 July, 1947. Jurisdiction of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council ceased on 30 April, 1950. The Dominion consists of the following former territories of British India:—Balúchistán, East Bengal (including practically the whole of Sylhet, a former district of Assam), North-West Frontier, West Punjab and Sind. The seat of government is Karachi. The national language is Urdu.

National flag: dark green with a white vertical bar at the mast, the green portion bearing a white crescent in the centre and a 5-pointed white heraldic star. The white portion is one-quarter of the size of the rectangular flag.

The first Governor-General of the new Dominion was Quaid-I-Azam Mohammed Ali Jinnah (appointed 15 Aug., 1947). He died on 11 Sept., 1948, and was succeeded by the present Governor-General.

Governor-General of Pakistan.—Khawaja Nazimuddin (14 Sept., 1948).

Following is the present composition of the government and the portfolios held by the Ministers (1 April, 1951):—

Prime Minister.—Liaquat Ali Khan.
Defence, States and Frontier Regions.—Dr. Mahmud Husain.
Foreign Affairs and Commonwealth Relations.—Chaudhri Mohammad Zafrullah Khan.
Foreign Affairs and Commonwealth Relations.—(Vacant) (*Deputy*).
Finance and Economic Affairs.—Ghulam Mohammad.
Interior, Information and Broadcasting.—Khwaja Shahabuddin.
Refugees and Rehabilitation.—Dr. I. H. Qureshi.
Commerce and Education.—Fazlur Rahman.
Communications.—Sardar Bahadur Khan.
Food and Agriculture.—Pirzada Abdus Sattar.
Kashmir Affairs.—Mushtaq Admad Gurmani.
Industries.—Chaudhri Nazir Ahmed Khan.
Law and Labour.—
Health and Works.—Dr. A. M. Malik.

Diplomatic Representatives.

Country	Pakistan representative	Foreign representative
Afghanistan	—	H.R.H. Sardar Shah Wali Khan
Australia [1]	Yusuf A. Haroon	John Egerton Oldham
Belgium	—	Marcel Goosse [3]
Burma	Sardar Aurangzeb Khan	U Pe Kin
Canada [1]	Mohammed Ali	David Moffat Johnson
Ceylon [1]	—	G. B. Jayah
China	Ahmed Ali [3]	—
Czechoslovakia	—	Ladislav Zilka [2]
Denmark	—	A. C. F. Sporon-Fiedler [2]
Egypt	Haji Abdus Sattar Saith	Abdul Wahab Azzam
Finland	—	Baron A. A. Y. Koskinen [2]
France	Sardar Muhammad Nawaz Khan	Pierre Augé
India [1]	Mohammad Ismail	Dr. Sri Sitaram
Indonesia	Dr. Omar Hayat Malik	Raden S[illegible]
Iraq	Ghazanfar Ali Khan [2]	Munir R[illegible]
Italy [3]	Habibur Rahman	Dr. Augusto Assettati D'Amelia
Jordan [2]	Dr. B. A. Qureshi	Abdul Minim Bey Rifai
Lebanon [2]	Dr. B. A. Qureshi	—
Netherlands	S. Lal Shah Bokhari [3]	J. G. L. van Dorp [3]
Norway	—	Ernest Krogh-Hansen [2]
Persia	Ghazanfar Ali Khan	Mazud Moazed
Saudi Arabia	Haji Abdus Sattar Saith	Sheik Abdul Hamid El-Khatib [2]
Sweden	—	Harry Eriksson [2]
Switzerland	—	W. Jaeggi [3]
Syria [2]	Dr. Barkat Ali Quraishi	Omar Baha Al-Amiri
Turkey	Mian Bashir Ahmad	Nebil Bati
U.S.S.R.	Shuaib B. Qureshi	A. G. Stetsenko
U.K. [1]	Habib Ibrahim Rahimtoola	Sir Gilbert Laithwaite, K.C.M.G., K.C.I.E., C.S.I.
U.S.A.	M. A. H. Ispahani	Avra M. Warren

[1] High Commissioner. [2] Envoy. [3] Chargé d'Affaires. No figure = Ambassador.

Area, Population, Religion.—The total area of Pakistan is 361,007 square miles; its population, 70,103,000, of which 72·7% are Moslems.

The population of the principal cities (census of 1941) is :—

Dacca	213,218	Peshawar	180,967
Karachi	359,492	Rawalpindi	181,169
Lahore	671,659	Sialkot	138,348
Multan	142,768		

Defence.

Navy.—The Royal Pakistan Navy comprises 3 destroyers (*Tariq* (ex-*Offa*) and *Tippu Sultan* (ex-*Onslow*), transferred from the Royal Navy in 1949 and *Tughril* (ex-*Onslaught*), transferred in 1951), 4 frigates (*Sind, Jhelum, Zulfiquar* and *Shamsher*), 4 fleet minesweepers, the training ship *Karsaz*, 2 trawlers, 2 motor minesweepers and 4 motor launches.

Principal base is at Karachi. Naval personnel comprises 500 officers and 5,500 ratings.

Army.—The Pakistan military academy was opened at Kakul on 25 Nov., 1948.

Finance.—Revenue and expenditure of the Government of Pakistan (in Rs. crores) :—

Year ending 31 March	Revenue	Expenditure
1947–48 (15 Aug. to 31 March)	21	44
1948–49	59	58
1949–50	75	75
1950–51	123·68	94·72
1951–52 [1]	116·27	95 53

[1] Budget estimate.

The following table shows the principal items of revenue and expenditure for [illegible] estimates, in Rs. crores) :—

Revenue		Expenditure	
Customs	31,50	Direct demands on revenue	2,53
Excise duties	6,20	Debt service	4,26
Taxes on income	9,50	Civil administration	14,84
Sales tax	6,00	Currency and mint	42
Salt tax	2,60	Civil works	90
Railways	4,00	Defence	50,00
Posts and telegraphs	10	Adjustments between central and provisional governments	16
Currency and mint	2,50	Other expenditure	2,63
[illegible]	12,88		
New fiscal projects	2,00		
Total Revenue	77,28	Total Expenditure	77,18

Banking and Currency.—A state bank came into operation on 1 July, 1948, with an authorized capital of Rs. 600 lakhs. Deposits at 29 Sept., 1949, amounted to Rs. 22,21,00,000, and foreign exchange resources to Rs. 2,41,36,00,000. The monetary unit is the Pakistani rupee, the sterling equivalent of which is 2*s.* $1\frac{13}{16}$*d.* The first notes and coins of the new Dominion were put into circulation on 1 April, 1948. The notes are of Re. 1 denomination and the coins nickel of Rs. 1, $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{4}$; copper-nickel of annas 2, 1, $\frac{1}{2}$, and bronze of 1 pice ($\frac{1}{4}$ anna). The coins are minted at the Pakistan Government mint at Lahore.

Agriculture and Industry.—Out of a total area of 114·3 million acres (excluding Balúchistán), the net area under cultivation is about 41·8 million acres.

	1938–39	1944–45		1938–39	1944–45
Rice	18,966,000	25,610,000	Jute	2,225,000	1,700,000
Wheat	8,691,000	9,950,000	Tea	97,000	80,000
Cotton	2,443,000	2,950,000			

Acreage figures for other agricultural products are barley, 510,000; bajua, 2,450,000; jowan, 109,000; maize, 1,030,000; tobacco, 38,070,000, and oil seeds, 245,000.

Output of cotton, 1948–49, was estimated at 989,000 bales (400 lb. each) from 2,704,000 acres (1947–48, 1,090,000 bales from 3,091,000 acres).

The production of jute in 1948–49 was estimated at 5,479,095 bales from 1,876,565 acres; estimates for 1949–50, 6 million bales from 1,880,000 acres.

Tea production in 1948 was estimated at 41,900,000 lb., grown on 80,000 acres, of which 95% were situated in Sylhet.

Forests.—There are 9,861 square miles of reserved and protected forests, of which 4,447 square miles are located in East Bengal, 1,872 in West Punjab, 1,805 in Balúchistán, 1,161 in Sind and 592 in the North-West Frontier Province. East Bengal forest products consist of timber, bamboos, resin, gum, fibre and honey.

Mineral Production.—The quantity (in tons) and value (in rupees) of the chief minerals produced in Pakistan in 1944 were as follows:—

Items	Quantity	Value	Items	Quantity	Value
Chromite . .	20,869	3,16,312	Petroleum (galls.)	75,157,052	37,89,263
Coal . . .	264,443	46,50,310	Salt . . .	794,137	58,69,072
Fuller's earth .	7,714	1,78,520	Steatite . .	618	41,200
Gypsum . .	25,521	82,203			

Cinemas.—The number of cinemas in 1950 was 465 with a seating capacity of approximately 225,000.

Commerce.

The value (in lakhs of rupees) for the chief articles imported and exported at Karachi for the 10-month period April, 1947–Jan., 1948, was as follows:—

Imports		Exports	
Cotton goods	1,61	Skins	1,46
Metals and ores . . .	1,87	Raw cotton	20,35
Hardware and mill stores .	3,01	Raw wool	2,57
Liquor	72	Raw hides	62
Vehicles	2,67		
Oils	4,71	Total	25,00
Woollen goods . . .	66		
Total	15,28		

The total value of imports by sea during the year ended 30 June, 1949, was Rs. 5,81,40,177.

Exports to United Kingdom, 1948, £11,279,780; 1949, £14,918,855; 1950, £25,908,622; imports from United Kingdom, 1948, £17,942,335; 1949, £33,004,193; 1950, £40,924,226; re-exports, 1948, £41,317; 1949, £100,068; 1950, £117,445 (Board of Trade returns).

Communications.—*Railways.*—The equipment of Pakistan's 2 railway systems includes 829 locomotives, 1,680 coaches and 21,943 freight cars owned by the Northwestern Railway, and 434 locomotives, 1,023 coaches and 13,983 freight cars on the Eastern Bengal Railway. Both systems use 1·677 metre (5 ft. 6 in.) broad gauge (39⅜ in.) and 0·762 metre (30 in.) narrow gauge. Railway has 4,561·58 miles of broad gauge, 318·71 miles of metre and 181·77 miles narrow gauge, and the Eastern Bengal Railway has 498·50 miles broad, 1,101·72 miles metre, and 19·50 miles of narrow gauge.

Posts.—Telephones, on 1 Jan., 1949, numbered 16,454, all owned by the government; 55·5% were automatic; 4,968 were in Karachi.

Civil Aviation.—Karachi is on the main B.O.A.C. airline and flying-boat services between the United Kingdom and India, Singapore and Sydney. India and Pakistan signed an air-transport agreement in Karachi on 23 June, 1948, which provides for 17 routes, 5 of which will extend beyond India and Pakistan. The Pakistan routes will be operated by two lines, the Orient Airways and Pak Air. The Government of Pakistan has approved the formation of a company, the Pakistan Aviation Limited, to provide common technical repair facilities for the two afore-mentioned airlines and for the Royal Pakistan Air Force.

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PROVINCES.

BALÚCHISTÁN.

Government.—After the Afghán War, 1878–81, the districts of Pishin, Shorarúd, Duki, Sibi and Sháhrig were assigned to the British and in Nov., 1887, were formally constituted as British Balúchistán. In 1883, 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 what is now the cantonment of Loralai, was occupied. In 1887, the Khetrán country, now known as the Bárkhán tahsil, was brought under British control; in 1889 British [illegible] was established in the Zhob valley and Kákar Khurásán; in [illegible] and Western Sinjráni were included in administered territory; in 1899, the Nuskhi 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, was recorded in 1941 as 54,456 and the population 501,631. The chief town is Quetta with a population (1941) of 64,476 (town proper 36,460, and cantonment 28,016). 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, Chágai districts and Bolán subdivision. 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, and militia and scouts at Chaman, Fort Sandeman and Loralai, detachments are also 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 Balúchistán.—Mian Amin-ud-Din (salary, Rs. 48,000 per annum).

Area and Population.—Area 134,002 square miles; population (1941 census) 857,835. The main divisions are:—(1) The former British

Balúchistán proper, with an area of about 9,084 square miles, consisting of tracts assigned to the British Government by treaty in 1879; (2) Balúchistán leased areas and Balúchistán tribal areas, with an area of about 45,372 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 Kalát, Las Bela, Kharan and Mekran, with an area of about 79,546 square miles, Kalát state consisting of a confederation of tribes under the Khán of Kalát, and stretching westwards to Mekran, while Las Bela occupies the alluvial valley between the Pab and Hálá ranges from the sea to Bela. The Kharan state occupies the part of the hilly tract to the south-east of the Chagai district, and touches the borders of Iran and Mekran, and Mekran state, which was formerly the south-western and maritime division of the Kalat state, has a fairly long line of sea-board, the general character of the inland being mountainous.

Religion and Education.—The religion of the population is either Moslem, in general of the Sunni sect, or Hindu. The Moslems numbered (1941 census) 785,181; Hindus, 54,394; Christians, 6,056; Sikhs, 12,044; others, 160. On 1 Oct., 1949, there were 186 primary schools, 23 secondary schools, 1 degree college and 4 private schools, of which 12 and 1 respectively were girls' schools. There were also 2 European schools for boys and girls. Of the 18,500 pupils, 2,000 were girls. Expenditure on education about Rs. 14 lakhs.

Justice.—With certain exceptions, the law of Balúchistán is customary law, administered through jirgas (councils of elders) and the Frontier Crimes Regulation.

Finance.—In the directly administered territory the chief items of revenue are:—Customs, land revenue, grazing tax, excise, stamps and forest. 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 1949–50 was Rs. 38,61,424 lakhs and the expenditure Rs. 1,84,17,905 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. Mekrán is famous for its dates.

Coal is mined at Shrigh and Harnai on the Sind–Pishin railway and in the Bolan pass, also in Sur Range in Quetta–Pishin district. Chromite is extracted in the Zhob district near Hindubagh. Limestone is quarried in small quantities. Gypsum is mined in the Sibi district near Spintangi railway station.

Commerce and Communications.—Registration of trade was discontinued from April, 1925. There are approximately 5,340 miles motorable roads, of which 1,790 miles are all-weather and 3,550 miles fair weather.

The north-western railway, gauge 5 ft. 6 in., enters Balúchistán near Jhatpat and crosses the Kachhi plain to Sibi, where it bifurcates, one branch going *via* Harnai to Khost (83 miles) and the other *via* Quetta to Chaman (271 miles). In addition, a 5 ft. 6 in. gauge line, 440 miles long, runs from Spezand junction, 16 miles south of Quetta, *via* Nushki, Dalbandin and Nok-Kundi to Zahidan in Iran. A narrow gauge line also runs from Bostán

junction, 21 miles north of Quetta on the Chaman line, to Fort Sandeman, a distance of 184 miles.

There is a complete and frequent postal service, extending to Kalát and through Nok Kundi to Zahidan, 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 Nok-Kundi, while a land line, formerly part of the Indo-European system but now worked by the Pakistan department of posts and telegraphs, connects Karachi with Las Bela–Panjgur–Gwadur. Wireless telegraph stations have been installed at Ormara, Pasni and Panjgur.

The Administration Report of the Balúchistán Agency. Annual. Calcutta.

EAST BENGAL.

East Bengal is the biggest province of Pakistan, comprising the eastern territories of the partitioned province of Bengal and the former Assam district of Sylhet, with the exception of certain thanas of the Karimganj sub-division. East Bengal is administratively divided into 3 divisions and 17 districts:—(1) Dacca Division; the districts of Dacca, Mymensingh, Faridpur and Bakerganj; (2) Chittagong Division; the districts of Chittagong, Tippera, Noakhali, Chittagong Hill Tracts and Sylhet; (3) Rajshahi Division; the districts of Rajshahi, Dinajpur, Rangpur, Bogra, Pabna, Kushtia, Jessore and Khulna.

The capital of the province is Dacca and its ports are [illegible] Chalna. The area of the province is 54,100 square miles; [illegible] census) 41·9 million, of which 29·5 million were Moslems and 11·7 million Hindus. The principal language is Bengali.

Vital statistics:—1947, births, 828,859; deaths, 580,092. 1948, births, 718,737; deaths, 500,338.

Agriculture.—East Bengal is primarily an agricultural area and accounts for about 96% of her population. The total area under cultivation is 26·2 million acres of which 5·7 million acres are double or triple cropped, the net cropped area being 20·5 million acres. The area which can be classified as cultivable waste is about 3 million acres. Amongst food crops, rice is the most important; the total area under rice is 19 million acres, which is 72% of the total cropped area. East Bengal yearly produces 195,000 tons of pulses, over 50,000 tons of grams, 20,000 tons of wheat, 15,000 tons of barley, 118,000 tons of oilseeds, 77,000 tons of chillies and over 3 million tons of sugar cane. Amongst non-food items East Bengal produces about 75% of the world production of raw jute; the area under jute is 1·9 million acres and the annual production is 5·5 million bales. East Bengal also produces yearly 41·5 million lb. of tea, 45,000 tons of tobacco, 22,000 tons of sun-hemp and 14,000 bales of cotton.

Forests.—The total area under forests is 3 million acres which is 8·6% of the total land area of the province. The major products are timber and fuel, the annual output of which is about 14 million cubic feet. Among minor forest products. East Bengal produces 41 million bamboos, 144,000 canes, over 400,000 lb. of honey and about 80,000 lb. of wax a year. The total value of the minor forest products only is about Rs. 650,000.

Fishery.—Being bounded on the south by the Bay of Bengal and having numerous rivers, streams, khals and bils, East Bengal is pre-eminently a fish-producing area and possesses great possibilities for the manufacture of various oils and fish products. The estimated annual production of fresh

fish is over 1 million tons and that of sea fish is about 70,000 tons. About 20,000 tons of fish are exported annually to the Indian Union.

Industry.—The industries of the province are yet to be developed. Out of the existing industries, its 13 textile mills, 4 sugar factories, 4 match factories, 3 glass works, 15 hosiery factories and 1 cement factory are the most prominent. East Bengal, the home of famous Dacca muslins, is essentially a land of cottage industries, such as the hand loom, conch shell, brass and bell metal industries, mat making and bamboo and cane works.

Commerce.—The principal imports in 1948–49 were:—Cotton yarn (49·8% of the total), oils (10·8%) and cotton piece-goods (5%); total value, Rs. 21,31,33,000. Principal exports:—Jute (80·8%) and tea (12·2%); total value, Rs. 30,86,85,000. In 1948–49, imports came chiefly from the United Kingdom (22·7%), China (17·2%), Persia (4·7%) and Italy (4·6%); exports went to the United Kingdom (26·9%), U.S.A. (18·4%), Belgium (11·1%), France (11·1%) and Germany (9·1%).

Governor.—Sir Firoz Khan Noon, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E. (appointed 31 March, 1950; salary, Rs. 72,000 per annum).

Premier.—Nurul Amin.

For further details concerning former territories of Bengal, now in East Bengal, see under the Indian province of WEST BENGAL (p. 186).

NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE.

The area of the entire province is 39,270 square miles, of which 14,290 square miles represent the settled districts as opposed to agencies and tribal areas. The former comprises the province proper under a governor. The frontier districts of Hazara, Peshawar, Kohat, Bannu and Dera Ismail Khan were separated in 1901 from the Punjab under the name of the North-West Frontier Province. Mardan has since been divided from Peshawar as a separate district. The province was constituted an autonomous province on 1 April, 1937. It has a unicameral legislature (Legislative Assembly), consisting of 50 members. During the negotiations for the division of India, the province had a Congress Ministry, which stood for the Indian Union, but in the Referendum of July, 1947, the electorate voted for Pakistan, and the Congress Ministry was dismissed on 22 Aug., 1947, by an order of the Governor-General of Pakistan. The present Moslem League Ministry was installed in office the following day.

The affairs of the states of Amb and Phulera in the tribal areas were transferred to the direct control of the Governor of the North-West Frontier Province in Sept., 1950. Previously these states were administered by the Governor acting as agent to the Governor-General.

The province had a population of 3,038,067 in 1941. About 91% were Moslems. This percentage has further increased, owing to the migration of nearly all the Hindus and Sikhs to the Indian Union since the establishment of Pakistan. Peshawar, the capital, had in 1941 a population of 173,420. The chief language is Pushtu. The chief court is that of the judicial commissioner, which consists of 2 judges. There are 5 sessions judges. In 1946 the total number of offences reported was 56,489. The total number of civil suits instituted was 11,996. The gross revenue in 1947–48 was Rs. 335·75 lakhs (including a subvention of Rs. 100 lakhs from the central government). Of this Rs. 22·46 lakhs was land revenue, 11·77 lakhs from excise, 8·35 lakhs from stamps. The gross expenditure in 1947–48 was Rs. 365·66 lakhs, 95·68 lakhs being expenditure on police, 47·97 lakhs

on civil works and 38·13 lakhs on education. In 1947–48 there were 1,059 recognized educational institutions for males, with 101,377 scholars, and 156 similar institutions for females, with 11,035 scholars. The percentage of scholars to the total population is 6·1 for males and 0·7 for females. The direct expenditure on education was Rs. 38,13,000. Co-operative societies numbered 1,331 in 1948–49, with a membership of 46,707 and working capital of Rs. 2,45,78,000. Wheat covered 1,013,015 acres in 1947–48, of which the irrigated area was 376,582 acres. A hydro-electric power-station at Malakand supplies the districts of Mardan, Peshawar, Kohat and Hazara. The railway line through the Khyber, 27 miles long, with 34 tunnels, from Jamrud to the frontier of Afghánistán, was opened in Nov., 1925.

Governor.—Lieut.-Col. Sahibzadah Mohammed Khurshid (salary, Rs. 66,000 per annum).

Premier.—Khan Abdul Qaiyum Khan.

Administration Report. Annual. Peshawar.
Davies (C. C.), The Problem of the North-West Frontier. Cambridge, 1939.
North (R.), The Literature on the North-West Frontier. Peshawar, 1947.

North-West Frontier Agencies and Tribal Areas.—Between the settled districts of the North-West Frontier Province and the Afghan frontier, and interspersed amongst these districts, is the erstwhile tribal territory, which through the free consent of its inhabitants has now become an integral part of Pakistan and is administered by the central government of Pakistan through the N.W.F.P. Governor. This region is divided into 5 political agencies: Malakand (Dir, Swat and Chitral), Khyber, Kurram, North Waziristan and South Waziristan. These agencies are administered through Pakistani officers known as Political Agents. The further areas interspersed amongst the districts of the North West Frontier Province are administered through the deputy commissioners of the 6 districts of the North-West Frontier Province. There are 3 states in these regions, all in the Malakand agency (Dir, Swat and Chitral states). Chitral is ruled by H.H. Mehtar Saif-ur-Rahman, Mehtar; Dir by Nawab Sir Shah Jehan Khan, K.B.E.; Swat by Sir Abdul Wadud, K.B.E.; Amb by a nawab. The estimated gross revenue from all agencies and tribal areas in 1949–50 was Rs. 8,25,728. The total estimated expenditure in 1949–50 was Rs. 6,04,62,000 (Rs. 3,27,69,900 being on political expenditure and Rs. 2,79,92,100 on frontier watch and ward).

The area of this tribal territory is 24,986 square miles, with an estimated population of 2,500,000. The Pakistan Government have almost trebled the number of primary and high schools in these areas. An adult literacy campaign has been started. The Peshawar University was set up in 1950.

Pakistan has provided increased employment to the inhabitants of these areas. A major hydro-electric project is under construction at a place called Warsak in the Khyber Agency where the Kabul River is being dammed. This station will generate 80,000 kw. of hydro-electric power.

Administration Report of the Border of the North-West Frontier Province. Peshawar. Annual.
Barton (Sir W.), India's North-West Frontier. London, 1939.
Thomas (L.), Beyond Khyber Pass. London, 1927.

SIND.

The division of Sind, annexed in 1843, was transferred from the Presidency of Bombay on 1 April, 1936, and constituted an autonomous province on 1 April, 1937. The Legislative Assembly consists of 60 mem-

bers, including 2 women. The Governor has a council of ministers to aid and advise him in the exercise of his functions.

Governor.—H.E. Din Mohammad (assumed office, Oct., 1948; salary, Rs. 66,000 per annum).

Premier.—Yusuf Haroon.

Area, Population and Religion.—Sind (excluding Khairpur state) has an area of 48,136 square miles and a population (census, 1941) of 4,535,008. Moslems numbered 3,208,325; Hindus [illegible] scheduled castes), 1,229,926; Sikhs, 31,011; Christians, 20,209; [illegible], Jains, 3,687, and Jews, 1,082. Only 10% are literate. The chief language is Sindhi. The principal town is Karachi.

Education.—On 31 March, 1946, educational institutions of all kinds numbered 3,679 of which 505 were for girls. There are 9 colleges in the province with 3,700 students. The number of secondary schools for boys was 206 with 34,810 pupils and 37 for girls with 9,262 pupils. There were 2,327 primary schools for boys with 165,653 pupils and 398 for girls with 40,257 pupils.

Justice and Crime.—There is a chief court of Sind with a chief judge and 4 judges. In 1945 there were 26,043 civil and 56,042 criminal cases decided. The strength of the police force, under an inspector-general, was 13,999 (including 1,491 men of Sind Police Rangers) at the end of 1945.

Production and Industry.—According to the census report for 1941, 62% of the population is engaged in the production of raw materials from land (excluding fisheries), industry employing about 8%. Woollen and other cottage industries, especially cotton weaving, have made great strides. Among the new industries recently started are sodium silicate, chocolate, tanning and paint and varnish factories. Salt is one of the most important industries of Karachi and considerable quantities are normally exported from that port. Large quantities of raw hides and skins, wheat and wheat flour are also exported. The principal imports are machinery and millwork, cotton manufactures, chemicals and drugs. The population engaged in the fishing industry is about 39,000, which works out at 0·8% of the total population.

Irrigation.—The province of Sind is situated beyond the influence of the south-west and north-east monsoons, and in consequence its rainfall is very scanty. In normal years, nine-tenths of the area cultivated depends on irrigation by canals. From the point of view of irrigation, Sind may be divided into two distinct spheres :—(*a*) Area which falls under the command of the Lloyd Barrage Canals, (*b*) area served by the inundation canals.

The Lloyd Barrage and Canal Construction Scheme, which consists of a barrage across the river Indus at Sukkur and 7 canals—4 on the left and 3 on the right bank—is the largest irrigation scheme undertaken in any part of Pakistan. The project is designed to provide an assured supply of water to an area of about 1·83 million acres in territory which has hitherto received an indifferent supply from inundation canals. It also brings under irrigation a further area of 3·62 million acres in Sind, the Khairpur state and the Nasirabad Tahsil in Balúchistán, which was previously without facilities for irrigation. The project thus provides for an annual cultivation of 5·45 million acres on final development, which is expected to be reached in 1962–63. Irrigation from the new canals commenced from 1932.

As a result of the construction of the Lloyd barrage and canals systems

in Sind, the cultivation under cotton has increased from 253,232 acres in the pre-barrage period to 878,627 acres in 1943–44. The area under wheat increased from 480,000 in pre-barrage period to 1,259,212 acres in 1943–44. It is now proposed to construct another barrage across the Indus, 4½ miles north of Kotri, for the protection of the area which is to the south of the Lloyd barrage area and part of which is at present settled on the various inundation canals in the southern part of Sind. The work on this barrage, which is called the Kotri barrage, has been started and it is estimated to cost Rs. 21,05 crores. This barrage will have three feeders, one on the right bank and two on the left bank. The total discharge of all the canals taking off from above the Kotri barrage will be 45,775 cusecs. The irrigable area to be served by this scheme will be about 2,792,000 acres. The cultivation in this area will be mostly rice. The Kotri barrage is expected to function from the year 1952.

The area irrigated in Sind by the Lloyd barrage canals and other capital works during the year 1943–44 was 5,211,462 acres.

Communications.—The Hyderabad–Jodhpur metre-gauge line connects the frontier with the Jodhpur railway, thus linking Sind at Hyderabad with Rajputana, Northern and Central India and Gujarat.

Abbott (J.), Sind. Bombay, 1924.
Billimoria (N. M.), Bibliography of Publications on Sind and Baluchistan. Bombay, 1930.
Puthawalla (M. B.), An Introduction to Karachi. Karachi, 1949.—Historical Geography of Sind. 2 vols. 1936–37.

PUNJAB (PAKISTAN).

The old province of the Punjab was divided between Pakistan and India under the Indian Independence Act, 1947. The portion included in Pakistan was first termed West Punjab and is now named Punjab (Pakistan). It covers about 58,000 square miles and comprises :—Lahore Division (the districts of Gujranwala, Lahore, Sheikhupura and Sialkot); Rawalpindi Division (the districts of Attock, Gujrat, Jhelum, Mianwali, Rawalpindi and Shahpur); Multan Division (the districts of Dera Ghazi Khan, Jhang, Lyallpur, Montgomery, Multan and Muzaffargarh). The chief city of the province is Lahore. The population is estimated at nearly 19 million. Agriculture continues to be the principal industry providing means of subsistance to 92% of the people of the Punjab. Total area of the province is 37·1 million acres, of which 51·3% (*i.e.* 19·1 million acres) is cultivated. The areas under, and the production of each of the important crops during the agricultural year 1949–50 are indicated below. The most commonly grown crops in the province are :—Wheat, cotton, gram, millets, rice, maize, pulses, fodder, sugar cane, barley, vegetables and fruits. Of these, food crops occupy about 70%, fodder crops, 14·3% ; cotton, 8·6% ; sugar cane, 1·7% ; vegetables, 0·8%, and fruits, 0·3% of the cultivated area.

Produce	Acreage	Production (in tons)	Produce	Acreage	Production (in tons)
Wheat (husked)	7,022,800	3,027,700	Maize . .	455,700	182,100
Rice . .	847,400	311,200	Barley . .	247,100	79,100
Jowar . .	522,600	77,000	Cotton (bales of 400 lb. each)	1,548,200	733,200
Gram . .	1,762,300	512,600			
Bajra . .	1,270,100	231,700			

Out of 830 registered factories which came to Punjab (Pakistan) after the partition, 577, employing 83,703 workers, were working normally in 1950.

The table below gives details of such factories and number of workers employed therein :—

Nature of factories	No. of registered factories	No. of workers	Nature of factories	No. of registered factories	No. of workers
Textile . . .	152	21,617	Wood, stone and glass	17	2,398
Engineering . .	111	3,424	[illegible] . . .	3	1,718
Chemicals and dyes .	31	2,179	[illegible] . . .	4	245
Paper and printing .	32	1,556	Government managed		
Metal. . . .	100	5,490	factories . .	61	42,086
Food, drink and tobacco	63	2,990			

In addition to the above, a large number of new industrial enterprises have sprung up in the province since the partition, including 3 new textile mills, one each at Lyallpur, Multan and Lahore, 10 new calendering plants, one woollen mill at Gujranwala. Jhang, Lyallpur and Multan are now big centres of handloom, cotton and woollen industries. Sialkot, the world-famous centre of sports-goods industry, has shown vivid signs of recovery, and in 1949 the total output of sports goods was estimated at Rs. 50 lakhs. A campaign has been launched for the organization of urban small-scale industries on co-operative lines, through the formation of industrial co-operative societies, consisting of small-scale and cottage workers. The Government Surgical Instruments and Allied Trade Development Centre at Sialkot has been [illegible] with a view to enabling it to function as a centre for the training of technical personnel, and inspection and standardization of surgical goods.

As for tanning industry, demonstration parties have been organized to promote village tanning and to introduce new tanning methods. Three new tanning factories are nearing completion, while 3 more are in the planning stage. The government have sanctioned a scheme for the establishment of a tanning and leather institute in the province.

In the case of sericulture, a government silk reeling and throwing factory has been set up. A commercial and industrial museum has also been established in Lahore recently, where samples of finished products will be exhibited in order to encourage the sale of goods manufactured in the province. A special committee has also been set up to prepare a scheme for the establishment of an art academy.

The system of industrial education in the province has been given a new orientation to meet the present day requirements. Last year a sum of Rs. 1 lakh and 5 lakhs was provided, for the grant of subsidies and loans to the various industrial concerns.

In the field of commerce, new banking houses have come into being; the National Bank of Pakistan has also established its principal branch in Lahore and more branches of this Bank are being opened in the province. An import licence office has also been set up here by the central government.

An Industrial Planning Committee was set up in June, 1950, to prepare a 5-year development plan for the medium and small-scale cottage industries of the province. The province is well on the road to progress, but certain factors, such as paucity of technicians, delay in the procurement of capital goods and lack of finance, present difficulties in pushing forward the industrial programme of the Punjab.

Governor.—Sardar Abdur Rab Nishtar (appointed 2 Aug., 1949; salary Rs. 72,000 per annum).

ACCEDED STATES.

The former territories known as the Balúchistán, Punjab and Frontier States acceded to Pakistan on the separation of India and Pakistan in 1947. Details of the acceded states are as follows :—

Former Punjab States.

Bahawalpur.—Area, 17,494 square miles; population, 1,691,209; yearly revenue [illegible] crores. The present ruler of Bahawalpur is Lt.-Gen. H.H. [illegible] Sir Sadiq Muhammad Khan Abbasi, Bahadur, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., K.C.V.O., LL.D., born 30 Sept., 1904; succeeded his father on 4 March, 1907. The head of the administration is the Sadr-i-Azam.

Khairpur.—Area, 6,050 square miles; population, 335,787; yearly revenue, Rs. 59,27,200. The present ruler of the state is H.H. Mir George Ali Murad Khan Talpur, who was born at Brighton on 29 June, 1933, and ascended the Masnad on 24 July, 1947. The head of the administration is the Chief Minister.

Former Balúchistán States.

Kalat.—The present Khan, Maj. H.H. Beglar Begi Mir Sir Ahmad Yar Khan, G.C.I.E., was born in 1904 and succeeded in 1933. He has a permanent salute of 19 guns. The area of the state is 30,799 square miles and the population 166,654. The revenue amounts to Rs. 25,85,474. The head of the administration is the Wazir-i-Azam.

Las-Bela.—The present ruling chief of Las-Bela is Jam Mir Ghulam Qadir Khan, who was born in 1920 and succeeded in 1937. He was formally installed in March, 1939, and was given full ruling powers. The area of the state is 7,043 square miles; population, 69,067, and revenue, Rs. 7,06,000. The state is not under the suzerainty of Kalat State.

Kharan.—The ruling chief of Kharan is Nawab Habibullah Khan Nausherwani, who was born in 1897 and succeeded in 1911. The area of the state is 18,508 square miles; population, 33,832, and revenue, Rs. 3,92,334. The head of the administration is the Wazir.

Mekran.—The ruling chief of Mekran, Nawab Bai Khan Ghichki, was born in 1890 and became independent of Kalat by accession to Pakistan. The area of the state is 23,196 square miles; population, 86,651, and the revenue, Rs. 8,30,514. The head of the administration is the Wazir.

Frontier States.

Chitral.—H.H. Saif-ur-Rehman is the present Mehtar of Chitral who succeeded his late father in Jan., 1949. The area of the state is 4,000 square miles; population, 107,906, and the revenue, Rs. 3,40,000. The President, Board of Administration, is in charge of public affairs.

Dir.—Khan Bahadur Nawab Sir Mohammad Shah Jehan Khan is the present Nawab and head of the administration of Dir State. The area of the state is 3,000 square miles; population, 250,000, and the revenue, Rs. 5,75,000.

Swat.—On the voluntary abdication of Miangul Gul-Shahzada Sir Abdul-Wadud, K.B.E., his son, Miangul Abdul Haq Jehanzeb, was installed as the new Wali of the Swat State on 11 Dec., 1949. The area of the state

is 1,800 square miles; population, 446,014, and the revenue, Rs. 30,00,000. The head of the administration is the Chief Secretary.

Amb.—Nawab Sir Mohammad Farid Khan, the present ruler of Amb State, succeeded to the Gaddi in Feb., 1936. The area of the state is 174 square miles; population, 47,910, and the revenue, Rs. 3,55,000.

Other States.

Junagadh and **Manavadar.**

CEYLON.

Constitution and Government.

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. The average annual rainfall varies from 40 ins. in the north-west to over 200 ins. south-east and some parts of the interior. Annual average for Colombo is 91 ins. and for Kandy 87 ins.

According to the Mahawamsa chronicle, an Indian prince from the valley of the Ganges, named Vijaya, arrived in the 6th century B.C. and became the first king of the Sinhalese. The monarchical form of government continued until the beginning of the 19th century when the British subjugated the Kandyan Kingdom in the central highlands.

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 the maritime provinces of Ceylon were separated from India and formed into a Crown colony. Passing through various stages of increasing self-government, Ceylon reached fully responsible status within the British Commonwealth when the Ceylon Independence Act, 1947, came into force on 4 Feb., 1948.

The 'Proposals for conferring on Ceylon fully responsible Status within the British Commonwealth of Nations' (Cmd. 7257), which form the basis of the Independence Act, include agreements on defence, external affairs and public officers. The defence agreement provides that the United Kingdom and Ceylon will give to each other such military assistance for the security of their territories, for defence against external aggression and for the protection of essential communications as it may be in their mutual interest to provide. The United Kingdom may base such naval and air forces and maintain such land forces in Ceylon as may be required for these purposes, and as may be mutually agreed. Ceylon will grant to the United Kingdom all the necessary facilities. These facilities will include the use of naval and air bases and ports and military establishments and the use of telecommunication facilities. The United Kingdom will furnish Ceylon with such military assistance as may from time to time be required towards the training and development of Ceylonese armed forces. The two governments will establish such administrative machinery as they may agree to be desirable for the purpose of co-operation in regard to defence matters and to co-ordinate and determine the defence requirements of both governments.

The agreement on external affairs declares the readiness of Ceylon to

adopt and follow the resolutions of past imperial conferences; provides for the representation of the two governments in London and Colombo; provides that in external affairs generally the two governments will conform to the principles and practice observed by other members of the Commonwealth; provides for the exchange of diplomatic representatives between Ceylon and foreign countries, and pledges United Kingdom support for any application by Ceylon for membership of the United Nations or any specialised international agency; provides that the Ceylon government will enjoy reciprocal rights and benefits enjoyed by the United Kingdom, and bear the obligations and responsibilities carried by the United Kingdom, which arise out of any valid international instrument which applies to Ceylon.

The public officers agreement protects the positions of specified classes of persons holding offices in the public service of Ceylon.

Governor-General.—The Right Hon. The Lord Soulbury, P.C., G.C.M.G , O.B.E., M.C. (appointed 6 July, 1949).

For purposes of general administration, the island is divided into 9 provinces, each presided over by a Government agent, with assistants and subordinate headmen. There are 6 municipalities, with 37 urban councils and 26 town councils.

The elections held in Sept., 1947, had the following results:—42 United National Party; 21 Independents; 10 Sama Samaj Party (Trotskyist Communists); 7 Ceylon Tamil Congress; 6 Indian Tamil Congress; 5 Bolshevik Sama Samaj Party; 3 Communists; 1 Labour.

The Cabinet, which has a majority from members of the United National Party, consists of:—

Prime Minister, Defence and External Affairs.—D. S. Senanayake, P.C. *Justice.*—Dr. L. A. Rajapakse. *Home Affairs.*—Sir Oliver Goonetilleke, K.C.M.G., K.B.E. *Commerce.*—H. W. Amarasuriya. *Health and Local Government.*—S. W. R. D. Bandaranaike. *Finance.*—J. R. Jayawardene. *Labour.*—M. D. Banda. *Education.*—Major Edward Nugawela. *Agriculture.*—Dudley Senanayake. *Industries.*—G. G. Ponnambalam. *Food.*—A. Ratnayake. *Posts.*—C. Sittampalam. *Transport and Works.*—Sir John Kotelawela, K.B.E. *Minister of State.*—A. E. Goonesinha.

High Commissioner for the U.K.—Sir Cecil Syers, K.C.M.G., C.V.O.

High Commissioner in London (13 Hyde Park Gardens, W.2).—E. A. P. Wijeyeratne. *Trade Commissioner.*—C. E. P. Jayasuriya.

High Commissioner in India.—C. Coomaraswamy.

High Commissioner in Pakistan.—T. B. Jayah.

High Commissioner in Australia.—Aubrey Martensz.

Commissioner in Malaya.—M. Saravanamuttu.

Ambassador in U.S.A.—G. C. S. Corea.

Minister in Burma.—D. Susanta de Fonseka.

Area and Population.

The population of Ceylon (inclusive of local residents enumerated with the services, but exclusive of non-residents in H.M. Forces and on ships in Ceylon ports) at the census held on 19 March, 1946, showed an increase of 25·4% since 1931. 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, 1946		Provinces	Area : English sq. miles	Population, 1946	
		Total	Per sq. mile			Total	Per sq. mile
Western .	1,432	1,876,904	1,310	Uva . .	3,277	372,238	113
Central .	2,290	1,135,290	495	Sabaragamuwa	1,893	745,382	393
Southern .	2,146	961,418	448				
Northern .	3,429	479,572	139	Total .	25,332	6,657,339	262
Eastern .	3,840	279,112	72	Non-resident Military .	—	33,772	—
North-Western .	3,016	667,889	221	Non-resident Shipping .	—	2,834	—
North-Central .	4,009	139,534	34	Grand Total	—	6,693,945	—

The Sinhalese numbered about 4,621,000. The population on the principal estates, mainly consisting of immigrant Tamils from Southern India, numbered, at the census of 1946, about 851,000, and formed 12·8% of the total population. The Indian Tamils on estates numbered about 764,900. There were also about 409,600 Moors (Ceylon and Indian); 41,500 Burghers (Dutch and Portuguese strains as well as Euro-Ceylonese) and 5,100 Europeans.

Estimated population at the end of 1948 was 7,193,000.

Marriages registered, 1949, 45,663; births registered, 291,191; deaths registered, 91,889.

The urban population is 15·4% of the total population. The principal towns and their population (exclusive of the non-resident military and shipping), according to the census of 1946, are :—Colombo, 362,000; Jaffna, 63,000; Dehiwala-Mt. Lavinia, 56,900; Kandy, 51,200; Moratuwa, 50,700; Galle, 49,000.

Religion and Education.

Buddhism was introduced from India in the 3rd century B.C., and is still the religion of the majority of the inhabitants, especially in the southern part of the island. There are about 4,288,000 Buddhists, 1,326,000 Hindus, 606,000 Christians, 433,000 Moslems and 5,000 others.

Education in the island has undergone a radical change with the introduction of the scheme of free education from the kindergarten to the university stage. The scheme came into operation on 1 Oct., 1945, but modifications are being considered owing to the mounting cost.

All schools are now graded as primary—up to standard 5, junior—up to standard 8, senior secondary or senior practical—above standard 8, and central (post primary). The number of Sinhalese and Tamil schools in 1949 was government schools 2,852, with an attendance of 304,831 boys and 243,602 girls; assisted schools 2,758 (including estate schools and night schools), with an attendance of 241,649 boys and 220,102 girls. There were also 631 central and English schools attended by 150,494 boys and 87,184 girls. Total expenditure on education in 1948–49, Rs. 93,021,495 (nett). The University of Ceylon was established on 1 July, 1942, by the incorporation of the Ceylon Medical College (founded 1870) and the Ceylon University College (founded 1921). In 1949, the university had faculties of oriental studies, arts, science, medicine, law, agriculture and veterinary science. In 1949–50 it had 1,850 students. The Ceylon Technical College

provides a series of full time and part time courses in science, engineering, commerce, arts, and arts and crafts. The laboratories are equipped for instruction up to the university degree standard.

The training of teachers is carried on in 12 government and 7 assisted training colleges for primary schools. Secondary training for [illegible] is given at Government Training College, Maharagama; the University started post-graduate training in 1950. The number of teachers in training in 1949 was as follows :—primary, 1,653; secondary, 222; post-graduate, 68.

The Technical College prepares students for the college diploma and the B.Sc.Eng. (London) diploma. Courses in commerce and accountancy, and a course for training vocational teachers have recently been added to the curriculum. Number of students in 1949–50 was 1,969.

There were, in 1949, 82 cinemas with a seating capacity of 46,000.

Justice and Crime.

Roman-Dutch law modified by local enactments is administered in the Maritime Provinces, while Kandyan laws and customs, now partly codified, are administered in the Kandyan Provinces. The Tamils of the Jaffna district are governed by the Thesavalamai, a special code of laws relating to persons and property. The Moslem inhabitants are governed by their religious law, modified by local enactments, in matters such as inheritance, marriage and divorce.

District courts and Courts of Requests administer justice on the civil side. The Supreme Court exercises only an appellate jurisdiction in civil matters, excepting in divorce cases instituted under the Indian and Colonial Divorce Jurisdiction Act, 1926. On the criminal side magistrates' courts, district courts and the Supreme Court exercise an original jurisdiction. The Supreme Court also exercises an appellate jurisdiction in cases decided by magistrates' courts and district courts. A Court of Criminal Appeal exercises an appellate jurisdiction in cases tried by the Supreme Court in its original criminal jurisdiction. Rural courts exercise a criminal and civil jurisdiction in rural areas in respect of petty crimes and civil disputes. In 1946 the number of cases instituted in the magistrates' courts and municipal courts was 150,840. 16,312 convicted persons were sent to prison.

The strength of the police force on 31 Dec., 1949, was 5,584 (authorized strength, 6,660).

Social Welfare.

The ordinance relating to the relief of the poor was brought into operation on 1 Jan., 1940. Its provisions have been applied in the first instance to the municipal towns of Colombo, Kandy and Galle, where the local authority is responsible for financing and administering poor relief, and Public Assistance Committees have been appointed in this connection. In other areas the administration of poor relief is a commitment of the central Government and is undertaken by revenue officers with the assistance of advisory committees. Where recognized charitable agencies function in urban areas, grants are given to such agencies for the administration of relief. The maximum monthly rate of assistance has been increased from Rs. 10 to Rs. 20, with effect from 1 April, 1948. The relief of widespread distress due to floods, epidemics, failure of crops, etc., is undertaken by Government whenever circumstances demand it, such relief being generally given in employment on works of public utility in the case of failure of crops, and in cash or kind during floods or epidemics. Money grants up to a maximum of Rs. 300 are also paid for rebuilding houses destroyed by floods, fire and other exceptional causes.

Finance.

Financial years [1]	Revenue	Expenditure	Financial years [1]	Revenue	Expenditure
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
1945–46	382,263,327	312,855,337	1948–49	576,063,090	547,863,936
1946–47	461,173,263	405,387,434	1949–50 (est.)	561,780,000	563,511,323
1947–48	540,605,161	621,952,721	1950–51 (est.)	672,240,900	655,103,488

[1] 1 Oct.–30 Sept.

The principal sources of revenue in 1948–49 were:—Customs, Rs. 329,291,165; port, harbour, wharf, warehouse and other dues, Rs. 13,847,861; excise (salt), Rs. 46,206,846; income tax, stamps, etc., Rs. 121,431,753; postal, Rs. 17,621,586.

The principal items of expenditure in 1948–49:—Ministry of Education, Rs. 94,435,562; Ministry of Health and Local Government, Rs. 81,993,572; Ministry of Food and Co-operative Undertakings, Rs. 64,229,318; Ministry of Agriculture and Lands, Rs. 46,655,274; Ministry of Finance, Rs. 83,463,408; Ministry of Defence and External Affairs, Rs. 20,034,233; Ministry of Justice, Rs. 7,713,964; Ministry of Home Affairs and Rural Development, Rs. 22,382,156; Ministry of Labour and Social Services, Rs. 19,630,705; Ministry of Commerce and Trade, Rs. 1,528,614; Ministry of Industries and Fisheries, Rs. 7,579,034; Ministry of Transport and Works, Rs. 66,132,964; Ministry of Posts, Rs. 27,572,977.

The public debt on 30 Sept., 1949, was £9,408,775 and Rs. 423,623,700. The accumulated sinking funds for their redemption were valued at £4,271,054 and Rs. 48,214,728 respectively.

Defence.

Army.—The Ceylon Army Act came into operation on 10 Oct., 1949. Simultaneously the Governor-General appointed Brigadier the Earl of Cavan, D.S.O., as the Commander of the Ceylon Army. The Ceylon army will have units of infantry, artillery, signal corps, electrical and mechanical engineers, medical corps, engineer corps and engineer works services. The intention is to mobilize a force of 70 officers and 610 other ranks with a view progressively to reach a final strength of about 3,000 all ranks. The defences of the Colombo area have been taken over by the Ceylon Army.

Navy.—The Ceylon Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve in 1949 received on transfer from His Majesty's Government the fleet minesweeper *Flying Fish*, which has been renamed His Majesty's Ceylon Ship *Vijaya*, and is employed as a training ship. The future Ceylon Navy will be called the Royal Ceylon Navy (R.Cy.N.).

Air Force.—The Air Force Act (No. 41) of 1949 has been passed by the Ceylon Parliament. It is intended initially to have only a volunteer component of the Air Force and later to expand to a regular Force.

Production and Industry.

The area of the island is approximately 16,212,400 acres, of which about 3,208,000 acres (excluding small holdings below 1 acre) are under cultivation, and about 456,000 acres pasture land. The approximate areas under the principal products, according to the census of Feb.–March, 1946, were:—Paddy, 192,500 acres; chena, 46,322 acres; cacao, 19,700 acres;

cinnamon, 33,779 acres; tea, 533,830 acres; coconuts, 920,093 acres; citronella, 30,107 acres; rubber, 573,243 acres (production, 1950, 113,500 tons).

The production of tea averaged 283,403,628 lb. in 1940–49, was 298,559,169 lb. in 1949, and was estimated at 300,000,000 lb. in 1950.

Livestock in 1949:—166 horses, 1,248,747 cattle, 656,052 buffaloes, 103,767 swine, 573,015 goats and 57,349 sheep.

There are 7 government dairies and cattle farms, with together 2,989 heads of cattle. There were 38 plumbago mines working at the end of 1947. Phlogopite mica of high dielectric strength exists in economically workable deposits. Graphite is the chief mineral exported from Ceylon. Ilemnite, monazite and zircon are found in quantities of commercial importance in beach sands. There are several hundred gem pits, from which sapphires, rubies, aquamarine, moonstone, topaz, chrysoberyl (cat's-eye), zircons, spinels, tourmalines and other gems are obtained. Among the other resources of the island are deposits of kaolin, iron-ore and glass sands. There has been considerable activity in industrial development in recent years furthered by the Department (now the Ministries) of Commerce and Industries, which was set up in 1938. Government has been responsible for the establishment of factories for the production of plywood, leather and shoes, glass, coir goods, rolled steel bars, acetic acid, ceramic ware, quinine, strychnine and shark liver oil. Post-war plans aim at factories for the manufacture of textiles, extraction of refined coconut oil (from poonac), steel, caustic soda, writing paper, creamed latex, sole crepe, separated ilmenite, and an industrial workshop.

Manufacture of salt is a government monopoly.

The Government is implementing a comprehensive programme for the development of fisheries in inland as well as deep-sea waters.

Trade Unions.—The [illegible] control of trade unions are regulated by the Trade Unions Ordinance (Ch. 116 of the Legislative Enactments), and the Trade Unions (Amendment) Act, No. 15 of 1948. At the end of 1949, there were 142 unions; 82 employees' unions had a membership of 128,327; and 11 employers' unions had 304 members.

Commerce.

The values of the imports and exports (both including bullion and specie) for 6 years are given in the following table :—

Years	Imports	Exports	Years	Imports	Exports
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
1944	517,654,000	679,936,000	1947	970,127,000	835,398,000
1945	621,264,000	665,800,000	1948	994,407,000	1,001,176,000
1946	695,568,000	764,584,000	1949	1,028,843,449	1,064,147,992

Principal exports (domestic), in 1949 :—Cacao, Rs. 5,995,889; cinnamon (quills and chips), Rs. 4,925,043; coir (bristle, mattress, yarn and manufactures), Rs. 2,129,765; copra, Rs. 21,570,759; coconut oil, Rs. 121,326,750; tea, Rs. 649,845,462; plumbago, Rs. 6,381,146; coconuts, fresh, Rs. 4,584,303; coconuts, desiccated, Rs. 25,499,662; areca nuts, Rs. 3,291,963; rubber, Rs. 124,544,850; citronella oil, Rs. 4,568,436.

Principal imports in 1949 :—Cotton manufactures, viz. : cotton piece-goods, Rs. 116,492,023; rice and paddy, Rs. 226,355,771; coal and coke,

Rs. 17,375,339; spirits (brandy, gin and whisky), Rs. 1,099,322; sugar (refined, unrefined and jaggery), Rs. 52,726,450; manures, Rs. 30,702,677.

Of the 297,573,381 lb. of black tea exported in 1949, the following countries received the greatest amounts: [illegible] 529,173 lb.; Australia, 33,819,134 lb.; United States, [illegible] 25,032,768 lb.; Union of South Africa, 15,619,112 lb.; Canada, 14,761,713 lb.; New Zealand, 14,324,660 lb., and Iraq, 12,087,296 lb.

Trade with the United Kingdom, according to Board of Trade returns (in £ sterling):—

	1938	1947	1948	1949	1950
Imports to U.K. . .	12,398,930	22,620,901	25,762,763	26,718,970	27,817,086
Exports from U.K. .	3,491,516	11,518,318	12,649,200	14,746,136	17,183,850
Re-export from U.K. .	67,750	39,305	42,963	53,132	72,383

Shipping and Communications.

In 1949, 3,730 vessels of 11,290,471 tons entered and 3,515 vessels of 10,862,272 tons cleared the ports in Ceylon.

896 miles of railway were open at the end of 1949, of which 809 miles were 5 ft. 6 in. gauge, and 87 miles 2 ft. 6 in.

On 30 Sept., 1948, there were 1,235 offices of various classes open for postal business; money-order offices, 795; telegraph offices, 409; 10,693 miles of telegraph wire. There were, 1 Jan., 1949, 14,884 telephones.

Cable and Wireless, Ltd., operate cables, a wireless station and a photo-telegraph service between Colombo and London.

Number of motor vehicles, 31 Dec., 1949:—31,261 passenger cars, 10,286 lorries, 2,947 buses, 6,994 motor cycles.

Air Services.—Air Ceylon, the national airline of Ceylon, operates regional services from Colombo to Madras, [illegible] Bombay, Karachi and international services on the routes [illegible] Cairo–Karachi–Bombay–Colomo and Colombo–Singapore–Darwin–Sydney.

Other services which call in Ceylon are:—Air India (Colombo–Karachi); B.O.A.C. (Colombo–U.K. and Singapore–Colombo); Quantas (Sydney *via* Colombo to London).

Money and Credit.

The leading banks in Ceylon are:—The Bank of Ceylon (state-aided), 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., Grindlay & Co., Ltd., the Bank of Uva, Ltd., the Hatton Bank, Ltd. and the Indian Overseas Bank, Ltd.

The Ceylon Savings Bank had 118,623 depositors, and deposits amounting to Rs. 56,615,531 in 1949. The post office savings bank on 31 Dec., 1949, had 1,360,000 depositors, and the balance to their credit was Rs. 134,830,661; amount deposited during 1949, Rs. 56,315,109. The loans granted by the Ceylon State Mortgage Bank in 1948, amounted to Rs. 2,281,500.

A Central Bank was established in 1950 to regulate and administer the monetary system of the Dominion.

The Imperial weights and measures of the United Kingdom are established as the standard weights and measures of the island. Local and

customary weights and measures are still in force in various parts of the country. The Currency Ordinance No. 21 of 1941 provides for a Ceylon rupee having a par value equal to 2·88 grains of fine gold as the unit of currency (Amending Ordinance No. 40 of 1949). The Board administering the Ordinance is obliged to exchange Ceylon currency for Indian currency and vice versa on that basis. The exchange of Ceylon currency for sterling and vice versa on the same basis is also permissible, subject to the prior approval of the Board. This exchange is effected through the Reserve Bank of India, Bombay, and the Crown Agents for the Colonies, London, who are the Ceylon Currency Board's Agents in India and the United Kingdom respectively. Currency notes are issued in the denominations of Re. 1, Rs. 2, 5, 10, 50 and 100, and subsidiary currency notes in the following denominations: 50 and 25 cents. The following subsidiary coins were legal tender on 31 Dec., 1949, (1) nickel brass, 50, 25, 10 and 2 cents; (2) cupro-nickel and nickel brass, 5 cents; (3) copper and bronze, 1 cent. and copper, ½ cent. The note circulation stood at Rs. 419,477,194 on 30 Sept., 1949, and the estimated liability of the Currency Board in respect of the circulation of subsidiary notes and coin was Rs. 15,474,333 on the same day. The exchange rate between Ceylon and the United Kingdom is subject to fluctuation, within narrow limits; it remained close to 1*s.* 6*d.* per rupee throughout 1949. The Ceylon rupee was devalued with sterling in Sept., 1949.

The **Maldive Islands,** 400 miles south-west of Ceylon, are a group of 12 coral atolls, richly clothed with coconut palms, and yielding millet, fruit and edible nuts. The old form of government was abolished in 1932, and a new constitution was introduced. The Sultan-Designate is His Highness Amir Abdul Majid Didi, the former Prime Minister, appointed on 3 Oct., 1945. According to the modified constitution there is a People's Assembly consisting of 33 members and a Cabinet of 4 ministers. The Prime Minister is selected by the Sultan from the members of the People's Assembly and he selects his colleagues who form the Cabinet.

Population over 93,000. The people are Moslems; they are great navigators and traders.

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ADEN.

Aden is a volcanic peninsula on the Arabian coast, about 100 miles east of Bab-al-Mandeb. It forms an important bunkering station on the highway to the East. The colony 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 and Perim Island.

Under the provisions of the Aden Colony Order, 1936, Aden became the Colony of Aden on 1 April, 1937. The colony is administered by a governor, who is also commander-in-chief, aided by an executive council which in 1948 comprised 6 members. The council consists of the chief secretary, attorney general, financial secretary and such other persons as the governor may from time to time appoint. Under the provisions of the Aden Colony (Amendment) Order 1944 which came into force on 24 October, 1946, a legislative council was established in January 1947. It consists of the governor as president, 4 *ex-officio* members, not more than 4 official members and not more than 8 unofficial members.

Area 75 square miles: including the protectorate and the Hadhramaut, about 112,000 square miles; of Perim, 5 square miles. Population of Aden (census of October, 1946): 80,516 (males, 50,589; females, 29,927); population of Perim: 360 (males, 202; females, 158). There were 9,456 Indians, 7,273 Jews and 365 Europeans in Aden. Vital statistics:—

Year	Live Births	Still Births	Marriages	Divorces	Deaths
1946	2,224	174	—	—	1,764
1947	2,510	185	—	—	1,935
1948	2,192	131	1,498 [1]	1,000 [2]	1,681

[1] 1,472 Arabs and Indian Moslems; 14 Jews; 6 Bohras (Moslems); 6 Hindus.
[2] 994 Arabs and Indian Moslems; 5 Jews; 1 Bohra.

Education in Aden Colony is under the control of the Director of Education. In the Eastern and Western Aden Protectorates it is under the immediate general guidance of the British Agents; but the Government Department of Education inspects schools within the area. In the colony the government maintains 5 boys and 3 girls primary schools and 1 boys' secondary school. There are in addition 8 aided primary schools for boys, 5 of which have a secondary section, and 4 aided primary schools for girls, 2 of which have a secondary section. There are also a number of unrecognised schools. In all schools in the colony there are 5,215 pupils in primary or indigenous school classes (including 765 girls) and 1,132 pupils in secondary schools (including 147 girls). A number of students are sent abroad on scholarships for further education. Classes for adult females are conducted at the government girls' school. Commercial classes are held at the government secondary school and at a privately run commercial institution. The former advisory committee has been replaced by elected school committees representing the parents.

The British Council opened an institute for men in 1940 and an institute for women in 1942.

There were, in 1949, 7 cinemas with a seating capacity of 4,330.

The government revenue is from duties on liquor, tobacco, motor spirit, opium and salt, and from income tax, court fees, judicial fines and local taxes. The total revenue during the year 1947–48 amounted to Rs. 121,12,421, and the expenditure to Rs. 92,80,631. There is a Port Trust which issues a separate administrative report containing information on the port. Imports (1948), by sea, Rs. 351,278,439; by land, Rs. 14,671,583; treasure (sea and land), Rs. 2,158,309; total imports, Rs. 368,108,331 (1947, Rs. 329,748,238). Chief imports:—Fuel oil, petrol, kerosene, cotton piece-goods, grain, gums, hides and skins, tobacco, coal, coffee, sugar, fruits, vegetables and other provisions. Exports, by sea, Rs. 167,027,181; by land, Rs. 5,357,908; treasure (sea and land), Rs. 1,034,221; total exports, Rs. 173,419,610 (1947, Rs. 168,694,846). Chief exports :—Salt, coffee, gums, hides and skins, cotton piece-goods, tobacco, grain, sugar and other provisions. These statistics are exclusive of [illegible] stores and treasure. In 1948, 2,994 merchant vessels of 1[illegible]3 (net) entered the port of Aden, of which 1,677 were British; in the same year 2,260 country (local) craft of 142,858 tons entered. The harbour of Perim was closed for shipping from November, 1936. Aden itself produces little, its chief industries being the manufacture of salt and cigarettes and building of dhows. The trade is largely a transhipment.

Registered motor vehicles, at the beginning of 1950, included 1,375 passenger cars, 196 taxis, 61 buses, 334 lorries and 76 motor cycles.

The Aden Protectorate (area about 112,000 square miles) lies to the east, west and north of the colony of Aden and consists of the territories and dependencies of Arab chiefs in protectorate treaty relations with His Majesty's Government. It is bounded on the east by the Qara country, which is part of the dominions of the Sultan of Muscat and Oman, and on the north and west by the Great Desert and the Kingdom of Yemen, whose southern boundary was temporarily fixed by Article III of the Treaty of Sana' (February, 1934), by which His Majesty's Government and the Yemen Government agreed to maintain the *status quo* frontier as it was on the date of the signing of the treaty. The coastline of the Aden Protectorate, which is about 750 miles long, starts in the west from Husn Murad, opposite the island of Perim, and it runs eastward to Ras Dharbat 'Ali, where it meets the Sultanate of Muscat and Oman. The population (of which no census has ever been taken) is estimated to be about 600,000.

The Aden Protectorate is divided into the Western Aden Protectorate and the Eastern Aden Protectorate. The former consists of 19 sultanates and His Highness the Sultan of Lahej, Fadl 'Abdul Karim, is the premier chief. The Eastern Aden Protectorate comprises the Hadhramaut (consisting of the Qu'aiti State of Shihr and Mukalla and the Kathiri State of Seiyun), the Mahri Sultanate of Qishn and Soqotra, the Wahidi Sultanates of Bir 'Ali and Balihaf, and the Sheikhdoms of 'Irqa and Haura. His [illegible] Sultan Sir Salih bin Ghalib al Qu'aiti, K.C.M.G., Sultan of Shihr [illegible], is the premier chief of the Eastern Aden Protectorate, and the Hadhramaut is the most important and best organized of these areas. By treaties of 1938 and 1939 respectively a Resident Adviser was appointed to the Qu'aiti State of Shihr and Mukalla and the Kathiri State of Seiyun. Mulalla on the coast is the seat of government of the Qu'aiti State and Seiyun is the capital of the Kathiri State. The Hadhramaut is bounded on the east by the Mahri Sultanate and on the west by the Wahidi Sultanates. The Mahri Sultanate of Qishn and Soqotra is the most easterly area in the Aden Protectorate. The Sultan resides on the island of Soqotra

(area 1,400 square miles), which lies 150 miles from Cape Guardafui. The population, said to number about 12,000, is 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, Tamarida.

In the Qu'aiti State of Shihr and Mukalla and in the Sultanate of Lahej there are now separate state departments of education. Lahej had in 1948, a secondary school with 140 boys, while at Gheil ba Wazir boarding school in the Qu'aiti state there were 125 boys. No other education in the protectorate is above primary standard. There were, in 1949, 58 inspected schools with an enrolment of 4,378 pupils, including 196 girls.

The Aden Protectorate, which is not directly administered, is under the control of the Governor and Commander-in-Chief, Aden.

Total trade (in £) between Aden (Colony and Protectorate) and the United Kingdom (Board of Trade returns) :—

	1938	1947	1948	1949	1950
Imports into U.K.	61,357	629,425	875,601	806,500	943,672
Exports from U.K.	476,918	1,965,491	2,521,089	2,815,152	3,458,512
Re-exports from U.K.	15,466	13,230	33,389	54,014	58,735

Governor and Commander-in-Chief.—Tom Hickinbotham (appointed April, 1951).

Chief Secretary.—W. R. C. Goode (appointed 5 Nov., 1949).

The **Kuria Muria** islands form part of the Colony of Aden and are at present controlled on behalf of the Governor by the Resident in the Persian Gulf. The islands are situated in the Kuria Muria Bay off the south coast of Oman at 55° 55′ eastern longitude. They were given to the British Government by the Sultan of Muscat in 1854. They are 5 in number :— Haskiyah (1 square mile), Suda (5 square miles, rising to 1,300 feet), Hallaniyah (22 square miles, rising to 1,600 feet; about 70 inhabitants in 1947), Gharzaut, Jibliyah (from W. to E.).

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, since 1 Feb., 1949, administered by the Governor of Aden through a Civil Administrator. 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 Netherlands Indies.

Civil Administrator.—Major D. Thompson, O.B.E.

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BORNEO (BRITISH).

North Borneo occupies the northern part of the island of Borneo. The interior is mountainous, Mount Kinabalu being 13,455 feet high.

The territory was a British protected state administered by the British North Borneo Company under royal charter granted in 1881. The sovereign rights and assets of the Company were transferred to the Crown with effect from 15 July, 1946. On that date, the island of Labuan (*see* p. 226) became part of the new colony of North Borneo and the first Colonial Government assumed the administration of the territory.

The government is administered by a Governor aided by an appointed Legislative Council of 22 members of whom 12 are officials and 10 unofficials. There is also an Executive Council consisting of 5 officials and 4 unofficials.

From Jan., 1942, to 10 Sept., 1945, North Borneo was in the occupation of the Japanese. The country suffered heavily; the principal towns and villages were destroyed. Much repair work has already been done, and the railway carried, in 1950, more traffic than ever before.

Area, about 29,387 square miles, with a coastline of over 900 miles. Population (1931 census), 270,223, of whom 205,218 were natives and 47,972 Chinese. In 1950, the population (including Labuan) was estimated to be 351,000. The native population comprises Dusuns (mainly agricultural), Bajaus and Bruneis (mainly occupied in fishing), Muruts (hill tribes), Suluks (mostly sea-faring) and several smaller tribes. The Labuan population, which was 8,963 in 1941, comprises mainly Malays and Chinese.

The principal towns are situated on the coast. These are Jesselton (the capital), Kudat, Sandakan, Lahad Datu and Tawau on the mainland, and Victoria on the island of Labuan.

There are Protestant and Catholic missions. The laws of the mainland are based on the Indian penal, criminal and civil procedure codes, and local ordinances; in the island of Labuan, Straits Settlements laws generally apply. There are native courts for native and Moslem law and custom.

	1940	1946 *	1947	1948	1949	1950 [1]
	$	$	$	$	$	£
Revenue [2] . .	4,173,559	1,833,259	7,171,067	8,578,058	11,689,285	15,722,950
Expenditure [2] .	2,071,385	2,550,696	11,919,368	11,391,134	17,614,274	20,995,420
Imports . .	1,185,718	8,155,886	20,471,707	25,419,172	33,970,972	46,056,000
Exports . .	2,386,461	4,009,356	16,932,637	29,741,954 [3]	37,716,589 [3]	92,007,011 [3]

* From 15 July (resumption of civil administration) to 31 Dec. only.

[1] Estimates.

[2] All figures include gross railway revenue and expenditure, but exclude colonial development and welfare schemes, the expenditure under which was as follows —1947, $42,022; 1948, $163,757; 1949, $1,508,837; 1950, $1,546,413.

[3] In all probability the true figures for exports are considerably greater as the values given for timber, tobacco, manila hemp and some other commodities are nominal and subject to adjustment when the sale price is known.

Most of the trade is carried through Singapore and Hong Kong. The main imports are rice, provisions, textiles and apparel, tobacco, sugar and vehicles. Comparative pre-war and post-war figures are given in the following table (in $1,000) :—

	1940	1947	1948	1949	1950
Rice	1,452	2,960	4,282	6,017	3,176
Provisions	998	3,606	3,557	4,347	6,015
Textiles and apparel	1,201	2,827	2,824	3,799	6,863
Tobacco, cigars, cigarettes	413	1,879	2,438	1,998	2,597
Ironware	670	—	—	—	—
Sundries	598	451	478	—	—
Sugar	—	—	—	2,388	2,725
Vehicles	—	—	—	1,340	1,530

The main exports are as follows (in million dollars):—

	1940	1947	1948	1949	1950
Rubber	14·50	11·25	18·50	15·90	59·86
Timber	2·20	1·50	3·00	5·40	6·53
Cutch	·65	—	·50	1·10	1·24
Hemp	·55	·50	·50	·80	1·16
Dried and salt fish	·55	·50	·50	·50	·58
Tobacco	·45	—	1·50	2·00	1·74
Firewood	·40	·25	·25	1·50	1·57
Copra	·30	·50	1·70	7·50	17·20

Merchant shipping (men-of-war and government vessels excluded) amounting to 2,436,246 gross tons, used the ports in 1950, and cargo totalling 508,857 tons was handled.

A railway, 96 miles, runs from Jesselton on Gaya Bay to Melalap in the interior, with a branch (20 miles) from Beaufort to Weston on Brunei Bay. There are 153 miles of metalled roads, 225 miles of earth roads and 578 miles of bridle paths.

Three aviation services operate within the colony: Malayan Airways, thrice-weekly between Singapore and North Borneo; Cathay Pacific Airways, weekly between Hong Kong, Manila and North Borneo; and Qantas Empire Airways, weekly between Sydney and Hong Kong with stops overnight at Labuan.

At Jesselton and Sandakan there are branches of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation and the Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China. The Hongkong bank has also a branch at Tawau. Agency facilities exist at Labuan.

Labuan is an island, 35 square miles in area, lying 6 miles off the north-west coast of Borneo. It has a fine port, Victoria Harbour, safe and easy of access. The settlement comprises 7 smaller islands, some of which are under cultivation. It was ceded to Great Britain by the Sultan of Brunei in 1846; for its chequered administrative history *see* THE STATESMAN'S YEAR-BOOK, 1947, p. 189. In 1946 Labuan was re-united with North Borneo. The estimated population (1947) was 9,253. Capital, Victoria, 2,022 inhabitants (census, 1931).

Total trade (in £ sterling) between North Borneo and the United Kingdom (Board of Trade returns):—

	1938	1947 [1]	1948 [1]	1949	1950
Imports into U.K.	411,980	457,071	1,107,922	846,312	1,366,618
Exports from U.K.	49,694	1,030,524	1,784,982	2,366,988	2,383,079
Re-exports from U.K.	1,657	5,758	9,837	18,528	16,905

[1] Including Labuan.

Governor and Commander-in-Chief.—Maj.-Gen. Sir Ralph Hone, K.B.E., M.C., T.D.

Chief Secretary.—J. Calder, C.M.G.

Brunei.—A state on the north-west coast of Borneo, lying between lat. 4° 2′ and 5° 3′ N. and long. 114° 4′ and 115° 22′ E. It is bounded on all sides by Sarawak territory, an intrusion of which splits the state into two separate parts. Area about 2,226 square miles with a coast line of about 100 miles. Census population, 1947, 40,657; including 394 Europeans, 31,161 Malays and Borneans, 8,300 Chinese and 434 Indians. Capital is Brunei (population about 10,620), on Brunei River 9 miles from its mouth, 758 nautical miles distant from Singapore. Climate is of tropical marine type, hot and moist, with cool nights.

In 1847 the Sultan of Brunei entered into a treaty with Great Britain for the furtherance of commercial relations and the suppression of piracy, and in 1888, by a further treaty, the state was placed under the protection of Great Britain. In 1906, by treaty, the general administration of the state was entrusted to a British Resident, whose advice must be asked and acted upon in all questions other than those affecting Malay customs and the Islamic religion. The present Sultan is His Highness Omar Ali Saifuddin Washa'dul Khairi Waddin, who succeeded his late brother, Sir Ahmed Tajudin, on 6 June, 1950. The supreme authority in the state is vested in the Sultan in Council, which at present consists of 12 members, including the British Resident, with His Highness the Sultan as President. On 1 May, 1948, the Governor of Sarawak became High Commissioner for Brunei.

The country was under Japanese occupation from 16 Dec., 1941, to 10 June, 1945. British military administration lasted from this date until 6 July, 1946.

The Resident is assisted by 2 Assistant Residents. The heads of the Police, Education, Agriculture, Forest, Medical, Customs and Public Works Departments are European officers, usually of the Sarawak establishment.

The principal products are crude oil, rubber, jelutong, cutch and sago. Native industries include boat building, cloth-weaving and the manufacture of brass and silver ware. Most of the interior is under forest, containing large potential supplies of serviceable timber.

In 1948 the Seria oilfields produced 2,645,412 metric tons; in 1949, 3,302,879 metric tons.

Revenue, 1949, £1,019,717; estimated revenue, 1950, £1,115,041. Expenditure, 1949, £493,323; estimated expenditure, 1950, £988,901.

Imports, 1949, £4,152,722; exports, 1949, £7,240,058. Imports from the U.K., 1947, £5,299; 1948, £73,865; 1949, £60,392; 1950, £53,149.

Free vernacular education in the Malay language is provided by the state. There were 27 vernacular schools in 1949, with 2,267 pupils. In addition there were 5 Chinese vernacular schools with 1,272 pupils, 4 private English schools and one trade school.

The police force consists of 169 officers and men under the chief police officer, an assistant commissioner from Sarawak constabulary.

At the end of 1949, the state had 137 miles of road, 57 miles of which were treated with asphalt or concrete. The main road runs from Brunei Town to Tutong, about 30 miles. The oil company maintains about 43 miles, connecting Seria with Kuala Belait. Number of motor vehicles, 469, including 249 passenger cars and 60 buses.

There were 5 post offices in the state in 1949.

There is a central wireless station at Brunei in direct communication with Singapore, Sarawak and North Borneo. There are also 3 subsidiary

wireless stations at Belait, Seria and Temburong for internal traffic. Communication by small Straits Steamship Company's vessels and by launches is regularly maintained with Labuan, distant about 35 miles from Brunei.

The currency is the Malayan dollar, with a par value of 2*s.* 4*d.*

British Resident.—E. E. F. Pretty, C.M.G.

Sarawak.—Area about 47,000 square miles, coast line 450 miles, many rivers navigable. The government of part of the present territory was obtained on 24 Sept., 1841, by Sir James Brooke from the Sultan of Brunei. Various accessions were made between 1861 and 1905. Under an agreement of 1888, Sarawak was placed under the protection of Great Britain. A supplementary agreement concluded in Nov., 1941, provided for the appointment of a British representative with certain limited powers. On 16 Dec., 1941, Sarawak was occupied by the Japanese. After the liberation, the Rajah took over his administration from the British military authorities on 15 April, 1946. He had previously proposed to the British Government the cession of Sarawak to the British crown.

On 24 Sept., 1941, the Rajah began to rule through a constitution. Since 1855 two bodies, known as the Supreme Council and the Council Negri, had been in existence. By the constitution of 1941 they were given, by the Rajah, powers roughly corresponding to those of a colonial executive council and legislative council respectively. The Council Negri, on 17 May, 1946, authorized the Act of Cession by 19 to 16 votes. During 1947, District and Divisional Advisory Councils on a representative basis, and 5 Local Authorities were established.

Final figures of the population census of 26 Nov., 1947, show a total of 546,385 (increase since 1939, 11%), consisting of Malays, Dayaks, Melanaus, Kayans, Kenyahs, Muruts, and other minor tribes, with Chinese and other settlers. Estimated population, 1950, 550,000.

The chief towns are the capital, Kuching, about 18 miles inland, on the Sarawak River, Sibu, 80 miles up the Rejang River, which is navigable by large steamers, and Miri, the headquarters of the Sarawak Oilfields, Ltd. There are Church of England, Roman Catholic, American Methodist, Seventh Day Adventist and Borneo Evangelical missions with schools. The revenue is derived from customs duty, royalty on oil, land revenue, timber royalty, trade licences, income tax, excise revenue, exemption tax payable by Malays, and from Dayak and Kayan revenue.

Actual revenue, 1949, $15,349,662; revised estimated revenue, 1950, $22,336,457; estimated, 1951, $19,309,600. Actual expenditure, 1949, $17,945,155; revised estimated expenditure, 1950, $18,362,272; estimated, 1951, $19,700,000.

The country produces rubber, sago, oil, rice, pepper, gold and jungle produce. These are also known coal deposits. A considerable oil field is being developed at Miri. The trade is mostly with Singapore. In 1948, vessels of 1,600,699 tons entered and vessels of 1,379,674 tons left Sarawak from and to foreign ports.

Imports, 1949, $109,969,460. Exports, 1949, $187,628,559. Exports to the United Kingdom, 1947, £126,365; 1948, £216,100; 1949, £337,752; 1950, £1,272,221. Imports from the United Kingdom, 1947, £239,953; 1948, £458,050; 1949, £545,827; 1950, £690,381.

There is a constabulary of about 1,000 men, principally Dayaks and Malays, under European officers. There are no railways. There are 154 miles of metalled road and 366 miles of earth roads, besides bridle paths. There are 36 post offices. The government offices have a telephone system extending over Kuching and Upper Sarawak, and there is communication

by wireless with Singapore, etc. There are wireless stations at Kuching, Miri, Sibu, Lundu, Mukah, Simanggang, Bintulu, Sarikei, Meluan, Kapit, Limbang, Baram, Saratok, Matu, Belingian, Selalang, Tatau, Lawas, Belaga and Kanowit. Telegrams are sent by wireless *via* Singapore.

The post office savings bank had 2,895 depositors at the end of 1949; the amount at their credit was $982,752.

Sarawak and Straits Settlements currency, $1 = 2*s.* 4*d.*

Governor and C.-in-C.—Anthony Foster Abell, C.M.G. (sworn in, 4 April, 1950).

Chief Secretary.—R. G. Aikman.

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CYPRUS.

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, 4 June, 1878. On the outbreak of hostilities with Turkey on 5 Nov., 1914, the island was annexed. On 1 May, 1925, the island was given the status of a crown colony by letters patent, and the High Commissioner became Governor. There is an Executive Council, consisting of the Colonial Secretary, the Attorney-General, the Financial Secretary, the Commissioner of Labour and 2 non-official members. On 13 Nov., 1931, following disturbances arising out of the movement for union with Greece, the Legislative Council, first constituted in 1882, ceased to exist, and power to make laws was granted to the Governor. Municipal corporations exist in 16 towns and villages. Since April, 1943, members of the councils are elected by all male residents 21 years old or over. Since 1 Dec., 1931, the appointment of the mukhtars (headmen) of villages has been vested in the Governor. On 1 Nov., 1947, a consultative assembly drawn from representative elements of the island was convened to frame proposals for constitutional reforms, including the re-establishment of a central legislature. In May, 1948, a new constitution was proposed by His Majesty's Government for consideration by the Assembly. These proposals proved unacceptable to 7 Greek members of the Assembly who declared that they would no longer be able to take part in its deliberations. In these circumstances, which gravely diminished its representative character, the Assembly was dissolved on 12 Aug., 1948, but the offer of a constitution was not withdrawn. If responsible and fully representative political leaders in Cyprus

ask that these or comparable constitutional proposals might be re-examined or implemented, or if there is any genuine manifestation of public opinion in their favour, His Majesty's Government will take the necessary steps.

Governor.—Sir Andrew Barkworth Wright, K.C.M.G., C.B.E., M.C. (Salary, £4,500, of which amount £1,200 is payable to the officer from time to time administering the government).

Colonial Secretary.—J. Fletcher-Cooke (appointed 27 Nov., 1950).

Area and Population.—Area, 3,572 square miles; about 140 miles is greatest length from east to west, and about 60 miles is greatest breadth from north to south. Average rainfall for the past 10 years, 21·16 inches. Most of the rain falls between October and March.

Population by religions at different censuses :—

Religion	1921	1931	1946 [1]
Greek Orthodox . .	244,887	276,573	361,199
Moslems	61,339	64,238	80,548
Others	4,489	7,148	8,367
Total . . .	310,705	347,959	450,114

[1] Excluding military and camps.

Inhabitants per square mile, 1950, 137. Births registered, 1949, 13,234; 1950, 14,517; deaths registered, 1949, 4,243; 1950, 3,959.

The principal towns are Nicosia (the capital), population 37,728; Limassol, 25,124; Famagusta, 18,693; Larnaca, 15,593; Paphos, 6,170, and Kyrenia, 3,165 (in 1950). There are 6 administrative districts named after these towns.

Education.—There is a separate educational system for each religion. Elementary schools are under the control of the Government, assisted by an advisory Board of Education for each religious community. In 1949–50 there were 484 Greek (48,127 pupils), 206 Moslem (10,951 pupils) and 5 Maronite schools (297 pupils); also 4 Armenian and 4 Latin schools under independent management.

Secondary schools (subject to varying degrees of state control) included: 12 classical gymnasiums, 22 schools with an academic curriculum other than classical, 5 commercial schools, 1 government school of the grammar school type, 5 Turkish schools including 3 branch schools. There is a government training college for schoolmasters, a mistresses' training centre, 2 agricultural schools, an apprentices' training centre and a boys' reform school. There is also a juvenile welfare service which includes a probation service.

The total government-controlled expenditure on education in 1950 was £1,047,160, of which £594,339 was from colonial revenue.

Greek, Turkish and English are the official languages. English is spreading rapidly. There are 3 English, 6 Turkish and 18 Greek newspapers.

Justice.—The colony is divided into 6 judicial districts, viz., Nicosia, Kyrenia, Famagusta, Larnaca, Limassol and Paphos. The present judicial system provides for (1) a supreme court with appellate jurisdiction, both civil and criminal, over the decisions of all other courts, and original jurisdiction as a colonial court of Admiralty under the Imperial Act of 1890 and in matrimonial causes, with powers in such causes similar to those of the High Court in England; (2) 6 assize courts, having unlimited criminal jurisdiction; (3) 6 district courts, having unlimited civil jurisdiction, and summary

jurisdiction in criminal cases. There are also 3 *Sheri* Courts, for Moslems only, which administer the Moslem *Sheri* or religious law, and an appeal lies from their decisions to the Supreme Court.

In 1949 the number of offences was 38,665, excluding 2,640 offences under the Supplies and Services (Transitional Powers) Act, and the number of persons committed to prison was 2,582 convicted, 448 unconvicted. Strength of police force, 31 Dec., 1949, 36 officers and 1,027 men. Strength of prison service, 31 Dec., 1949, 5 officers, 87 permanent and 45 temporary warders and 2 temporary wardresses.

Finance.—The revenue and expenditure for 5 years, exclusive of grants-in-aid, share of the Turkish debt charge, and colonial development fund grants and expenditure, were (in £ sterling) :—

	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950[1]
Revenue . .	4,294,720	5,040,442	5,825,823	4,957,844	4,225,610
Expenditure . .	3,736,947	4,546,992	5,675,820	4,595,148	4,053,062

[1] Estimates

Chief sources of revenue, 1949 :—Customs duties and port dues, etc., £2,053,421 ; income tax, excise duties, property and animal taxes, licences, stamp duties, etc., £2,165,664; court receipts and payments for specific services, etc., £192,316; forest revenue, £32,023; railway, £78,024; miscellaneous receipts, £240,236. Annual grants from imperial funds (not included above), £92,800.

The expenditure for 1949 includes railway expenditure of £69,063. The share of Cyprus in the Turkish debt charge, not included in the above expenditure, amounts to £92,800 annually; public debt, on 31 December, 1949, amounted to £2,903,492.

Since 1928 Cyprus contributes £10,000 annually to imperial defence.

Production.—Chief agricultural products in 1949 :—Wheat, 2,342,856 bushels; barley, 2,834,677 bushels; oats, 213,773 bushels; vetches, 272,240 bushels; olives, 20,944 tons; carobs, 36,891 tons; potatoes, 35,733 tons; raisins, 5,313 tons; cotton (unginned), 1,011 tons; cheese, 7,340 cwt.; linseed, 9,085 cwt.; flax, 590 cwt.; hemp, 1,130 cwt.; silk cocoons, 2,156 cwt.; wines, 3,732,588 gallons; spirits, 447,599 gallons; olive oil, 3,906 tons; oranges, 576,539 cases; lemons, 109,786 cases; grapefruit, 176,595 cases; tobacco, 547 tons.

Of the island's 2·3 million acres, approximately 1 million are farmed, out of which 570,000 acres are cropped annually. There are two main potato crops.

Livestock in 1949 :—Cattle (including draught oxen), 36,932; horses and mules, 14,127; donkeys, 53,989; sheep, 304,180; goats, 166,945; pigs, 27,321.

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 623 square miles. Sponge fishing is usually carried on from June to October.

The principal minerals exported during 1949 were :—Iron pyrites, 401,768 long tons; cupreous concentrates, 111,390 long tons; cement copper, 2,010 long tons; cupreous pyrites, 77,820 long tons; asbestos, 11,098 long tons, gypsum, 23,981 long tons; umber, 3,625 long tons; chrome ore, 14,640 long tons.

Trade Unions.—Cyprus has in the Trade Unions Laws of 1949, which replaced the Trade Unions and Trade Disputes Law of 1941, trade union legislation on the lines of the English trade union acts. All combinations, whether workmen or employers, which have as their principal objects the regulation of the relations between workmen and employers, or between workmen and workmen, or between employers and employers, are considered to be trade unions. Registration is compulsory except in the case of trade unions whose membership is restricted to persons in the civil employment of the Crown. At the end of 1949 there were registered 5 employers' associations and 108 workmen's unions, with a total membership of 101 and 13,601, respectively. There were also 6 federations [illegible] activities of workmen's unions and 2 unregistered unions [illegible].

Commerce.—The commerce and the shipping, exclusive of coasting trade, for 5 calendar years were :—

	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949
Merchandise :—	£	£	£	£	£
Imports . .	5,327,709	8,123,709	13,552,926	15,407,639	11,008,526
Exports . .	3,532,787	4,202,300	5,140,734	5,678,617	8,243,289
Bullion and specie :					
Imports . .	11,908	14,126	31,963	158,452	13,741
Exports . .	—	—	—	—	64
Shipping entered	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
and cleared .	759,060	1,510,436	2,701,670	2,973,572	3,314,092

Chief civil imports, 1949 (in £ sterling) :—

Wheat	1,333,582	Wood manufactures . .	64,864
Barley	112,927	Cotton thread, for sewing, crocheting, etc. . . .	63,977
Rice	76,300	Cotton piece-goods . .	489,177
Flour, wheaten, incl. semolina .	74,349	Cotton manufactures, other (except apparel) . .	79,734
Butter substitutes . . .	59,316	Woollen and worsted yarn .	54,182
Milk, condensed . . .	116,227	Woollen piece-goods . .	339,647
Coffee, raw	98,522	Artificial silk piece-goods .	193,922
Fish	58,703	Sacks, empty . . .	121,003
Bean oil	99,171	Hosiery	78,466
Coconut oil	56,337	Underwear	52,474
Groundnut oil . . .	113,606	Leather boots and shoes .	67,995
Sugar	151,772	Manure, chemical . . .	264,812
Tobacco, manufactured . .	68,010	Chemical manufactures, not elsewhere specified .	82,925
Cigarettes	146,616	Drugs [illegible]	92,961
Planks, boards, logs, etc.. .	159,046	Benzine	292,103
Timber, ready cut . . .	59,265	Kerosene	145,558
Cotton, raw "ginned cotton" .	72,428	[illegible]	110,843
Mineral oils, such as solar, diesel, gas oil and fuel oil .	329,076	[illegible]	88,606
Glass and glassware . .	61,561	Paper and paper goods (except stationery) . . .	114,141
Cement	243,411	Bicycles	67,945
Iron and steel :—		Motor cars	263,187
Bars, joists, sheets, etc. (excl. galvanized) . .	111,616	Tyres for motor cars . .	81,142
Pipes and their fittings. .	142,169	Rubber manufactures, not elsewhere specified . .	51,794
Manufactures of iron and steel, not elsewhere specified .	225,402	Stationery	67,231
Hardware and cutlery . .	112,814		
Electrical goods . . .	278,060		
Machinery	841,301		

Chief exports, 1949 (in £ sterling):—

Barley	567,308	Asbestos	520,795
Almonds	55,470	Chrome ore	115,120
Grapefruit	116,463	Copper cement	96,970
Oranges	461,296	Cupreous concentrates	1,731,142
Raisins	96,463	Cupreous pyrites	287,153
Potatoes (except seed potatoes)	321,282	Iron pyrites	853,549
Wine (except commandaria)	118,721	Seed potatoes	145,324
Carobs :—		Cumnseed	96,299
Whole	51,913	Artificial teeth	86,822
Kibbled	615,073	Buttons	87,701
Seed, including germ	125,542	Mules	104,739
Tobacco, unmanufactured	55,868		

In 1949, the United Kingdom supplied 44·15% of the imports (1948, 38·07%), other parts of the Commonwealth 18·82% (19·27%); of the exports, 16·16% went to the United Kingdom (1948, 20·83%), 16·73% to Germany (20·61%), 9·47% to Israel (6·44%), 9·36% to U.S.A. (6·06%).

Imports from United Kingdom (Board of Trade returns) 1938, £794,941; 1947, £2,125,273; 1948, £1,910,923; 1949, £1,788,194; 1950, £2,453,968. Exports to United Kingdom, 1938, £658,212; 1947, £3,892,293; 1948, £4,674,887; 1949, £4,157,235; 1950, £5,605,965.

Communications, etc.—The primary system of arterial or main roads totals 876 miles, of which 718 miles have an asphalt-treated surface. The secondary system of feeder or village roads totals 1,847 miles. The main roads are well maintained and are usable in all weathers. Most of the secondary roads are stone surfaced and can be used by motor vehicles. A narrow-gauge government railway runs from Famagusta harbour to Kalokhorio (71 miles).

Post.—Length of physical telephone lines, 4,284 miles; length of superimposed phantom and carrier telephone circuit, 1,189 miles; length of superimposed phantom telegraph circuit, 474 miles; number of telephones (31 Oct., 1950), 4,729.

Civil Aviation.—The following air companies operate scheduled services to and from or through Nicosia:—*Cyprus Airways Limited:* twice weekly to Cairo, twice weekly to Beirut, thrice weekly to Athens, thrice weekly to Lydda, once weekly to Istanbul and twice weekly to Rome. The services to Rome and Athens connect with British European Airways' services to Southern France and the United Kingdom. *Misrair:* twice weekly to Cairo and once weekly to Istanbul. *Middle East Airlines:* twice weekly to Beirut. *Hellenic Airlines:* twice weekly to Athens and Paris. *Turkish State Airlines:* once weekly to Ankara and Istanbul and to Beirut. *British Overseas Airways Corporation:* one stop per week in each direction on the service, London–Tripoli-Nicosia–Teheran. In addition to these scheduled services, numerous non-scheduled flights are made to all parts of the world.

Money, etc.—The Ottoman Bank, the Ionian Bank, Barclays Bank (D., C. & O.) and the Bank of Athens have establishments in the island, in addition to which there are various local banks. Moneys of account are pounds, shillings and Cyprus piastres. 180 Cyprus piastres or 20 shillings = one pound, which is equivalent to the pound sterling. Government currency notes of £5, £1, 10*s.*, 5*s.*, 2*s.*, 1*s.* and 3*p.* are in circulation, the value at 31 Dec., 1949, being £4,789,895. Coins current—Silver, 45, 18, 9, 4½ and

3 Cyprus piastres; bronze and nickel, 18, 9, 1, ½ and ¼ Cyprus piastres. Weights and measures are as follows:—Length: 1 Cyprus pic = ⅔ 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 Jan., 1841; the cession was confirmed by the treaty of Nanking, in Aug., 1842, and the charter bears date 5 April, 1843, since when Hong Kong has been under British administration, with the exception of the period from 25 Dec., 1941, to 16 Sept., 1945, when it was occupied by the Japanese.

The administration is in the hands of a Governor, aided by an Executive Council, composed of the General Officer Commanding-in-chief, the Colonial Secretary, the Attorney-General, the Secretary for Chinese Affairs, the Financial Secretary (who are members *ex-officio*) and such other members, both official and unofficial, as may be appointed. At the end of 1949, there were 5 official and 6 unofficial members, three of whom were Chinese. There is also a Legislative Council, presided over by the Governor, and consisting of not more than 9 official members (including the same 5 *ex-officio* members listed above) and not more than 8 unofficial members. At the end of 1950, there were 8 official and 7 unofficial members.

Governor.—Sir Alexander Grantham, K.C.M.G.

General Officer Commanding-in-Chief.—Lieut.-Gen. Sir E. C. Robert Mansergh, K.B.E., C.B., M.C.

Colonial Secretary.—J. F. Nicoll, C.M.G.

Area and Population.—Hong Kong is situated at the mouth of the Canton River, about 91 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 Lyemun Pass, about a quarter of a mile in width. The opposite peninsula of Kowloon (3¼ square miles), was ceded to Great Britain by treaty in Oct., 1860, and now forms part of Hong Kong. The southern shore of the extensive harbour is now built up for over 8 miles, nearly 5 of which are within the old limits of the City of

Victoria, a term now seldom used. By a convention signed at Peking on 9 June, 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 some islands, including Lantao. Its area is 355 square miles, including islands, with about 200,000 inhabitants, including a number of Europeans. Large areas have been reclaimed at Kowloon Bay, Wanchai and North Point. Total area of colony, 391 square miles. The climate of Hong Kong is sub-tropical, the winter being cool and dry and the summer not and humid. The average rainfall is 84·26 in., May to Sept. being the wettest months.

No official census has been taken since 1931 when the population was 849,751. Since the war the [illegible] risen steadily and, due to the influx of refugees from China, [illegible] at 2,360,000 by May, 1950. As a result of the return to China of some refugees, the estimate at the end of 1950 was 2,060,000. Estimated number of British subjects of European race, 13,000.

Education.—Education is not compulsory, but all schools are required to be registered with the Education Department and, unless specially exempted, are inspected by its officers and are required to comply with government regulations as to staff, buildings, numbers of pupils and health.

By the end of 1950, government schools had an attendance of 9,250 pupils; grant schools, 13,790; subsidized schools, 29,062; private schools, 106,429. In all, there were 893 schools. Northcote Teachers' Training College had 118 students, and the Rural Teachers' College, 48.

In 1949 the University of Hong Kong had 629 full-time undergraduates (450 men, 179 women). The figures for Christmas term, 1950, were: 711 [illegible] (518 men, 193 women).

In 1950 there were 38 cinemas with a seating capacity of 41,685; this includes theatres which sometimes show Chinese films.

Justice and Crime.—There is a supreme court, having original, summary, criminal, probate, divorce, admiralty and prize jurisdiction, and courts of appeal, police magistrates' courts and a marine magistrates' court. In 1950, 18,312 persons were committed to Hong Kong prisons for criminal offences. The police force numbered, in 1950, 4,101 men, and was composed of 36 officers, 390 inspectorate, 515 Shantung police, 3,042 Cantonese and 118 Indians.

Finance.—The public revenue and expenditure for the financial year ending 31 March were as follows (in Hong Kong dollars):—

Year	Revenue	Expenditure	Year	Revenue	Expenditure
1947–48	164,298,310	127,701,174	1949–50	264,250,543	182,121,726
1948–49	191,933,955	159,954,023	1950–51 [1]	204,139,480	200,839,083

[1] Estimated.

The revenue is derived chiefly from rates, licences, duties on liquor, tobacco, hydrocarbon oils and motor cars, and a tax on earnings and profits.

The outstanding public debt as at 31 March, 1950, consisted of $4,838,000 4% Conversion Loan (1933), $5,600,000 3½% Dollar Loan (1934), $7,546,000 3½% Dollar Loan (1940) and $49,450,000 3½% Rehabilitation Loan (1973–78). The Conversion Loan is redeemable in 1953 by means of a sinking fund. The Dollar Loans are redeemable by annual drawings over

a period of 25 years. The Rehabilitation Loan is redeemable by a sinking fund at a rate of not less than 1% per annum as from 15 July, 1948.

Industry and Commerce.—The chief industries are ship-building and repairing, rope-making, the manufacture of paint, cement, torch batteries, vacuum flasks, matches and tobacco, preserving of ginger and the production of knitted and woven goods and canvas shoes with rubber soles. Fish is the main primary product. Deep-sea fishing is important, especially for the New Territories.

Hong Kong is a free port, except as regards the importation of intoxicating liquor, tobacco, proprietary medicine and toilet preparations, and hydrocarbon oils; under the Ottawa Conference Agreements, a registration fee of 15% of their value is charged on non-British motor-vehicles. Preference was also extended to Empire brandy and tobacco and tobacco manufactures. Principal articles of trade in 1948–49 were foodstuffs, oils and fats, piece goods and textiles, Chinese medicines, metals, minerals and ores, paper, chemicals and drugs, dyeing and tanning materials, tobacco. Hong Kong is a port of call for steamship lines operating across the Pacific; it is also in direct communication with Europe, South Africa, Australia and the Americas, via the Pacific sea-board, the Panama Canal and the Suez and Atlantic routes.

The trade of Hong Kong and the United Kingdom (Board of Trade returns, in £ sterling) is given as follows:—

	1938	1947	1948	1949	1950
Imports into U.K. . .	1,002,350	2,088,387	5,510,467	10,265,175	12,060,485
Exports to Hong Kong .	3,924,647	12,742,797	20,575,326	27,907,383	27,748,274
Re-exports to Hong Kong	55,878	85,948	129,924	126,375	287,213

Imports from the British Commonwealth countries in 1950 ($1,168 million) amounted to 30·80% of total imports (17·2% in 1938). Exports to British Commonwealth countries in 1950 ($999 million) were 26·9% of the goods exported from Hong Kong (16·3% in 1938).

The total value of imports in 1949 was HK $2,750 million; in 1950, HK $3,787,661,653; of exports HK $2,318 million in 1949 and HK $3,715,552,373 in 1950.

Communications.—In 1950, the colony had 425 miles of roads, distributed as follows:—Hong Kong Island, 180; Kowloon and New Kowloon districts, 107; New Territories, 138.

There is an electric tramway of 19 miles, and a cable tramway connecting the Peak district with the lower levels in Victoria. There is a 4 ft. 8½ in. gauge government railway on the mainland, connecting Kowloon with Hankow, of which 22·06 miles are in British territory and 771 miles in Chinese.

Posts.—There were 10 post offices in 1950; postal revenue (1949–50), $12,066,219; expenditure, $3,358,563. Telegraph and telephone routes, including cables, but excluding military lines, in 1950, 1,242 cable miles, 107,092 wire miles (53,546 circuit miles). There is a wireless telegraph service, under the control of Cable and Wireless, Ltd., which provides for marine, meteorological and aeronautical communications, as well as a broadcasting service with facilities for medium and short-wave transmissions of European and Chinese programmes. Commercial wireless services are also under the control of Cable and Wireless, Ltd. There are also military and naval wireless stations.

Shipping.—Vessels engaged in foreign trade, including launches and junks, [illegible] clearing the port during the year ending 31 March, 1950, [illegible] vessels of 26,396,355 net tons, while launches and junks engaged in local trade totalled 28,039 vessels of 954,165 net tons. 2,060,920 passengers were landed or were embarked in addition to 25,098 declared as emigrants. 6,246,923 tons of cargo was declared as having been loaded or discharged during the year.

Civil Aviation.—The airport at Kai Tak is capable of taking aeroplanes up to 80,000 lb. in weight and the adjacent marine base is suitable for all types of flying boats. British, Canadian, Australian, American, French, Portuguese, Philippine and Thai airlines connect the colony by frequent scheduled services to all parts of the world. In 1949–50, 22,073 aircraft arrived on international flights.

Money, Weights and Measures.—The British banking institutions in the colony are the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, whose head office is at Hong Kong, the Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China, and the Mercantile Bank of India, Ltd. Note circulation of the 3 banks in Sept., 1950, was $803,258,013. There are also several Chinese and foreign banks.

The currency of the colony consists of the notes of the above-mentioned banks, and of Hongkong government dollar notes and subsidiary notes of 10-cent, 5-cent and 1-cent denominations, and 10-cent and 5-cent coins. All silver coin in circulation was called in under the Currency Order No. 54 of 1935 and an exchange fund was established to control the exchange value of the Hong Kong dollar. On 14 Sept., 1945, Hong Kong reverted to its pre-war dollar currency, the dollar being worth 1*s.* 3*d.*

Weights and measures are:—The *Tael* (*leung*) = $1\frac{1}{3}$ oz. avoirdupois; the *Picul* (*tsam*) = $133\frac{1}{3}$ lb. (often taken as $\frac{1}{17}$ of a ton); the *Catty* (*kan*) = $1\frac{1}{3}$ lb. avoirdupois; the *Chek* (Chinese foot) = $14\frac{1}{8}$ inches (but varying from $11\frac{1}{2}$ inches to 14·88 inches according to the custom of various trades); the *Tsuen* (Chinese inch) = $\frac{1}{10}$ of a *Chek*; the *Cheung* = 10 *Chek*; the *Lei* (Chinese mile) = 707 to 744 yards.

Besides the above weights and measures of China, those of Great Britain are in general use.

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FEDERATION OF MALAYA.

Constitution and Government.—The Federation of Malaya came into force on 1 Feb., 1948, as a result of consultations between representatives of the British Government, the rulers of the Malay states and the United Malays' National Organization. It succeeded the Malayan Union which was set up on 1 April, 1946, but to the constitutional arrangements

of which the Malays objected. The Federation consists of the same territories as the former union, namely the 9 States of the Malay peninsula and the 2 British Settlements of Penang and Malacca; Singapore, the third of the former Straits Settlements, is now a separate colony.

The King and the Malay rulers have power to admit any other territory into the federation by mutual agreement. Under the High Commissioner, to whom power is delegated jointly by the King and the Malay rulers, the central Government consists of a federal executive council and federal legislative council. The legislative council consists of the High Commissioner, 14 official members, a representative of each State and Settlement council, and 50 unofficial members; it has powers of legislation in matters concerning the Federation as a whole. Each state is governed by its ruler, assisted by a state executive council and a council of state, and each Settlement has a settlement council. The King, through the High Commissioner, exercises control over questions of defence and external relations. The rulers have agreed to accept the High Commissioner's advice in all matters of government, excepting those relating to the Moslem religion and Malay custom. The power of advice in State matters is to be exercised by the British Adviser of each State.

Federal citizenship may be acquired either automatically or on application for the High Commissioner's certificate; the detailed regulations concerning citizenship follow the proposals set out in section 24 of Cmd. 7171.

The legislative council was formally inaugurated on 24 Feb., 1948.

Commissioner-General for the United Kingdom in South-East Asia.—Malcolm MacDonald (appointed 29 Jan., 1946). His sphere of authority covers the Federation of Malaya, Singapore, North Borneo, Sarawak and Brunei.

Deputy Commissioner.—William Addis, C.M.G. (appointed Sept., 1950).

High Commissioner for the Federation.—Sir Henry Gurney, K.C.M.G. (appointed 1 Oct., 1948).

Chief Secretary.—M. V. del Tufo.

Sultan of Johore.—H.H. Ibrahim ibni Almarhum Sultan Abu Bakar, D.K., S.P.M.J., G.C.M.G., K.B.E.(Mil.), G.B.E., G.C.O.C.(I).

Sultan of Pahang.—H.H. Sultan Abu Bakar Ri'ayatu'd-Din Al-mu'adzam Shah ibni Al-marhum Al-mu'tasim Bi'llah Abdullah, K.C.M.G.

Yang di-Pertuan Besar of Negri Sembilan.—H.H. Tuanku Abdul Rahman ibni Al-marhum Tuanku Muhammad, K.C.M.G.

Sultan of Selangor.—H.H. Hisamuddin Alam Shah ibni Al-marhum Sultan Ala-Iddin Sulaiman Shah, K.C.M.G.

Sultan of Kedah.—H.H. Tunku Badlishah ibni Al-marhum Sultan Abdul Hamid Halim Shah, K.C.M.G., K.B.E.

Raja of Perlis.—H.H. Syed Putra ibni Al-marhum Syed Hassan Jamalullail, C.M.G.

Sultan of Kelantan.—H.H. Tengku Ibrahim ibni Al-marhum Sultan Mohamed IV, D.K., S.P.M.K., S.J.M.K., K.C.M.G.

Sultan of Trengganu.—H.H. Sultan Ismail Nasiruddin ibni Al-marhum Sultan Zainal Abidin, C.M.G.

Sultan of Perak.—Paduka Sri Sultan Yussuf Izzudin Shah ibni Al-marhum Sultan Abdul Jalil Radziallah Hu-'an-hu, K.C.M.G., O.B.E.

History.—In the period 1874–95, the former Federated Malay States of Perak, Selangor, Negri Sembilan (which is itself a federation of small states) and Pahang entered into treaty relations with Great Britain by which they sought and obtained British protection and the assistance each of a

resident to advise the ruler, and of other British officers to assist in the administration. In July, 1895, these 4 States agreed to form a federation and to maintain a contingent of troops. In 1909 a federal council was constituted to pass laws concerning federal matters.

The former Unfederated Malay States comprised Johore, Kedah, Perlis, Kelantan and Trengganu. The relations of Johore with Great Britain were defined by a treaty dated 11 Dec., 1885, and, by an amendment to this treaty made on 12 May, 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 4 States were transferred from Siam to Great Britain by the Anglo-Siamese treaty of 10 March, 1909.

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.

From 1826 to 1946, Malacca and Penang were incorporated with Singapore under a single government which, from 1867 onward, was a crown colony known as Straits Settlements.

Area and Population.—The total area of the Federation is about 50,680 square miles. The capital is Kuala Lumpur.

States	Area sq. m.	Population 1947 census	States	Area sq. m.	Population 1947 census
Perak . .	7,980	953,938	Perlis . .	310	70,490
Selangor . .	3,160	710,788	Kelantan. .	5,750	448,572
Negri Sembilan .	2,580	267,668	Trengganu .	5,050	225,996
Pahang . .	13,820	250,178	Penang . .	400	446,321
Johore . .	7,330	738,251	Unlocated . .	—	2,087
Malacca . .	640	239,356			
Kedah . .	3,660	554,441	Federation .	50,680	4,908,086

Population by races, 1947 census:—2,427,834 Malays; 1,884,534 Chinese; 530,638 Indians; 10,061 Eurasians; 9,607 Europeans; other communities, 45,412.

Estimated population, 30 June, 1950, 5,226,549.

In 1948, there were 86,144 Roman Catholic and 47,461 Protestant Christians in Malaya.

Education.—In 1949, there were 3,991 government maintained, aided and private schools, of which 231 used English as the language of instruction (3,003 teachers, 90,727 pupils), 1,533 were Malay schools (8,003 teachers, 238,592 pupils), 1,338 Chinese (5,493 teachers, 202,769 pupils), and 889 Indian (1,341 teachers, 38,743 pupils). The English schools provide a secondary education; of their pupils, in 1949, 50·7% were Chinese, 23·7% Indians, 20% Malays and 4·1% Europeans and Eurasians.

Professional education is given at the Technical College, Kuala Lumpur

(with 12 instructors and 177 students in 1949), the College of Agriculture, Serdang (71 students), and the Forest School, Kepong (35 students).

Malay teachers are trained at the Sultan Idris Training College in Perak (422 students in 1949) and the Malay Women's Training College in Malacca (111 students in 1949).

A number of open and closed scholarships are available for Oxford, Cambridge and London Universities.

Health and Social Welfare.—The Government maintains 72 general and district hospitals, an Institute for Medical Research, the Leper Settlement at Sungei Buloh, Selangor (with 2,130 patients at the end of 1949), and the Central Mental Hospital at Tanjong Rambutan (2,750 patients at the end of 1949).

The Protestant Churches maintain 3 hospitals and 2 clinics, with 125 beds.

In May, 1946, the Central Welfare Council for Malaya was formed as an unofficial advisory body. It became an independent body in 1949.

Justice.—The Courts Ordinance, 1948, constituted a Supreme Court, consisting of a High Court and Court of Appeal and presided over by the Chief Justice. The same Ordinance established Session Courts, Magistrates' Courts and Penghulu's Courts.

The strength of the Police Force on 31 Dec., 1949, was 333 officers, 319 inspectors, 17,871 other ranks, and 29,984 special constables.

There are 23 penal institutions. There were 15,364 admissions in 1949, of whom 6,922 were sentenced to penal imprisonment and 4,531 for safe custody. 3,599 persons were admitted to prison under the emergency regulations.

Finance.—The estimates of the Federation for the year 1949 were as follows:—Revenue, $261,119,484; recurrent expenditure, $169,371,366; extraordinary expenditure, $62,476,181; States and Settlements estimated and unforeseen expenditure, $88,758,227; total deficit, $59,486,290.

The public debt of the Federation of Malaya at the end of 1949 was $230,785,727.

Production.—The main industries are padi, rubber, mining, coconuts and oil palms, pineapples and fishing. Total area under agricultural crops, 1949, 5,259,000 acres.

Rice.—Acreage in 1949–50, 930,530 acres; yield, 435,840 tons of rice.

Rubber.—Total production in 1949:—Estates, 400,009 tons from 1,970,579 acres; small holdings, 270,248 tons from 1,393,881 acres.

Mining.—Production of tin-in-ore (long tons): 1946, 8,432; 1947, 27,026; 1948, 44,815; 1949, 54,910. Production of coal (long tons): 1946, 224,674; 1947, 226,301; 1948, 375,460; 1949, 386,898.

Palms.—Production in 1949, 50,561 tons of palm oil; 10,459 tons of kernels. Commercial copra production in 1949, 122,937 tons; coconut oil, 63,698 tons.

Tea.—Production of "made" tea in 1949, 3,233,950 lb.

Fisheries.—Landings in 1949, 71,200 tons; 1948, 53,200 tons.

Livestock.—Census, 1949: oxen, 235,400; buffaloes, 212,200; goats, 206,700; sheep, 20,600; swine, 350,900; horses, 700.

Trade Unions.—There were, 31 Dec., 1949, 169 registered trade unions with 42,288 members.

Commerce.—The value of imports in 1949 was $936,567,036, including $421,000,799 for foodstuffs and $434,500,392 for manufactured goods; 42·66% came from Singapore, 18·27% from the United Kingdom and 8·12% from other parts of the British Empire.

Exports and re-exports totalled $1,176,523,475; 47·16% went to Singapore, 7·72% to the United Kingdom and 6·99% to other parts of the British Empire.

Rubber gross exports in 1949 totalled 709,982 tons, valued $589,635,000; of these, 122,125 tons went to U.S.A., 78,256 tons to U.K., 14,436 tons to Canada, 35,686 tons to U.S.S.R. and 295,618 tons to Singapore.

Total trade (in £ sterling) of British Malaya, the Malayan Union and the Federation of Malaya with the United Kingdom (Board of Trade returns) [1]:—

	1938	1947	1948	1949	1950
Imports into U.K. .	5,473,726	17,456,279	17,353,282	13,871,164	36,759,762
Exports from U.K. .	3,402,029	12,189,455	16,371,804	18,906,246	23,886,489
Re-exports from U.K.	32,180	106,310	108,301	106,328	150,159

[1] The figures are not completely comparable.

Communications.—The Public Works Department maintains about 6,000 miles of public road, of which 3,917 miles is metalled surface, grouted or sealed with bitumen, 337 metalled surface waterbound, 849 hard surface waterbound, 725 earth surface, 212 hard surface bitumen sealed and 20 concrete surface. Motor vehicles registered at 31 Dec., 1949, numbered 43,922, including 20,837 cars, 11,890 goods vehicles and 7,568 motor cycles.

Posts.—On 9 Aug., 1949, the postal territories of the Federation of Malaya and the colony of Singapore were formed into a postal union administered by the Postmaster-General (Malaya) assisted by an advisory board consisting of official and unofficial representatives of the two governments.

The former Posts and Telegraphs Department has been divided into the Postal Services Department, which operates mails, money order and savings bank, and the Telecommunications Department, which controls telegraph, telephone (20,362 instruments in 1949) and wireless services.

Railway.—The Malayan Railway, formerly the Federated Malay States Railways, is owned and operated by the Government. The main line runs from Singapore to Prai, opposite Penang Island. From here, a branch line to Padang Besar on the Thai border connects Malaya with the State Railways of Thailand. Other branch lines connect the main line with Port Dickson, Port Swettenham, Teluk Anson and Port Weld. The east coast line, branching from the main line at Gemas, extends to Tumpat in the north of Kelantan; it was dismantled by the Japanese and has not yet been completely rebuilt. A short branch line from Pasir Mas to Sungei Golok establishes connexion with Thailand. In 1949, the track mileage was 1,091 miles; revenue, $36,870,000; expenditure, $33,742,000.

Aviation.—Seven government aerodromes are maintained in regular use, 7 government and 6 private airfields in usable condition; 17 airstrips were constructed in 1949 for security forces.

Penang was declared a free port in June, 1946.

Currency and Banking.—The standard currency of the Federation is the Malayan dollar, divided into 100 cents and equalling 2*s.* 4*d.* sterling. Note circulation at 31 Dec., 1949, $402,944,000. Fifteen banks were

operating in 1949, including the Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China; the Mercantile Bank of India; the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation.

The savings bank held a total amount of $47,288,000, due to 229,652 depositors at 31 Dec., 1949.

Weights and Measures.—These are the same as those used in Singapore.

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SINGAPORE.

SINGAPORE became a separate crown colony on 1 April, 1946, when the former colony of the Straits Settlements was dissolved, Penang and Malacca being incorporated in the Malayan Union (since 1 Feb., 1948, the Federation of Malaya), and Labuan being transferred to British North Borneo. At the same date, military administration came to an end.

The early history of Singapore is obscure; in the 13th and 14th centuries it occupied a position of importance till destroyed by the Javanese about 1365, after which date it remained almost uninhabited until 1819, when Sir Stamford Raffles founded a trading settlement. The original lease of the site of a factory to the East India Company, by the Sultan of Johore and the Temenggong, Chief of Singapore, was followed by the treaty of 2 Aug., 1824, ceding the entire island in perpetuity to the company. In 1826, Penang, Malacca and Singapore were combined in an Indian presidency with headquarters at Penang. In 1830, the settlements were incorporated under the presidency of Bengal, headquarters being transferred in 1836 to Singapore. On 1 April, 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 1903, 1900 and 1907 respectively.

Governor and Commander-in-Chief.—Sir Franklin C. Gimson, K.C.M.G. (appointed 29 Jan., 1946).

Colonial Secretary.—W. L. Blythe, M.C.S.

Government.—The Legislative Council consists of the Governor as President (with an original and casting vote); 4 *ex-officio* members (the Colonial and Financial Secretaries, the Attorney-General, and the President of the Municipal Commissioners); 5 nominated officials; 3 elected severally by the Singapore Chinese and Indian Chambers of Commerce; 9 elected in one-member territorial constituencies (from 1951) by universal suffrage of all British subjects over 21; and 4 nominated unofficials.

Elections for the first legislative council took place on 20 March, 1948 :— Progressive Party, 3; Independents, 3. The electorate, in 1950, numbered 49,241.

The affairs of the Municipal area of 30·96 square miles—chiefly public utilities, public health, roads and sewage disposal—are run by a body of 27 Municipal Commissioners, of which 18 are elected by popular vote and 9 are nominated by the Governor, under a Senior Officer of the M.C.S. as President. It raises it own funds from rates.

Area and Population.—Singapore is an island about 26 miles long by 14 wide, with an area of 220 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.

The climate is characterized by uniform temperature, high humidity and copious rainfall. The variation of temperature throughout the year is very small. The average maximum temperature for the whole year is 87·5° F. and the average minimum temperature 75·1° F. There are no well-marked dry and wet seasons. Rain falls throughout the year. The average annual rainfall is 95 inches.

The estimated figures of the population in mid-1950 are as follows :—

	Malays	Europeans	Eurasians	Chinese	Indians and Pakistanis	Others	Total
Singapore Island .	123,624	11,504	10,093	789,160	72,467	8,605	1,015,453
Christmas Island .	249	67	—	1,137	19	—	1,472
Cocos-Keeling Islands . .	1,460	17	—	13	4	—	1,494

Education.—The numbers of schools and scholars in Singapore in 1949 were as follows :—

	Schools	Enrolment
Government	15	8,286
Grant-in-aid	79	29,214
Government	38	7,708
Grant-in-aid and private vernacular schools (boys and girls) .	291	69,903
Government junior technical (trade) school (boys) . . .	1	155
Total	424	115,266

In Singapore 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. These two institutions were fused on 8 Oct., 1949, to form the University of Malaya.

Singapore had, in 1950, 33 cinemas with a seating capacity of 22,928.

Justice and Crime.—The law in force is contained in local ordinances and in such of the English common law and such Imperial Acts and Orders of the King in Council as are applicable to the colony. The penal code closely follows the Indian penal code.

There is a supreme court which is a court of record and consists of (*a*) the High Court, which exercises original criminal and civil jurisdiction and appellate criminal and civil jurisdiction in appeals from subordinate courts; (*b*) the Court of Appeal, which exercises appellate civil jurisdiction in appeals from the High Court. The Supreme Court is composed of a chief justice and three or more puisne judges. The chief justice and the judges of the supreme court also form the court of criminal appeal. An appeal lies from the Supreme Court to the Privy Council.

Finance.—Public revenue and expenditure for 6 years ($1 = 2*s.* 4*d.*):—

Years	Revenue	Expenditure	Years	Revenue	Expenditure
	£	£		£	£
1941 [1]	5,501,790	7,058,729	1947	9,096,250	6,046,134
1942 [1]	6,969,793	6,801,633	1948	9,481,506	8,661,521
1946 [2]	3,441,517	2,841,173	1949	12,638,144	10,811,276

[1] Estimates. [2] 1 April–31 Dec.

The debt on 31 Dec., 1949, amounted to $123,675,378 (*i.e.*, Straits Settlements 3% loan, 1962–72, $30,000,000; Straits Settlements 3% war loan, 1952–59, $25,000,000; Straits Settlements 3% war loan, 1953–60, $10,000,000; 3% rehabilitation loan, 1962–70, $50,000,000; war savings certificates, $8,675,378).

Commerce.—The imports during 1949 amounted to $1,305,078,002, the exports to $1,054,930,894.

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:—

	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950
	£	£	£	£	£
Imports into U.K. . .	22,723,676	12,319,324	14,919,008	11,762,671	21,315,869
Exports of British produce	14,821,339	17,879,390	20,411,269	23,168,279	29,940,151
Exports of foreign and colonial produce . .	127,562	133,212	126,103	144,355	180,666

Communications.—*Shipping.*—The total net tonnage of merchant vessels, with cargo and in ballast, which entered into and cleared from Malayan waters during 1949 was 30,723,485.

Road and Rail.—Singapore in 1950 had 116·56 miles of road outside the municipal boundaries, under control of the Rural Board, of which 107·63 miles were bitumenized.

There is a railway from Singapore to Johore Bahru passing across the Johore Causeway.

Post.—On 31 Dec., 1949, 186 post offices and 114 postal agencies were in operation in the Federation of Malaya and 19 in the Colony of Singapore. Telephones numbered 15,010 at 1 Jan., 1950.

The postal department in Singapore forms part of the postal union of Malaya

Banking and Currency.—There were 26 banks (including a post office savings bank) in the colony in 1949.

The Board of Commissioners of Currency Malaya is the issuing authority for currency notes and coins for the Federation of Malaya, Singapore, Brunei and Labuan where Malayan currency is exclusively legal tender. Malayan currency notes are also legal tender in North Borneo and Sarawak. The Malayan monetary unit is the dollar of 100 cents.

Notes of $1 and upwards are of unlimited legal tender, and of below $1 the limit of legal tender is $2. The denominations of notes are 1 cent, 5, 10, 20 and 50 cents, $1, $5, $10, $50, $100, $1,000 and $10,000.

Silver dollars are of limited legal tender up to $10, and silver, nickel, cupro-nickel and copper–bronze coins representing fractional parts of the dollar are legal tender up to $2.

The circulation of currency on 31 Dec., 1949 was :—Notes, $402,943,640; coin, $30,974,088. Pre-occupation notes ceased to be legal tender with effect from 31 Aug., 1948; the balance of the old issues normally in circulation was $11,148,886 on 31 Dec., 1949.

As from 1 Jan., 1949, the savings banks of the former Federated Malay States, the States of Johore, Kedah and Kelantan, and the Penang and Malacca sections of the former Straits Settlements Savings Bank, were amalgamated under the title of 'The Federation of Malayan Post Office Savings Bank.' The amount on deposit, including interest, in Malayan post office savings banks was $74,692,981 as at 31 Dec., 1949.

Weights and Measures.—The standard measures recognized by the laws of the colony are as follows :—(*a*) Standard of length, the imperial yard: (*b*) standard of weight, the imperial pound; (*c*) standard of capacity, the imperial gallon.

Among the Asiatic commercial and trading classes, Chinese steel-yards (called 'liteng' and 'daching') of various sizes are generally employed for weighing purposes. Other local measures of weight, capacity and length :—

Weight and capacity		Length	
Chupak	1 quart	2 jengkals	1 hasta
Gantang	1 gallon	2 hastas	1 ela
Tahil	1⅓ oz.	2 elas	1 depa (1 fathom or 6 feet)
Kati (16 tahils)	1⅓ lb.	4 square depas	1 square jemba (144 square feet)
Picul (100 katis)	133⅓ lb.	400 square jembas	1 square orlong (1¼ acres)
Koyan (40 piculs)	5,333⅓ lb.	1 chhum	1⅛ inches
		1 chhek	10 chhums (14⅛ inches)

The **Cocos** or **Keeling Islands** is a group of 27 small coral islands, lat. 12° S. amd long. 96° 50′ 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 letters patent of 13 Oct., 1878, under the control of the Governor of Ceylon, and by letters patent of 1 Feb., 1886, under the Governor of the Straits

Settlements. In 1903 they were annexed to the Straits Settlements and incorporated with the Settlement of Singapore. The principal cultivation consists of coconuts; the labourers live mainly on Home Island. Copra, coconut-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; it is now operated by Cable & Wireless, Ltd. There is an air-strip on West Island.

Christmas Island is in the Indian Ocean, lat. 10° 30′ S. and long. 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 of irregular shape, about 11 miles long (at the longest point), and about 4½ miles wide (at the narrowest point). Area about 60 square miles. The climate is healthy. The island was formally annexed on 6 June, 1888, placed under the administration of the Governor of the Straits Settlements in 1889, and incorporated with the Settlement of Singapore in 1900. The island is administered by a district officer of the Malayan civil service. There is a small police force. The employed inhabitants (mainly Chinese and Malays) are employed by the Christmas Island Phosphate Company, Limited, registered in London, which work 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 in direct communication with Singapore. A school was established in 1931, and a teacher supplied by the Government.

Books of Reference.

STATISTICAL INFORMATION.—The Department of Statistics (P.O. Box 3010, Singapore), established 1 Jan., 1922, collects Singapore statistics and co-ordinates those with similar information prepared in the Federation of Malaya. Its publications are therefore mainly pan-Malayan with separate details for the two territories; they include 'Malayan Statistics, General Section' and 'Trade Section' (both monthly) and 'Average Prices . . . Imports and Exports . . . Cost of Living' (annual); *Registrar of Malayan Statistics.*—E. J. Phillips.

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AFRICA.

UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA.

(UNIE VAN SUID AFRIKA.)

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 20 Sept., 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 31 May, 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 following is a list of the Governors-General :—

Viscount Gladstone	1910–14	Sir Patrick Duncan	1937–43
Earl Buxton	1914–20	N. J. de Wet (Administrator)	1943–45
H.R.H. Prince Arthur of Connaught	1920–24	The Rt. Hon. C. B. van Zyl	1946–50
Earl of Athlone	1924–31	Dr. E. G. Jansen	1951–
Earl of Clarendon	1931–37		

The Senate consists of fourty-four 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 over any mortgage. The Representation of Natives Act, 1936, provides for the direct representation of natives in the senate and the establishment of a natives representative council. This Act makes provision for the election of four additional senators, each of whom will represent one of the four electoral areas into which the Union is divided. Senators so elected hold their seats for five years. They are required to have the qualifications prescribed for elected senators and enjoy all the privileges of senators.

The House of Assembly consists, according to the Ninth Delimitation Commission appointed in connection with the 1946 population census results, of 153 members chosen in electoral divisions in numbers as follows :— The Cape of Good Hope, 55; Natal, 16; Transvaal, 66; Orange Free State, 13. Act No. 18 of 1930 introduced female franchise and gave the vote to all white 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. 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 Under the Representation of Natives Act, 1936, the persons whose names appear on the Cape Native Voters' roll are entitled to elect three members of the House of Assembly, who shall be additional to the number of members provided for in the South Africa Act, 1909. These members hold their seats for five years notwithstanding any dissolution of the House of Assembly.

The Natives Representative Council consists of six official members, four nominated members appointed by the Governor-General (one for each electoral area), and twelve elected native members, three for each electoral area. The functions of the council are to consider and report upon (*a*) proposed legislation in so far as it may affect the native population; (*b*) any matter referred to it by the minister; (*c*) any matter specially affecting the interests of the natives in general. In 1949, however, the Government announced its intention of abolishing this Council and developing instead the local councils and tribal systems. The matter is (April, 1950) under consideration.

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. Restric-

tions 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.

After the elections held in South-West Africa on 28 Aug., 1950, the state of the parties in the House of Assembly (elected on 26 May, 1948), was as follows:—National Party, 77; United Party, 64; Afrikaner Party, 9; Labour Party, 6; Native Representatives, 3.

In the Senate, for which elections were held on 29 July, 1948, the Government and Opposition each have 22 members.

The Prime Minister receives an annual salary of £3,500; the other members of the Cabinet £2,500.

The Executive Council (a coalition of the National and Afrikaner Parties) was, in April, 1951, composed as follows:—

Governor-General and Commander-in-Chief.—Dr. the Rt. Hon. Ernest George Jansen (assumed office, 1 Jan., 1951). Salary, £10,000 per annum.
Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs.—Dr. D. F. Malan.
Minister of Finance.—N. C. Havenga.
Minister of Native Affairs.—Senator H. F. Verwoerd.
Minister of Lands and Irrigation.—J. G. Strydom.
Minister of Justice.—C. R. Swart.
Minister of Transport.—P. O. Sauer.
Minister of Agriculture.—S. P. le Roux.
Minister of Economic Affairs.—E. H. Louw.
Minister of Health and of Social Welfare.—Senator Dr. Karl Bremer.
Minister of Mines, Education, Arts and Science.—J. H. Viljoen.
Minister of the Interior.—Dr. T. E. Dönges.
Minister of Defence.—F. C. Erasmus.
Minister of Labour, of Public Works and Forestry.—B. J. Schoeman.
Minister of Posts and Telegraphs.—J. F. T. Naudé.

In each province there is an administrator appointed by the Governor-General-in-Council for five years, and a provincial council elected for five 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. Under the Representation of Natives Act, 1936, the persons whose names appear on the Cape Native Voters' Roll are entitled to elect two members of the provincial council, who shall be additional to the number of members provided for in the South Africa Act, 1909. These members hold their seats for five years notwithstanding any dissolution of the Cabinet. The number of members in each provincial council is as follows:—Cape of Good Hope, 57 (including 2 members elected by persons appearing on the Cape Native Voters' Roll); Natal, 25; Transvaal, 66; Orange Free State, 25. The provincial committees and councils have authority to deal with local matters of which provincial finance, education (primary and secondary, other than higher education and technical education), hospitals, roads and

bridges, townships, horse and other racing, betting, and game and fish preservation, are the most important. 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 seats of provincial legislature of the provinces.

The railways, ports and harbours are managed by a Railways and Harbours Board, under the chairmanship of a minister of state. The revenues therefrom 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 been expressly declared by Act of Parliament to include Afrikaans, the mother tongue of the majority of the white inhabitants of the Union.

Diplomatic Representatives of the Union.

The rank is Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, unless stated otherwise.

Country	Of the Union	In the Union
Argentina	S. F. du Toit	M. A. Bárcena
Australia [1]	Dr. P. R. Viljoen, M.C.	M. H. Marshall (acting)
Belgium	P. R. Botha	J. van Rickstal
Brazil	E. K. Scallan	L. Fernandes-Pinheiro
British East Africa	Col. R. Campbell-Ross, C.B.E., D.S.O.[2]	—
Canada [1]	A. A. Roberts, K.C.	T. W. L. MacDermot
Chile	*See* Argentina	(Temporarily closed)
Denmark	H. M. Christiansen	E. Torp-Pedersen
Egypt	Maj.-Gen. F. H. Theron, C.B., C.B.E.	S. R. Simaika [3]
Finland	—	H. von Knorring [3]
France [5]	H. T. Andrews	Armand Gazel
Germany	Maj.-Gen. W. H. E. Poole, C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O.[4]	—
Greece	Maj.-Gen. F. H. Theron	R. Bibico-Rosetti
India	—	—
Italy	*See* Egypt	Dr. P. Janelli
Netherlands	Dr. D. B. Bosman	J. v. d. Berg
Norway	Thomas Wilhelmsen	E. F. Hougen
Portugal	J. D. Pohl	Dr. F. de P. Brito
Southern Rhodesia [1]	T. H. Eustace	A. D. Chataway
Sweden	E. F. Horn	C. O. Gisle.
United Kingdom [1]	Dr. A. L. Geyer (Trafalgar Square, W.C.2.)	Sir Evelyn Baring, K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O.
United States [5]	G. P. Jooste	—

[1] [illegible] [2] Commissioner. [3] Chargé d'Affaires.
[4] [illegible] Mission. [5] Ambassador.

There are Consuls-General in Brazil, Madagascar, Moçambique, New York and Norway; Trade Commissioners in the Central and West African Territories, in Belgian Congo and Singapore.

Consuls-General represent China, Czechoslovakia, Egypt, Spain, Switzerland, U.S.S.R.; Consuls, Liberia, Mexico, Panama and Peru; Consular Agent, Colombia.

Area and Population.

The total area of the Union is 472,494[1] square miles, divided between the provinces as follows:—Cape of Good Hope, 277,113; * Natal, 35,284; Transvaal, 110,450; Orange Free State, 49,647.

On 25 Dec., 1947, the Union formally took possession of Prince Edward Island and, on 30 Dec., of Marion Island, about 1,200 miles south-east of Capetown.

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	1,116,806	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
1921	6,928,580	1,519,488	5,409,092	782,035	737,453	2,754,957	2,654,135
1926	—	1,677,322	—	857,393	819,929	—	—
1931	—	1,828,175	—	930,541	897,634	—	—
1936	9,589,898	2,003,857	7,586,041	1,017,874	985,983	3,819,233	3,766,808
1941	—	2,192,181	—	1,109,291	1,082,890	—	—
1946	11,418,349	2,372,690	9,045,659	1,194,626	1,178,064	4,612,018	4,433,641

The 1926, 1931 and 1941 population census were quinquennial ones of Europeans only.

[1] Includes Walvis Bay (374 square miles), which is an integral part of the Cape Province but is administered under Act No 24 of 1922 by South-West Africa.

Of the non-European population in 1946, 7,831,915 were Bantu, 285,260 Asiatic and 928,484 of other races.

The increase, 1936–46, in the total population in the Union was 19·1%; in the European population, 18·4%.

Principal towns (including suburbs) in the Union classified according to the number of inhabitants of European race, 1936, 1941 and 1946:—

Town	Province	1936	1941	1946
Johannesburg	Transvaal	260,747	285,819	332,026
Cape Town	Cape	173,412	187,946	220,393
Durban	Natal	96,804	115,032	130,143
Pretoria	Transvaal	78,028	114,125	130,810
Port Elizabeth	Cape	53,461	58,256	65,271
Germiston	Transvaal	34,391	42,854	52,609
East London	Cape	31,311	34,834	40,118
Bloemfontein	Orange Free State	30,291	33,264	38,262
Pietermaritzburg	Natal	22,446	28,539	27,751
Brakpan	Transvaal	17,355	23,321	27,368
Springs	Transvaal	18,436	22,571	25,323
Benoni	Transvaal	21,071	21,302	24,366
Krugersdorp	Transvaal	18,066	20,583	23 544
Roodepoort	Transvaal	10,693	17,363	23,069
Boksburg	Transvaal	15,916	17,848	20,527
Kimberley	Cape	15,914	17,018	19,067

Migration.—1947 gross figures (excluding 'In transit'):—European, arrivals, 142,720; 1948, 166,999; 1949, 163,366; departures, 112,706; 1948, 133,544; 1949, 164,206. Non-European (1949), arrivals, 4,152; departures, 5,403.

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
1944	61,253	21,457	23,069	80,055	70,452	29.738
1945	59,489	21,761	24,071	84,985	68,656	31,125
1946	61,060	20,595	28,308	87,839	64,154	31,537
1947	66,301	21,010	26,691	92,588	63,403	30,224
1948	66,477	22,417	27,917	105,720	69,839	33,797

[1] Partial registration only.

Unifying Act No. 17 of 1923, which came into effect as from 1 Jan., 1921, abolished compulsory registration of native vital events in rural areas, but made registration compulsory in all urban areas throughout the Union. The figures for non-Europeans must therefore be regarded as merely recording registrations, and not the total number of actual events.

Religion.

The results of the census of 1946 as regards religious denominations are as follows:—Europeans: Dutch Churches, 1,285,195; [illegible] 383,243; Presbyterians, 87,905; Congregationalists, 13,084; [illegible], 169,634; Lutherans, 22,909; Roman Catholics, 92,453; Baptists, 23,497; Jews, 103,435; Christian Scientists, 7,250; Apostolic Faith, Mission Church, 31,765; other Christian sects, 50,626; others, 16,701. Non-Europeans: Dutch Churches, 379,541; Anglicans, 573,197; Presbyterians, 114,291; Independents [illegible] 143,780; Methodists, 877,869; various Christian Sects, [illegible] ns, 366,922; Roman Catholics, 273,773; Native Separatist Churches, 1,089,479; Hindus, 160,117; Buddhists and Confucians, 3,671; Mohammedans, 79,088; no religion, 3,349,977; others and unspecified, 45,670; total, 7,586,041. There were 144 members of the Society of Friends in 1949.

Education.

The Union Department of Education administers technical colleges under Act No. 30 of 1923; reformatories and schools of industry under the Children's Act, No. 31 of 1937, and technical, housecraft and commercial high schools under the Vocational Education and Special Schools Act, No. 29 of 1928. State-aided special schools for the deaf, the blind and epileptics are also administered under the Act of 1928. By Act No. 30 of 1937, agricultural schools were transferred to the Provincial Administrations. Special schools for certain educable, subnormal and defective children are administered under the Children's Act. Ineducable mentally defective children are cared for in institutions administered by the Commissioner for Mental Hygiene under the Department of Health.

Higher Education.—There are 7 universities in the Union:—(1) The University of South Africa, founded in 1918, with its seat in Pretoria, is

a federal university which now caters mainly for external students. (2) The University of Cape Town, founded in 1918. (3) The University of Stellenbosch, founded in 1918. (4) The University of Witwatersrand, founded in 1922, Johannesburg. (5) The University of Pretoria, founded in 1930. (6) Natal University, founded in 1948, Pietermaritzburg and Durban. (7) University of the Orange Free State, Bloemfontein.

Rhodes University College, Grahamstown, and Potchefstroom University College, Potchefstroom, both constituent colleges of the University of South Africa, will attain University status in 1951.

The following are statistics concerning universities and colleges in 1948:—

University or college	Current (incl. capital) expenditure £	Number of full time professors	Number of lecturers and assistants[2]		Average number of students		
			Full time	Part time	Full time	Part time	Total
Cape Town . .	518,953	49	165	198	3,645	378	4,023
Stellenbosch . .	250,109[1]	58	208	27	2,263	—	2,263[3]
Witwatersrand .	686,319	38	214	179	4,066	967	5,033
Pretoria. . .	293,591[1]	47	70	145	3,250	72	3,322[3]
South Africa . .	83,023	—	—	—	—	—	—
Constituent colleges of University of South Africa:							
Bloemfontein .	85,096	24	22	27	1,174	9	1,183
Huguenot, Wellington . . .	15,398	5	9	4	121	3	124
Rhodes, Grahamstown . . .	229,024	23	59	14	953	6	959
Natal, Pietermaritzburg . .	282,658	26	148	15	1,017	938	1,955
Potchefstroom .	91,820	17	37	15	821	45	866
Total . .	2,535,991	287	932	654	17,310	2,418	19,728

[1] Does not include expenditure on the faculty of agriculture.
[2] Includes students in the faculties of agriculture and veterinary science.
[3] Includes part-time professors, but does not include farm and library assistants.

State and State-aided Education, other than Higher Education.—Subject to final control by the provincial administration, the central direction of public education in each province is exercised by the provincial education department.

Statistics of primary and secondary education:—

Year	Number of schools		Number of scholars		Number of teachers	Expenditure (excluding capital expenditure and loan charges).
	For European scholars	For non-European scholars	European	Non-European		
						£
1943	3,383	5,551	399,024	731,548	35,669	12,301,315
1944	3,280	5,654	398,943	760,141	35,753	15,395,464
1945	2,966	5,710	404,878	800,870	36,898	17,736,380
1946	2,851	6,030	413,884	864,410	38,194	19,654,452
1947	2,959	6,151	422,241	903,072	39,435	22,746,332

In 1949, there were 452 cinemas with a seating capacity of 230,000.

Social Welfare.

Social Security.—The social security measures administered by the Department of Social Welfare include the Disability Grants Act No. 36 of 1946, and maintenance grants and family allowances in terms of the Children's Act No. 31 of 1937.

Social Rehabilitation.—Social rehabilitation measures as applied by the Social Welfare Department include work colonies; Work Corps for Europeans; settlements for the unfit, semi-fit and aged; readjustment services, including sheltered employment projects and the subsidization of workshops and hostels for the blind; grants to societies caring for inebriates, epileptics and the deaf; the subsidization of social centres; adults probation services.

Voluntary Organizations and Social Welfare.—The Department is subsidizing over 200 trained social workers attached to voluntary welfare agencies. Departmental subsidies also include social centres and central registers. In terms of the Welfare Organizations Act No. 40 of 1947, a National Welfare Organizations Board has been established which renders advice to the Minister of Social Welfare as regards any matter in the field of social welfare, and is also entrusted with the responsibility of registering welfare [illegible] The Act *inter alia* aims to prevent the mal-administration of [illegible] which receive financial assistance from the State, local [illegible] the public. It also prohibits any person collecting contributions from the public without proper authority.

Child Welfare.—In the field of child welfare, the Department is concerned with the protection of infants; adoptions; subsidization of creches and boys' and girls' clubs; the care of children declared by the Children's Courts to be children in need of care; the supervision of juvenile offenders dealt with by juvenile courts; juvenile probation services. Places of safety and detention are run as state institutions under the control of the Department or are administered by voluntary agencies with 100% subsidy from the Department. In addition, the Department administers children's institutions of its own and also assists voluntary agencies financially in the running of institutions certified under the Children's Act. These latter institutions totalled 192 in 1948.

Housing.—The Department, through its Rent Control Board at Pretoria, and rent boards throughout the Union, administers the Rents Act No. 43 of 1950. The Department also provides subsidies for the erection and maintenance of workers' hostels and homes for the aged.

Poor Relief.—The Department distributes poor relief in the Union. This service is rendered by the Department's own welfare officers in certain centres, while in other areas benevolent societies, local authorities or magistrates act as the Department's agents.

Other poor relief measures administered by the Department include the distribution of blankets; the subsidization of communal restaurants; soup kitchens for pre-school children.

General.—Other Departmental activities include welfare services to merchant seamen and fishermen; the subsidization of legal aid bureaux; the control of coloured mission stations and communal reserves; survey work and research projects in the field of social welfare.

Old Age Pensions.—Provision for the payment of old age pensions is made under Act No. 22 of 1928, as amended by Acts Nos. 34 of 1931, 31 of 1937, 33 of 1943, 48 of 1944, 43 of 1946 and 41 of 1948.

The Act as amended applies to white (European), coloured, Indian and native persons of 65 years of age and over in the case of a man, and 60 years of age and over in the case of a woman, domiciled and resident in the Union, with means not exceeding a prescribed amount. The maximum amounts of pension payable are £72 per annum to a white person, £36 per annum to a coloured person, £30 per annum to an Indian person, £12 per annum to a native.

The administration of the Act is undertaken by the Commissioner of Pensions in the case of white, coloured and Indian applicants, and by the Secretary of Native Affairs in the case of native applicants.

On 1 October, 1948, the number of white pensioners was 66,956, who received £4,206,180: the number of coloured 33,405, receiving £840,198, and the number of Indians 5,008, receiving £115,860.

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 recognized as authoritative, though by statute the principles of English law relating to evidence and to mercantile matters, *e.g.*, companies, patents, trademarks, insolvency and the like, have been introduced. In shipping and insurance, English law is followed in the Cape Province, and it has also largely influenced civil and criminal procedure throughout the Union. In all other matters, family relations, property, succession, contract, etc., Roman-Dutch law rules, English decisions being valued only so far as they agree therewith. The common law governing the prerogatives of the Crown is ' with certain divergencies ' the same as in England, but has been varied by statute.

The supreme court consists of an appellate division with a chief justice and five judges of appeal. In each province of the Union there is a provincial division of the supreme court possessing both original and appellate jurisdiction; while in the Cape there are, in addition to the provincial division, 2 local divisions, with original and appellate jursidiction, and in the Transvaal one, exercising the same original jurisdiction within limited areas as the provincial divisions, but with no appellate jurisdiction. The judges hold office till they attain the age of 70 years. No judge can be removed from office except by resolution of Parliament. The circuit system is fully developed. In Natal there is a native high court; 3 Union native appeal courts and 3 native divorce courts were established in 1927, 1929 and 1948. All of these courts have jurisdiction, to some extent concurrent with and in certain respects exclusive of that of the supreme court in cases in which natives are parties.

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 the Cape 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.

Courts of native commissioners have been constituted in defined areas to hear all civil cases and matters between natives and natives only. An appeal lies to the native appeal court, whose decision is final, unless the court consents to an appeal to the appellate division of the supreme court on a point stated by the court itself. Criminal jurisdiction corresponding to the criminal jurisdiction of magistrates' courts may be conferred upon courts

of native commissioners, while a very limited civil and criminal jurisdiction may be conferred upon the native chief over his own tribe.

Persons convicted, all courts, 1943:—Males, 592,182; females, 133,157; total, 725,339; in 1944: males, 605,633; females, 135,931; total, 741,564. There were 182 penal establishments with 158,902 prisoners in 1945.

Finance.

Prior to 1913–14 the expenditure of the 4 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. 38 of 1945 provides that a subsidy equal to 50% of the net, normal or recurrent expenditure of a province in each year is payable.

Revenue and expenditure of the Union (excluding Railways and Harbours Administration) in £ sterling:—

	1945–46	1946–47	1947–48	1948–49	1949–50	1950–51[1]
Revenue .	136,133,094	140,014,917	132,814,331	146,800,336	152,198,988	156,354,000
Expenditure.	133,539,232	133,238,939	124,698,212	140,817,183	151,118,922	158,531,533

[1] Estimates.

The following figures show details of the ordinary revenue and expenditure of the Union Government for 3 years, ending March 31, in £'000:—

Revenue	1947–48	1948–49	1949–50	Expenditure	1947–48	1948–49	1949–50
Customs . .	22,540	24,508	14,689	Governor-General and Parliament	305	297	347
Excise . .	18,990	18,783	19,940	External affairs .	840	1,076	1,193
Posts, telegraphs and telephones	11,600	13,059	13,675	Defence . .	10,167	9,597	9,200
Mining . .	984	1,093	946	Public debt .	11,535	12,439	12,890
Income tax .	48,187	56,373	69,282	Pensions . .	12,717	14,520	15,170
Gold mines—special contribution . .	12	Dr. 1	Dr. 1	Provincial administration . .	16,586	19,938	23,080
Excess profits duty . .	—	—	—	Education . .	3,188	9,047	9,999
New motor-car sales tax .	—	—	—	Agriculture .	12,154	12,693	14,992
Licences . .	1,269	1,453	1,460	Ministry of the Interior . .	742	826	872
Stamp duties and fees . .	4,025	3,635	2,943	Posts, telegraphs and telephones.	9,722	11,265	12 080
Death duties .	1,508	1,504	1,506	Public works .	3,293	3,487	3,958
Native taxes .	1,517	1,586	1,623	Social welfare .	2,967	4,642	4,665
Forest revenue .	1,293	1,410	1,526	Public health .	4,559	5,730	6,239
Rents of government property	465	525	613	Police. . .	6,558	7,263	8,120
Interest . .	4,110	4,444	5,231	Native affairs .	2,960	3,226	3,399
Fines and forfeitures . .	671	830	950	National road fund	2,643	3,101	3,363
Departmental receipts . .	3,391	4,015	4,442	Native trust fund	927	870	978
National road fund . .	2,714	3,130	3,571				
Native trust fund . .	847	947	979				
Totals (including all items)	132,814	146,800	152,199	Totals (including all items) .	124,698	140,817	151,119

Public debt on 31 March, 1950, £734,700,970, of which £617,605,784 was permanent debt, and the net debt £715,742,151. Internal debt, £704,710,319.

Defence.

[illegible] prescribed in the South Africa Defence Act (No. 13 o[illegible] Act No. 22 of 1922 and Act No. 32 of 1932. Every citizen of European descent who attains the age of 17 years will register himself in January of that year, to render in time of war personal service in defence of the country, in any part of South Africa within or without the Union. Further every citizen of sound physique between his 17th and his 29th year (both included), is liable to undergo a course of peace training for a period of 4 years. All employers are bound by law to afford their employees facilities for this training, without in any way prejudicing their employment. All citizens not accepted for training will, on attaining the age of 21 years, engage for service in Rifle Commandos. The liability of non-Europeans to service may be determined by Parliament.

A secretariat and a military headquarters staff administer the Permanent Force, the Active Citizen Forces, the Rifle Commandos and the school cadet organization.

The Union has been divided into 8 Commands and 2 Air Force Groups as follows:—Cape Command, Natal Command, Northern Command, Witwatersrand Command, Western Transvaal Command, Central Command, EP and B Command, S.W.A. Command; 1 Group, S.A. Air Force, 2 Group, S.A. Air Force.

The South African Naval Forces are administered by a headquarters staff at Cape Town under the Minister of Defence and the Director-General of Naval Forces, an officer of the rank of Commodore. The Naval Forces include 1 destroyer (*Jan van Riebeeck*, ex-H.M.S. *Wessex*), 3 frigates, 2 fleet minesweepers, 1 surveying vessel, 2 boom defence vessels, a controlled minelayer and 11 motor launches. Naval personnel number 888 officers and ratings.

Production and Industry.

Agriculture.—The number of farms in 1949 was 117,242, with an area of 214,777,497 acres. The production of principal crops by Europeans on occupied farms, for years from 1 Sept. to 31 Aug., is shown in the following table (in 1,000 lb.):—

Year	Wheat	Barley	Oats	Mealies	Potatoes	Kaffir corn
1945-46 .	608,693	69,100	169,861	2,719,430	585,633	70,112
1946-47 .	964,073	57,171	191,453	3,784,256	748,547	107,300
1947-48 .	1,076,886	81,367	271,333	5,101,554	556,672	264,949
1948-49 .	1,065,188	65,568	180,341	3,381,779	474,301	111,752

Natives, in 1948–49, produced 410,840,200 lb. of mealies on European-occupied farms, and 409,163,800 lb. in rural reserves.

The European production of other products:—Tobacco, 1948–49, 45,552,000 lb.; tea, 1946–47, green leaf, 2,976,917 lb.; manufactured tea, 715,657 lb.; sugar cane, 1947–48, 4,172,915 tons; 1948–49, 4,612,243 tons.

Citrus fruit exports, 1950, totalled 4,612,185 cases (1949, 3,845,734).

In 1949 the livestock in the Union was as follows :—12,241,925 cattle; 31,907,749 sheep; 5,528,820 goats; on European farms there were 761,481 pigs; (1947) 346,594 horses; 100,261 mules; 375,097 donkeys.

The production of wool during the 1948–49 season was 214,023,836 lb.; 1949–50, 217,532,042 lb. During the calendar year 1949 the production of factory butter was 46,466,230 lb.; of factory cheese, 17,132,298 lb.

Cotton-growing is now undertaken by many farmers, the plant being found a better drought resistant than either tobacco or maize. Yield in 1949, 5,600 bales.

On 31 March, 1948, the forest reserve areas comprised 3,527,000 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 1947–48 was £1,451,828 and £717,437 from revenue.

Manufactures.—The industrial census in the Union for 1947–48 gives the value added by process of manufacture, etc., as £272,659,060, and the value of the gross production of the industries covered as £582,899,521. The total number of factories which made returns was 13,653. Value of land and buildings, £104,435,776; machinery, plant and tools, £141,447,126, and cost of fuel, light and power, £12,959,584. Average number of males employed, 543,471 (Europeans, 171,979) and of females, 68,571 (Europeans, 38,460). Wages paid, £140,180,137. The net value of the output of the principal groups of industries was :—Food, drink, etc., £37,758,386; metals, engineering, etc., £63,052,764; chemicals, etc., £17,196,999; heat, light and power, £4,749,302; building, etc., £23,069,756; clothing, textiles, etc., £24,501,262; books, printing, etc., £16,774,953; leather, etc., £6,718,386; stone, clay, etc., £12,327,548; vehicles, etc., £16,877,069; furniture, etc., £6,906,555.

Mining.—The table hereunder gives the total value of the principal minerals produced in the Union to 31 Dec., 1949. The value of gold is calculated at £4·24773 per fine oz. up to 1919, when the gold premium came into effect, as from 24 July, and from 1925 onwards when the gold premium ceased to operate. The whole of the gold production of 1933 to 1939 was sold at a premium; the premium for 1939 amounted to £58,324,870. 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.

The value (£ sterling) of the principal minerals produced to 1949 was :—

Classification	Cape of Good Hope	Natal	Transvaal	Orange Free State	Union
Gold [1]	39,507	96,589	2,844,369,270	27,148	2,844,532,514
Diamonds	280,928,092	—	65 751,231	33,623,087	380,302,410
Coal	2,062.094	68,586,609	112.674,599	15,104,100	198,427,402
Copper	31,108,961	389	17,542,688	—	48 652,038
Tin	72,833	—	9,492,276	—	9,565,109
Asbestos	4,871,962	10.900	10,445,252	—	15.328,114
Manganese	10,631,754	549	38,825	—	10,671,128

[1] Including premium.

Total value of the mineral production of the Union in £ sterling:—

	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949
Asbestos	629,079	596,254	981,402	1,244,225	2,763,964
Coal	8,508,763	8,732,791	8,690,958	9,142,575	10,157,869
Copper	1,507,353	1,774,275	3,150,668	3,114,645	3,680,004
Corundum	66,200	31,955	39,029	42,990	49,733
Diamonds	6,425,096	9,041,762	7,166,528	10,209,567	10,035,484
Gold [1]	51,926,923	50,663,377	47,575,770	49,209,310	49,719,884
Iron pyrites	56,008	55,371	50,715	61,436	59,214
Lead ore	3,361	4,420	5,246	7,200	5,114
Lime and limestone	1,227,869	1,294,850	1,363,715	1,543,481	1,583,274
Magnesite	15,108	15,102	19,384	23,081	23,233
Manganese ore	473,551	987,918	893,825	952,497	2,409,108
Osmiridium	66,463	70,601	92,002	94,514	138,162
Platinum	433,321	531,555	646,676	891,284	1,343,589
Silver	158,072	244,536	218,062	219,703	237,768
Soda	38,149	37,345	43,154	32,873	14,327
Talc	7,571	13,637	8,654	12,559	13,151
Tin	203,883	190,417	218,420	254,376	285,663
Iron ore	413,675	484,151	570,507	613,941	603,365
Chrome ore	434,878	631,587	789,114	864,807	1,035,471
Mica	2,583	6,824	10,100	5,939	4,116
Graphite	341	1,061	1,315	857	1,087
Beryl (emerald crystals)	883	3,101	—	2,370	—
Total, including items not named	73,819,613	76,540,480	74,033,313	78,544,320	84,163,580

[1] Gold at standard value.

The silver output in 1949 was 1,159,375 fine oz.; diamonds, 1,494,527 metric carats. Gold output in 1949 was 11,705,048 fine oz.; 1948, 11,584,849 fine oz. Coal output was 27·6 million tons in 1949; 26 million tons in 1948. Manganese production, 1949, was 644,831 long tons (1948, 272,029 long tons). Asbestos output, 1949, was 70,917 short tons (1948, 45,722 short tons).

Value of output, 1949, of copper was £3,680,004 (1948, £3,114,645); asbestos, £2,763,964 (£1,244,225); manganese ore, £2,409,108 (£952,497); platinum, £1,343,589 (£891,284).

Commerce.

The total value of the imports and exports of the Union of South Africa, exclusive of specie and gold bullion, was as follows (in £ sterling):—

Yearly average	Imports	Exports	Year	Imports	Exports
1930–34	52,658,362	26,651,321	1945	112,361,608	77,473,500
1935–39	90,312,565	31,521,253	1946	215,112,899	97,660,959
1940–44	110,720,451	49,308,235	1949	314,579,015	153,624,896

The principal articles of import and export (in £ sterling) were:—

Imports	1945	1946	Exports	1945	1946
Food and drink	11,515,751	27,088,950	Fruits and nuts	4,850,766	4,909,175
Tobacco	471,611	1,418,328	Sugar	1,366,010	416,228
Oil seeds	2,900,859	3,405,663	Beverages	2,240,642	2,110,126
Chemicals	6,632,295	9,050,932	Tobacco	1,053,791	472,518
Rubber	2,262,644	1,887,363	Chemicals	8,447,420	4,666,643

Imports	1945	1946	Exports	1945	1946
Wood, sawn	2,423,348	5,855,252	Footwear	2,513,266	2,936,892
Leather	2,311,103	2,753,174	Wool	10,693,964	30,487,852
Yarns and thread	2,743,747	3,246,679	Rubber	2,692,582	1,761,811
Artificial textile fabrics	4,088,655	7,311,178	Coal	3,517,225	4,359,174
Wool fabrics	3,778,274	6,347,357	Asbestos	1,095,330	1,256,160
Cotton fabrics	11,639,089	12,348,294	Diamonds, uncut	5,950,724	6,107,776
Flax, hemp and jute fabrics	1,249,014	2,597,296	Diamonds, cut	4,789,002	5,959,192
Clothing	7,406,828	18,165,936	Base metals	6,025,183	5,873,878
Bags and sacks	1,556,915	1,093,811	Machinery	1,680,726	1,200,963
Motor spirit	2,564,214	3,582,709			
Lubricating oil	1,129,795	1,862,313			
Non-metallic minerals	2,031,375	4,684,675			
Jewellery	250,381	3,174,738			
Base metals	7,746,550	9,538,578			
Machinery	7,731,939	15,552,084			
Electrical apparatus	3,821,914	8,683,686			
Vehicles	7,671,884	20,245,915			

In 1948, the exports of chrome ore totalled 332,869 short tons (1949, 343,768 short tons), of which 276,523 (232,727) went to U.S.A.; of asbestos, 38,550 short tons, of which 15,674 went to U.S.A. (1949: 63,428; 27,571 to U.S.A.); of manganese, 318,283 long tons, of which 176,000 went to U.S.A. (1949: 763,662 short tons, of which 418,033 to U.S.A.); coal (1949), 2,698,454 short tons.

The distribution of imports into and exports from the Union was mainly as follows (in million £):—

Country	Imports (including government stores)				Exports (S.A. produce)			
	1944	1945	1948	1949	1944	1945	1948	1949
United Kingdom	29·7	37·3	118·3	131·6	17·7	17·1	31·7	34·4
Rest of Commonwealth	27·0	24·6	42·0	43·4	24·4	25·2	22·0	21·7
United States of America	26·9	31·1	122·7	81·1	5·5	10·2	8·2	10·1
Argentina	4·4	3·5	—	—	0·5	0·6	—	—
Belgian Congo	3·4	2·2	4·4	4·9	1·0	0·9	1·2	1·4
Brazil	3·7	4·6	—	—	0·5	0 6	—	—
Egypt	0·2	0·3	0·1	0·7	15·8	5·7	3·2	5·3
Italy	—	—	3·4	1·8	1·3	2·0	5·0	5·8
Moçambique	1·1	1·6	—	—	0·6	0·7	—	—
Persia	2·9	2·6	6·8	7·3	—	—	—	—

The following figures (in £ sterling) are from the British Board of Trade returns:—

	1938	1947	1948	1949	1950
Imports into U.K.	14,629,726	26,257,190	31,679,683	33,444,281	51,918,393
Exports to Union	39,493,503	91,836,832	120,291,241	124,697,569	120,655,890
Re-exports	635,076	335,903	476,502	453,496	808,516

Communications.

Railways.—With the formation of the Union in 1910, the state-owned lines in the 4 provinces were amalgamated into one centrally controlled state undertaking—the South African Railways and Harbours Administration—which also took over the control of the harbours of the country.

Government-owned lines operated by the administration at 31 March, 1950, totalled 13,329 miles, distributed as follows:—Cape 5,253, Transvaal 3,400, Orange Free State 1,660, Natal 1,553, South West Africa 1,463, of which 12,536 miles were 3 ft. 6 in. gauge and 793 miles 2 ft. gauge. 613 miles of private railways are also operated by the administration. Passenger journeys, 1949–50, 255,775,851; goods and mineral traffic, 57,941,315 tons.

Roads.—The administration also operated road motor services over a route mileage of over 25,000 in 1949–50; during that year 13,798,560 passengers were conveyed and 1,754,523 tons of goods were carried.

Motor vehicles in operation on 1 Jan., 1949, included 413,766 passenger cars, 110,086 trucks, 4,004 buses, and 23,507 motor cycles.

Ports.—The 4 main ports are Durban, Capetown, Port Elizabeth and East London. In 1949–50, a total of 9,354 vessels of 23,077,503 tons net were handled at these ports.

Aviation.—An efficient internal airways system is operated by the South African Airways which is an integral part of the Railways and Harbours Administration. Regional services are operated to Lourenço Marques, East Africa, and in conjunction with Central African Airways, to the Rhodesias. Trunk services are operated to Israel and the United Kingdom. The latter service operated jointly by South African Airways and the British Overseas Airways Corporation is known as the Springbok Service. South African Airways uses Constellation aircraft to provide a fast through service to London following the route Johannesburg–Nairobi–Khartoum–Rome–London. B.O.A.C. uses Hermes aircraft and operate over the west route Johannesburg–Livingstone–Leopoldville–Kano–Tripoli–London.

During 1949, 127,805 passengers were carried by South African Airways while 131,893,350 [illegible] were flown. 435,096 freight ton miles and 2,332,599 [illegible] were flown during the same period.

First-class mail throughout the Union and adjoining territories and to and from overseas countries is conveyed by air.

The total capital expenditure on railways, harbours, steamships, airways and aerodromes at 31 March, 1950, amounted to £302,316,953. During the year the total revenue (all services) was £94,545,887, to which the railways contributed £85,195,043. Total expenditure (all services) amounted to £97,841,507 (£89,612,806 net on railways).

Post.—At the end of 1949–50 there were in the Union 3,464 post and 3,586 telegraph offices. Telephone and telegraph circuit mileage, 490,000. The cash revenue of the Department of Posts, Telegraphs and Telephones, 1949–50, was £13,674,570; expenditure, £12,066,770. The revenue included £1,706,853 from the telegraph service and £6,568,434 from the telephone service.

There were 415,518 telephone instruments and 415,518 subscribers; 1,811 exchanges and 9,689 public call offices, including the telephones and exchanges owned by the Durban Corporation. On 1 Feb., 1932, the telephone systems of Great Britain and the Union of South Africa were linked together by means of the 'Beam' radio system of Cable and Wireless, Ltd. Service, suspended on 15 Sept., 1939, was reopened on 1 Dec., 1945.

In addition, the following radio-telephone services were introduced in 1946–50:—*Via Great Britain* to Atlantic liners, Australia, Barbados, Belgium, Canada, Ceylon, Czechoslovakia, Cuba, Denmark, Egypt, Eire, Finland, France, Germany, Gibraltar, India, Italy, Luxemburg, Mexico, Netherlands, Norway, Pakistan, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, United States of America; direct to Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika, Belgian Congo. On 14 Nov., 1949, the service to the United States of America *via* Great Britain was suspended and replaced by a direct service.

Banks.

Statistics of the South African Reserve Bank [1] are as follows:—

	4 Feb., 1949	24 Feb., 1950	22 Dec., 1950
	£	£	£
Subscribed capital	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
Paid-up capital	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
Reserve fund	2,157,056	2,245,589	2,335,264
Notes in circulation	61,326,871	62,470,925	73,874,534
Deposit and current accounts	99,504,896	87,497,634	110,790,103
Coin and bullion	45,763,763	52,142,211	67,925,965
Securities (Government and other)	5,839,522	27,370,991	20,467,658
Loans and advances	95,464,658	10,509,000	6,031,146
Bills discounted	19,916,122	68,646,949	91,042,638

[1] In Dec., 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 30 June, 1924, and amounted to £150,666 on 20 Oct., 1950. A branch was opened in Johannesburg on 1 Sept., 1925, and further branches at Cape Town, Durban, Port Elizabeth, East London, Bloemfontein and Pietermaritzburg subsequently.

Ratio of gold reserves to liabilities to the public was 75·7% on 22 Dec., 1950.

The total assets and liabilities of the institutions seeking registration as commercial banks on 30 Sept., 1950, amounted to £691,538,829.

The number of depositors in the Government Savings Bank in the Union at the end of Sept., 1950, was 2,148,135 and the amount standing to their credit £80,932,091.

Money, Weights and Measures.

Act No. 31 of 1922 provided for the issue of a Union coinage with denominations identical with those of British coins, which remained in circulation as legal tender until 15 Jan., 1933, when they were withdrawn. On 1 July, 1941, by Act No. 16 of 1941, a South African Mint was set up for the Union.

The Schedule to Act No. 31 of 1922 was amended by Act No. 57 of 1946, permitting the coining of crowns (5*s.* pieces). Union of South Africa silver coins of 5*s.*, 2*s.* 6*d.*, 2*s.*, 1*s.*, 6*d.*, 3*d.*, and bronze coins of 1*d.*, ½*d.*, ¼*d.*, are being coined and are in circulation. Gold coinage was in circulation until 21 Dec., 1932, on which date the Union suspended gold payments.

Weights and Measures.—The Weights and Measures Act, 1922, which came into effect on 1 April, 1923, established standard weights and measures throughout the Union and embodied the principle of optional use of the metric system, subject to provisions contained in the Act; it prescribes the denominations, and multiples thereof, of weight and measure which may be used in trade in the Union of South Africa. The original Act of 1922 was amended by Act No. 13 of 1933 and Act No. 8 of 1940.

Regulations issued under the Act prescribe the manner and frequency of assizing of trade weighing and measuring instruments, as well as controlling the sale of goods and fixing standard quantities for commodities in general use.

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PROVINCE OF THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

(KAAPLAND.)

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 it was formally ceded to Great Britain by the Convention of London, 13 Aug., 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 31 May, 1910, the colony was merged in the Union of South Africa, thereafter forming an original province of the Union.

At the provincial council election on 9 March, 1949, the following parties were returned:—United Party, 28; Nationalists, 26; Labour Party, 1; Native Representatives, 2.

Cape Town is the seat of the provincial administration.

Administrator.—Hon. J. G. Carinus (appointed July, 1946; salary £2,750).

The province is divided into 132 magisterial districts, and the province proper, including Bechuanaland, but exclusive of the Transkeian territories (with the exception of the districts of Mount Currie and Matatiele, where there are also divisional council divisions), into 95 divisional council divisions. This figure includes the two divisions in the Transkei, viz. Mount Currie and Matatiele. Each division has a council of at least 6 members (14 in the Cape Division) elected quinquennially by the owners or occupiers of immovable property. The duties devolving upon divisional councils include the construction and maintenance of roads and bridges, local rating, vehicle taxation and preservation of public health.

There are 144 municipalities, each governed by a mayor and councillors, a certain number of whom are elected annually by the ratepayers. There are also 89 village management boards and 19 local boards.

Area and Population.—The following table gives the population of the Cape of Good Hope [1] at the last seven censuses:—

Census year	All races			European		Non-European	
	Total	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1918	—	—	—	311,312	307,513	—	—
1921	2,782,719	1,348,589	1,434,130	329,394	321,215	1,019,195	1,112,915
1926	—	—	—	358,058	348,741	—	—
1931	—	—	—	378,046	371,185	—	—
1936	3,529,900	1,664,408	1,865,492	396,375	395,199	1,268,033	1,470,293
1941	—	—	—	413,136	412,534	—	—
1946 [2]	4,016,801	1,903,764	2,113,037	428,085	431,526	1,475,679	1,681,151

[1] Including Walvis Bay. [2] Preliminary figures.

The increase in the total population, 1936–46, was 13·8%.

Of the non-European population in 1946, 16,901 were Asiatics, 2,327,099 were Bantu and 813,190 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 1946, are:—Cape Town, 214,201; Port Elizabeth, 64,745; East London, 39,646; Kimberley, 18,915; Uitenhage, 11,015; Paarl, 10,935; Grahamstown, 8,900; Oudtshoorn, 8,174; Queenstown, 8,136; Stellenbosch, 7,474; George, 7,300; Worcester, 7,277; King William's Town, 6,165.

Vital statistics are shown as follows:—

Year	European			Non-European [1]		
	Births	Deaths	Marriages	Births	Deaths	Marriages
1942	19,422	8,540	7,911	45,039	33,105	14,215
1943	20,169	8,311	8,246	45,407	31,733	13,890
1944	20,540	8,356	7,962	46,538	34,208	13,725
1945	20,847	8,485	8,245	48,272	32,965	14,330

[1] Partial registration.

Religion.—In 1936 (Europeans) there were 758,944 Christians—459,113 members of Dutch Churches, 139,858 Anglicans, 24,755 Presbyterians, 4,952 Congregationalists, 50,784 Methodists, 10,925 Lutherans, 33,434 Roman Catholics, 11,211 Baptists and 23,912 other Christian sects. Jews 28,163, others 4,467. Non-Europeans: Dutch Churches, 224,549; Anglicans, 300,879; Presbyterians, 77,281; Methodists, 442,413; Lutherans, 81,016; Roman Catholics, 67,226; Congregationalists, 115,079; other Christian sects, 48,115; Native Separatist Churches, 240,654; Buddhists, 59; Confucians, 557; Hindus, 3,079; Moslems, 36,472; no religion, 1,090,236 [1]; others and unspecified, 10,711; total, 2,738,326.

Education.—Local school administration is conducted by school boards and school committees, the unit of administration being the school district. Each school district is 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 European children and under certain conditions for coloured children.

In June, 1950, there were 1,278 schools for European scholars, and in addition 8 institutions for the training of teachers. There were 167,602 European pupils, mostly under school boards, and a total of 7,309 teachers. There were 3,395 schools for non-European scholars, of which 16 were industrial schools and 23 training institutions for teachers. Altogether, there were 12,076 teachers in non-European schools and a total of 457,350 pupils, mostly under churches and missionary bodies.

Finance.—Since the coming into effect of the Union there is one financial statement for the four provinces together, particulars of which 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 (not included in the Union summary referred to above) and an amount voted by Parliament by way of subsidy. The following figures show the provincial revenue and expenditure:—

	1944–45	1945–46	1946–47	1947–48	1948–49
Revenue:—	£	£	£	£	£
Provincial collections	4,420,538	4,131,400	4,653,076	6,816,130	7,998,139
Union government subsidies:					
Ordinary	2,939,504	4,850,000	5,505,360	5,908,330	6,921,815
Special	—	150,000	150,000	150,000	150,000
In lieu of professional licences	26,325	—	—	—	—
In respect of rural libraries	300	—	—	—	—
National school feeding scheme	240,000	—	—	—	—
Grants:					
Native education	844,000	918,588	1,062,626	1,522,477	1,732,099
National road construction	1,365,531	1,256,265	1,479,776	1,926,875	3,048,265
National Road Board for interest and redemption	74,507	67,017	64,938	59,464	48,678
Other	92,959	46,559	15,692	17,919	39,984
Total revenue	10,003,664	11,419,829	12,931,468	16,401,195	19,438,980
Total ordinary expenditure	10,555,226	11,561,853	13,273,370	15,271,226	18,821,856

Ordinary expenditure, 1948–49:—General administration, £492,022; education, £10,921,236; hospitals and public health, £2,170,749; roads,

[1] Indicates for Europeans 'No Religion' (so returned), and for non-Europeans covers Bantu religions and non-Christian Hottentots and Bushmen.

bridges and local works, £1,574,423; miscellaneous services (public libraries, museums, agricultural societies, fish and game preservation, etc.), £115,545; interest and redemption charges on loans raised for schools, hospitals, bridges and other buildings, £499,616; national roads, £3,048,265. Capital expenditure. 1948–49, £1,156,366.

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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 15 July, 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, 26 June, 1893, the colony obtained responsible government. The province of Zululand was annexed to Natal on 30 Dec., 1897. The districts of Vryheid, Utrecht and part of Wakkerstroom, formerly belonging to the Transvaal, were annexed in Jan., 1903. On 31 May, 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.

At the provincial council elections on 9 March, 1949, there were returned:—United Party, 22; Nationalists, 2; Independent, 1.

Administrator.—The Hon. D. G. Shepstone (appointed Feb., 1948; salary, £2,250).

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 45 magisterial districts.

The returns of the total population at the last 7 censuses were:—

Census year	All races			European		Non-European	
	Total	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1918	—	—	—	62,745	59,186	—	—
1921	1,429,398	707,600	721,798	70,477	66,361	637,123	655,437
1926	—	—	—	81,170	77,746	—	—
1931	—	—	—	90,253	87,196	—	—
1936	1,946,468	944,220	1,002,248	95,157	95,392	849,063	906,856
1941	—	—	—	108,283	109,856	—	—
1946[1]	2,182,733	1,061,812	1,120,921	115,718	117,205	946,094	1,003,716

[1] Preliminary figures.

The increase in the total population, 1936–46, was 12·1%.

Population of Durban according to the census of 1948:—European 128,382, total 369,579; and of Pietermaritzburg according to the census of 1946:—European 27,555, total 63,162.

Vital statistics are shown as follows :—

Year	European			Non-European [1]		
	Births	Deaths	Marriages	Births	Deaths	Marriages
1942	4,445	2,132	2,054	13,609	8,598	6,140
1943	4,802	2,385	2,411	15,027	10,656	6,171
1944	5,057	2,285	2,066	16,812	11,712	6,053
1945	4,856	2,366	2,316	17,809	11,419	6,258

[1] Partial registration.

Religion.—Statistics of 1936 census for religion in Natal :—Europeans Dutch Churches, 37,763; Anglicans, 68,790; Presbyterians, 16,787; Methodists, 21,562; Roman Catholics, 16,199; Lutherans, 6,048; Congregationalists, 4,106; other Christians, 13,049; Jews, 3,736; others, 2,509; total, 190,549. Non-Europeans: Dutch Churches, 7,471; Anglicans, 83,617; Presbyterians, 12,820; Methodists, 113,340; Lutherans, 69,302; Roman Catholics, 112,858; Congregationalists, 14,338; other Christian sects, 14,010; Native Separatist Churches, 294,185; Buddhists, 1,646; Confucians, 56; Hindus, 147,570; Moslems, 25,917; no religion, 847,174; [1] others and unspecified, 11,605; total, 1,755,919.

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 1949, there were, for children of European extraction, 268 schools giving primary, 43 giving beyond primary education, in all 311 schools, which were supported either entirely or partially by government funds. In addition there was 1 training school for teachers. For non-European children, there were 1,105 native schools; 162 Asiatic schools and 35 other coloured schools, state and state-aided. The enrolment of European pupils in government and inspected schools was 39,173 in June, 1949. The number of native, Asiatic, and coloured children receiving instruction in June, 1949, amounted to 195,254. A sum of £1,979,464 was spent on native, Asiatic and coloured education, during the year 1949 out of public funds; the corresponding figure in respect of European education was £1,680,942. It is estimated that only a very small percentage of European children are receiving no education.

Finance.—The following figures show the provincial revenue and expenditure for 5 years :—

	1944–45	1945–46	1946–47	1947–48	1948–49
Revenue :—	£	£	£	£	£
Provincial collections	1,887,367	1,940,064	2,553,827	3,310,560	3,563,077
Union government subsidies :					
Ordinary	769,851	1,791,925	2,102,616	1,841,218	2,989,043
In lieu of professional licences	8,703	—	—	—	—
National Feeding Scheme	158,800	197,639	185,511	177,006	202 041
Grants :					
S.A. native trust	412,131	455,820	573,602	745,495	839,615
Other	17,977	6,129	6,271	9,234	6,150
Total revenue	3,254,829	4,391,577	5,421,827	6,083,513	7,599,926
Total ordinary expenditure	3,523,988	4,054,889	4,735,442	5,701,848	6,967,068

[1] Indicates for Europeans 'No Religion' (so returned), and for non-Europeans cover; Bantu religions and non-Christian Hottentots and Bushmen.

Ordinary expenditure, 1948–49 :—General administration, £293,416; education, £3,418,435; hospitals and poor relief, £1,571,255; roads, bridges, works, £1,132,021; miscellaneous, £306,016; interest and redemption, £243,924. The capital expenditure was £1,029,367.

Production and Industry.—On the coast and in Zululand there are vast plantations of sugar cane. The area in April, 1944, was 339,977 acres and the yield during 1942–43, 3,845,373 tons, exclusive of the non-European production, which is approximately 9% of the total Union production. 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. For figures of mineral production, *see* pp. 257–8.

A whaling industry was commenced at Durban in 1908.

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PROVINCE OF THE TRANSVAAL.

Constitution and Government.—The Transvaal was one of the territories colonized by the Boers who left the Cape Colony during the Great Trek in 1831 and following years. In 1852, by the Sand River Treaty, Great Britain recognized the independence of the Transvaal, which, in 1853, took the name of the South African Republic. In 1877 the Republic was annexed by Great Britain, but the Boers were not reconciled to the loss of their independence and war broke out towards the end of 1880. In 1881 peace was made and self-government, subject to British suzerainty and certain stipulated restrictions, was restored to the Boers. The London Convention of 1884 removed the suzerainty and a number of these restrictions but reserved to Great Britain the right of approval of the Transvaal's foreign relations, excepting with regard to the Orange Free State. In 1886 gold was discovered on the Witwatersrand and this discovery, together with the great influx of foreigners which it occasioned, gave rise to many grave problems. Eventually, in 1899, war broke out between Great Britain and the Transvaal. Peace was concluded on 31 May, 1902, the Transvaal and the Orange Free State both losing their independence. The Transvaal was governed as a crown colony until 12 Jan., 1907, when responsible government came into force. On 31 May, 1910, the Transvaal ceased to exist as a separate colony, becoming one of the four provinces of the Union.

The seat of provincial government is at Pretoria, which is also the administrative capital of the Union of South Africa.

At the provincial council election on 9 March, 1949, there were returned:—Nationalists, 34; United Party, 27; Labour, 2; Independent, 2.

Administrator.—Dr. Wm. Nicol (salary, £2,750).

Area and Population.—The area of the province is 110,450 square miles, divided into 45 districts. The following table shows the population at each of the last 7 censuses :—

Census year	All races			European		Non-European	
	Total	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
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	294,849	—	—
1931	—	—	—	357,504	338,616	—	—
1936	3,341,470	1,846,576	1,494,894	424,470	396,286	1,422,106	1,098,608
1941	—	—	—	487,727	462,108	—	—
1946 [1]	4,183,779	2,317,440	1,866,339	529,520	512,315	1,787,920	1,354,024

[1] Preliminary figures.

The increase in the total population, 1936–46, was 25·2%.

According to the figures of the census, the largest towns had in 1946 a European population as follows :—Johannesburg, 330,184; Pretoria, 124,542; Germiston, 51,744; Brakpan, 27,351; Springs, 25,355; Benoni, 24,303; Krugersdorp, 23,441; Roodepoort, 22,950; Boksburg, 20,512; Potchefstroom, 13,558, and Vereeniging, 12,145.

Vital statistics are shown as follows :—

Year	European			Non-European [1]		
	Births	Deaths	Marriages	Births	Deaths	Marriages
1942	27,615	8,442	11,395	12,722	17,658	6,450
1943	28,937	9,104	12,098	13,658	18,641	6,632
1944	30,682	8,960	11,308	13,849	21,035	6 548
1945	29,605	9,420	11,772	15,105	20,918	7,043

[1] Partial registration.

Religion.—Statistics for the Transvaal (census 1936, Europeans only) :—

Churches, etc.	Europeans	Churches, etc.	Europeans
Dutch Churches . . .	426,725	Lutheran	8,118
Anglican	125,853	Apostolic Faith Mission Church	20,293
Presbyterian . . .	38,000	Other Christian . . .	36,780
Methodist	61,709	Jews	53,924
Roman Catholic . . .	40,446	Others	8,908

Non-Europeans :—Dutch Churches, 71,143; Anglican, 49,693; Presbyterians, 17,461; Methodists, 199,763; [illegible] Catholics, 59,599; Congregationalists, 12,364; other Christian sects, 44,000; Native Separatist Churches, 446,655; Buddhists, 67; Confucians, 1,286; Hindus, 9,454; Moslems, 16,664; no religion, 1,265,111; [1] others and unspecified, 20,523; total, 2,520,714.

Education.—All education except that of a university and of a vocational type is under the provincial authority. The province has been divided

[1] Indicates for Europeans 'No Religion' (so returned), and for non-Europeans covers Bantu religions and non-Christian Hottentots and Bushmen.

for the purposes of local control and management into 20 school districts. Instruction in government schools, both primary and secondary, is free.

The following statistics of education show the position in June, 1949:—661 primary, 44 junior high schools and school farms, and 57 high schools for European scholars with a total enrolment of 200,724; 1,503 state and state-aided schools for coloured, native and Indian children, with 268,494 pupils. There are 4 training institutions for European teachers, with 1,382 students, and 15 for coloured and native teachers, with 970 students.

The medium of instruction is the home language (English or Afrikaans) of the pupil. The teaching of the other language begins at the earliest stage at which it is appropriate on educational grounds. Both languages are taught as examination subjects to every pupil above the fifth standard.

Finance.—The following figures show the provincial revenue and expenditure for 5 years:—

	1944–45	1945–46	1946–47	1947–48	1948–49
Revenue:—	£	£	£	£	£
Provincial collections	5,855,695	4,832,071	6,112,155	8,987,519	11,140,084
Union government subsidies:					
Ordinary	2,340,524	4,916,000	5,750,000	6,500,000	7,870,000
In lieu of professional licences	28,013	—	—	—	—
In respect of rural libraries	1,600	600	600	600	600
National feeding scheme	281,417	—	—	—	—
Grants:					
S.A. native trust	541,941	631,049	772,149	1,096,569	1,291,224
Other	21,361	—	—	—	—
Total revenue	9,070,551	10,379,720	12,634,904	16,584,688	20,301,908
Total expenditure	9,314,044	11,339,695	12,935,866	15,527,232	19,893,791

Ordinary expenditure, 1948–49:—General administration, £715,541; education, £9,001,194; hospitals and health services, £4,811,222; roads, bridges and local works, £4,522,931; miscellaneous, £200,482; interest and redemption, £642,421. The capital expenditure in 1948–49 was £2,264,323.

The provincial revenue is mainly derived from licences, auction sales tax, personal and income tax, transfer duty, companies' tax, racing and entertainment taxation.

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 (excluding the number in towns and villages) numbered, in 1943, 3,879,541 cattle; 3,833,036 sheep; 974,271 goats, and 320,768 pigs.

For mineral production, *see* p. 217 f. 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, etc. The output of gold for 1944 was 12,277,228 oz., valued at £103,128,715; for 1945, 12,213,545 oz., valued at £105,326,731.

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PROVINCE OF THE ORANGE FREE STATE.

(ORANJE VRYSTAAT.)

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 recognized.

During the first 5 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 the South African Republic, the former state took a prominent part in the South African War (1899–1902), and was annexed on 28 May, 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 31 May, 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. There are 64 municipalities.

At the provincial council election on 9 March, 1949, there were returned:—Nationalists, 24; United Party, 1.

Administrator.—J. J. Fouche (appointed 1950; salary, £2,000).

Area and Population.—The area of the province is 49,647 square miles; it is divided into 36 districts. The census population has varied as follows:—

Census year	All races			European		Non-European	
	Total	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1918	—	—	—	93,969	87,709	—	—
1921	628,827	321,373	307,454	97,776	90,780	223,597	216,674
1926	—	—	—	104,392	98,593	—	—
1931	—	—	—	104,738	100,637	—	—
1936	772,060	381,903	390,157	101,872	99,106	280,031	291,051
1941	—	—	—	100,145	98,392	—	—
1946[1]	875,545	430,808	444,737	101,319	99,772	329,489	344,965

[1] Preliminary figures.

The increase in the total population, 1936–46, was 13·4%. The capital, Bloemfontein, had, in 1946, 37,750 European inhabitants, out of a total of 82,322.

Vital statistics are shown as follows :—

Year	European			Non-European [1]		
	Births	Deaths	Marriages	Births	Deaths	Marriages
1942	4,661	1,742	1,735	2,633	2,993	2,991
1943	4,857	1,793	1,736	2,637	3,204	3,062
1944	4,974	1,856	1,733	2,856	3,497	3,412
1945	5,050	1,803	1,738	2,826	3,384	3,494

[1] Partial registration.

Religion.—The census of 1936 (Europeans only) gave the following results :—Dutch Churches, 164,122; Anglican Churches, 10,629; Presbyterians, 2,802; Methodists, 7,692; Lutherans, 726; Roman Catholics, 2,374; Apostolic Faith Mission Churches, 2,243; other Christians, 4,751; Jews, 4,822; others, 817. Non-Europeans: Dutch Churches, 76,378; Anglicans, 39,008; Presbyterians, 6,729; Methodists, 122,353; Lutherans, 9,673; Roman Catholics, 34,090; Congregationalists, 1,999; other Christian sects, 14,038; Native Separatist Churches, 116,487; Hindus, 14; Moslems, 35; no religion, 147,456;[1] others and unspecified, 2,822; total, 571,082.

Education.—Higher and vocational education is under the control of the Union Education Department, while primary and secondary education and the training of primary teachers are controlled and financed by the provincial administration. The amount spent during the year ended 31 March, 1950, on European education was £1,935,461, and on non-European education, £144,806. Under the Education Ordinance of 1930 the province is divided into 25 school board districts, for each of which there is a school board elected by the school committees in the district. In June, 1949, there were 379 European public schools and 9 aided private schools in the province, with a total enrolment of 43,850 pupils. The number of teachers in European schools totalled 1,979. The Normal College had 179 teachers in training, and a staff of 17 teachers. Similarly, there were 595 non-European public and aided private schools with total enrolment of 72,674 and 4 training institutions for native teachers with 1,108 pupils; the number of teachers in all non-European institutions was 1,812. 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 for Europeans between the ages of 7 and 16, but exemption may be granted in special cases. 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.

[1] Indicates for Europeans 'No Religion' (so returned), and for non-Europeans covers Bantu religions and non-Christian Hottentots and Bushmen.

Finance.—The following figures show the provincial revenue and expenditure (in £ sterling) :—

	1945-46	1946-47	1947-48	1948-49	1949-50[1]
Revenue :—					
Provincial collections . . .	948,799	1,054,575	1,355,590	1,542,845	1,727,666
[illegible] subsidies .	1,403,210	1,404,194	1,658,546	1,961,997	2,120,896
[illegible]	216,638	252,964	335,742	390,010	444,806
Total revenue	2,568,647	2,711,733	3,349,878	3,894,852	4,293,368
Total expenditure . . .	2,533,742	2,674,524	3,300,198	3,969,379	4,334,340

[1] Preliminary figures.

Ordinary expenditure, 1949-50:—General administration, £112,633; education, £2,380,267; hospitals and public health, £507,467; roads, bridges and local works, £1,070,613; miscellaneous, £59,103; interest and redemption, £204,059. The capital expenditure in 1949-50 was £489,444.

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. 217 f.

The money, weights and measures are English. The land measure, the *morgen*, is equal to about 2·1165 acres.

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SOUTH-WEST AFRICA.—SUIDWES AFRIKA.

Situation and Physical Features.—This country is bounded on the north by Portuguese West Africa (Angola) 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 Kaokofeld, 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 ground.

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 Zipfel, the Kwando or Mashi, which flows through the Caprivi Zipfel 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 Nossob, 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 9 July, 1915, at Khorab. The administration was vested in the Government of the Union of South Africa by mandate of the League of Nations dated 17 Dec., 1920. In 1921 the Governor-General delegated certain of his functions to the Administrator of the Territory who was first assisted by an Advisory Committee and later, when a limited measure of self-government was conferred on the inhabitants in 1925, by an Executive Committee and the Legislative Assembly.

The South West Africa Affairs Amendment Act, 1949, abolished the Advisory Council as well as the provision for the nomination of a certain number of members of the Legislative Assembly. All 18 members of the Assembly are now elected by the registered voters of the Territory. The Territory is represented in the Union House of Assembly by 6 members elected by the registered voters of the Territory, and in the Senate by 4 Senators, of which number 2 are elected by the members of the Legislative Assembly and the representatives of the Territory in the Union House of Assembly, and 2 nominated by the Governor-General. One of the nominated Senators is selected mainly on the ground of his acquaintance with the reasonable wants and wishes of the coloured races of South West Africa.

The administration is conducted from Windhoek, and the country is divided into 17 districts controlled by magistrates. The Secretary for South-West Africa is also Chief Native Commissioner and has charge of all native affairs in the territory.

Administrator.—Col. P. I. Hoogenhout (appointed 1 April, 1943).

Area and Population.—The total area of the country including the Caprivi Zipfel is 317,725 square miles; that of Walvis Bay, administered by South West Africa, 374 square miles.

Owing to the difficulty of satisfactorily controlling that part of the Caprivi Zipfel, east of the line running due south from Beacon 22, situated west of the Kwando (or Mashi) River, which flows through the Caprivi Zipfel from the north, as from Aug., 1939, it was decided to make over the control of this area to the Union Department of Native Affairs.

The European population (1946 census) amounted to 37,858, the coloured population to 53,172, and the native population (provisional figures) to 269,569. As large areas of the country, particularly along the coast and in the north, are uncivilized, it has been impossible to procure precise figures. In particular it has been difficult to estimate the population of the Bushmen, who still exist in considerable numbers in the north-east.

Windhoek, the capital, is situated in the centre of the territory, and with its surrounding district contains a population of 7,908 Europeans, 2,843 coloured and 12,741 natives (1946 census).

The principal native races are the Ovambos, Hereros, Bergdamaras or Klipkaffirs, Hottentots and Bushmen.

The Ovambos are a Bantu race and are both agriculturists and owners of stock. They still possess tribal organization to its full extent.

The Hereros are a pastoral people who formerly owned enormous herds

of cattle. The Germans oppressed them, their tribal organization completely disappeared and they were scattered throughout the country on farms and in the different towns, where they formed the ordinary source of labour. Since the Union 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, according 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, is thought to have migrated from the region of the Central African lakes in prehistoric times; the other is composed of tribes whose members are descended from persons born in the Cape a couple of centuries ago with an admixture of European and Hottentot blood. These tribes, 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 Rehoboth 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 Afrikaans. 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 (1949) 52 Government schools with 7,270 pupils, and 16 registered private schools with 1,006 pupils. Of the children in Government schools 3,503 are accommodated in 42 hostels which are conducted by the Administration in conjunction with the Government schools. The general policy has hitherto been to bring the country children into these hostels and so obviate the necessity for single-teacher country schools.

Native.—The education of the natives is mainly under the direct supervision of the various missions. There are (1949) 5 Government native schools, 1 Government coloured school and 98 Government-aided mission schools for coloured and native children, with 8,436 pupils. There are 2 training schools for native teachers, 1 Government and the other subsidized by the Government, with 131 student teachers in training.

In 1949, secondary classes for coloured pupils were instituted in one centre (21 pupils).

Finance.—The revenue and expenditure (in £ sterling) were:—

	1944–45	1945–46	1946–47	1947–48	1948–49	1949–50
Revenue	2,360,245	2,360,244	2,877,154	3,196,777	3,297,991	3,564,422
Expenditure[1]	3,457,412	2,340,927	2,844,633	3,008,505	3,427,208	3,759,350

[1] Including extraordinary expenditure, 1944–45, £97,136; 1945–46, £3,785; 1946–47, £6,034; 1947–48, £2,000; 1948–49, £12,278; 1949–50, £30,532.

For the purposes of Customs and Excise revenue the territory is included in the South African Customs Union. The total revenue from this source for the year 1948-49 was £792,835, and for 1949-50, £656,838.

Production and Industry.—South-West Africa is essentially a stock-raising country, the scarcity of water and poor rainfall 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 1946 (the latest taken) was as follows:—1,520,293 head of cattle, 3,559,982 head of small stock, 37,485 horses, 83,929 donkeys and 3,579 mules. Considerable attention is being paid to the improvement of cattle and the production of butter, the quantity of butter manufactured during the year ended 30 Sept., 1950, was 11,817,066 lb., of which 10,425,408 lb. were exported. Cheese manufactured at factories was 400,071 lb., of which 169,618 lb. were exported.

More and more attention is being centred on the production of karakul pelts. The number of pelts exported during 1949 was 2,398,863.

Minerals constitute 25% of the total value of exports from the territory. Diamonds, which constitute the principal production, are recovered from alluvial sources on a 300-mile stretch along the coastline from the Orange River northward. Exports in 1949, 252,158 carats, valued at £3,217,350; in 1948, 210,281 carats (£2,476,490).

Vanadium, tin, lithium ores and lead-copper-zinc concentrates are being worked in the north of the territory. Exports (1949):—Vanadium concentrates, 2,583 long tons (£140,715); tin concentrates, 212 long tons (£63,261); lead-copper concentrates, 79,445 short tons (£2,751,902); lithium, 1,493 short tons (£10,032); zinc concentrates, 25,892 short tons (£583,457). Lead-copper concentrates come from the Tsumeb mine, where operations were resumed in Feb., 1947.

Commerce.—Imports and exports for 6 years:—

Year	Imports	Exports	Year	Imports	Exports
	£	£		£	£
1943	3,315,966	6,639,618	1946	6,979,941	9,693,127
1944	4,029,702	6,969,186	1949	11,790,104	14,863,702
1945	4,847,688	8,150,550	1950	13,069,816	21,508,868

Imports from overseas, 1950, £2,474,749; Union of South Africa, £10,535,398. Exports overseas, £15,865,515; Union of South Africa, £5,643,353.

Total exports to the United Kingdom in 1947, £462,748; 1948, £1,028,462; 1949, £893,640; 1950, £3,510,120. Imports from the United Kingdom, 1947, £273,692; 1948, £325,415; 1949, £368,975; 1950, £485,202 (Board of Trade returns).

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 from Walvis Bay to Nakop extends southwards and connects with the main system of the South African Railways at De Aar.

The total length of the line inside South-West Africa is 1,133 miles of 3ft. 6in. gauge, and 360 miles of 2ft. gauge. The Railway Administration

also operates well developed road motor services, totalling 3,077 route miles as at 31 March, 1949. These services have played an important part in the [illegible] of vast undeveloped areas. The service between the rail head at [illegible] *via* Tsumeb and Angola border has established an important link between South-West Africa and Portuguese West Africa, and that between Gobabis station and Buitepos, on the farm Sandfontein, has linked South-West Africa with the Bechuanaland protectorate.

At 30 Sept., 1950, there were 126 post offices and 1,731 private bag services distributed by rail or road transport.

On 31 Dec., 1950, there were 4,468 circuit miles of trunk lines, 3,838 miles of super-imposed telegraphs, 364 miles of rural telephones, 3,277 miles of carrier circuits, 43 miles of phantom circuits, 2,902 miles of high-frequency telegraph circuits, and 2,434 miles of farm telephone lines; 102 telegraph offices, 62 telephone exchanges, 27 rural call offices and 4,811 rented telephones. There are 19 point-to-point radio stations in operation.

A post office savings bank was established in 1916. The number of accounts open at 31 March, 1950, was 25,841, with a credit of £1,480,824. Savings certificates of a value of £50 are also issued. The balance due to holders as at 31 March, 1950, amounted to £377,100.

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BRITISH EAST AFRICA.

East Africa High Commission.—The East Africa High Commission, which consists of the Governors of Kenya, Tanganyika and Uganda, came into being on 1 Jan., 1948, to provide for the [illegible] services common to the three territories, neither political federation nor fusion of the existing [illegible] being involved. The High Commission is assisted by the East [illegible] Legislative Assembly of 23 members (7 from the staff of the High Commission, 5 from each of the territories and 1 Arab) which is empowered to legislate for specified common services including railways, income tax, customs and excise, posts and telegraphs, civil aviation and research services. The governments of the three territories remain responsible for all basic public services such as administration, police, health, education, agriculture, animal health, forestry, labour and public works.

The East Africa Army command also includes Zanzibar, Northern Rhodesia, Nyasaland, Mauritius and Seychelles.

Communications.—By an Order made by the East African High Commission with the approval of the Legislative Councils of Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika, the Kenya and Uganda Railways and Harbours and the Tanganyika Railways and Ports Services, were, with effect from 1 May, 1948, amalgamated into the East African Railways and Harbours Administration, which was placed under the administration of the East Africa High Com-

mission. Its functions are exercised by the Commissioner for Transport with the advice of a Transport Advisory Council.

The East African Railways, which is metre gauge, consists of: main line, Mombasa island to Kampala, in Uganda, 865 miles; other lines in Kenya are: the Nakuru Kisumu line, 134 miles; the Voi-Kahe Branch, 92 miles; the Magadi Branch, 91 miles; the Thika–Nyeri–Nanyuki line, 145 miles; the Solai Branch, 27 miles; the Kitale Branch, 41 miles, the Thomson's Falls Branch, 48 miles and the Kisumu–Butere Branch, 43 miles. In Uganda, Mbulamuti–Namasagali line, 19 miles; Port Bell–Kampala Railway, 6 miles; Tororo–Soroti line, 100 miles. In Tanganyika, the Tanga section from Tanga to Arusha *via* Moshi (273 miles); the Central Railway section from Dar es Salaam to Kigoma (780 miles), with branch lines from Tabora to Mwanza (237 miles), from Msagali to Hogoro (37 miles) and from Kaliuwa to Mpanda (130 miles); and the Southern Province railway from Mkwaya to Nachingwea (82 miles). Total mileage, 2,937.

The harbours comprise the following:—The Port of Mombasa, which includes Kilindini Harbour, Mombasa Old Port, Ports Reitz and Tudor; the ports of Lamu, Malindi and Kilifi; in Tanganyika, the harbours of Dar es Salaam and Lindi. Kilindini Harbour possesses 7 deep-water quay berths, a bulk oil jetty and a lighterage berth.

The East African Railways and Harbours also operate steamer services on lakes Victoria, Kioga and Albert and on the river Nile, and a motor-transport service, 75 miles, between Masindi Port, on Lake Kioga, and Butiaba, on Lake Albert; and, in Tanganyika, a road service between Morogaro and Korogwe and in the southern highlands.

Revenue, 1949, from railways, £8,524,672; from harbours, £2,108,067. Expenditure, 1949, on railways, £5,522,128; on harbours, £1,297,173.

Posts and Telegraphs.—With effect from 1 Jan., 1949, the Posts and Telegraphs Department of Kenya, Tanganyika and Uganda was converted to a self-contained department with its own capital account. The new department is designated 'The East African Posts and Telegraphs Department.'

The telegraph and telephone system has 52,550 miles of wire (Kenya 30,778 miles; Tanganyika 13,990 miles; Uganda 7,782 miles). Cables from Mombasa and Dar es Salaam connect with Zanzibar. Number of telephones in British East Africa (1950), 16,217.

Administrator.—Robert Scott, C.M.G.

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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 10 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. The colony and protectorate, known as the East Africa Protectorate, were, on 1 April, 1905, transferred from the Foreign Office to the Colonial Office, and in Nov., 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 23 July, 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 became the Kenya Protectorate. In 1908 foreign consular jurisdiction in the Zanzibar strip of coast was transferred to the British Crown.

A treaty was signed (15 July, 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 29 June, 1925.

The Executive Council consists (1951) of 12 members, in addition to the Governor, while the Legislative Council consists of 11 elected European members, 5 elected Indian members, 1 elected Arab member, 1 Arab nominated to represent Arab interests, 4 nominated unofficial members (all Africans) to represent the interests of the African community, 7 *ex-officio* official members and nominated official members not exceeding 9 in number, with the Governor as President and a Speaker who is also Vice-President. The constituencies for Europeans, Indians and Arabs are separated from one another (*i.e.* communal franchise). Legislation is by Ordinances made by the Governor with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council.

In 1946 the administration of the colony was reorganized by the grouping of the departments of the Government under members of the Executive Council who became responsible to the Governor for their respective groups. At the same time a Development and Reconstruction Authority was established under the chairmanship of the Chief Secretary, who became also member for development. To facilitate these proposals the estimates of the colony were divided into two parts, providing respectively for the ordinary budget of revenue and expenditure and a fund for development and reconstruction.

There are 5 provinces, which are as follows:—Coast (capital Mombasa), Central (capital Nyeri), Rift Valley (capital Nakuru), Nyanza (capital

Kisumu) and Northern (capital Isiolo). There is also 1 extra-provincial district, *i.e.* Masai.

Area and Population.—The territory has an area of 219,730 square miles; census population in 1948 totalled 5,379,966, including 29,660 Europeans, 97,687 Indians and Goans, 24 174 Arabs and 5,225,120 Africans. 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 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. Nairobi is the capital; the city was given a Royal charter on 30 March 1950.

Religion and Education.—The prevailing religious beliefs are Pagan; but on the coast Mohammedanism has made great progress. There are many Christian mission societies, British, French, Swedish and American, several being Roman Catholic. There were 160 government schools (12 European, 21 Indian, 7 Arab and Somali, and 120 African) in operation in 1949 including 11 teacher-training centres (2 Indian and 9 African) and 2 African technical and vocational training centres. There were also 1,088 schools aided by the government (3 European, 47 Indian and 1,038 African) including 1 European and 26 African teacher-training centres. In addition there were approximately 1,715 private institutions (16 European, 24 Asian and 1,675 African).

In 1949, there were 44 cinemas with a seating capacity of 19,350.

Justice.—The Supreme Court is based at Nairobi while a resident judge is stationed at Mombasa. There are district registries at Mombasa, Nakuru, Kisumu, Eldoret and Nyeri, and criminal sessions are held at these stations and elsewhere as may be necessary. Subordinate courts presided over by magistrates are held in each district.

Finance.—Revenue and expenditure (in £ sterling) for 6 years :—

Year	Revenue	Expenditure	Year	Revenue	Expenditure
1945	8,034,196	7,815,928	1948	11,411,664	10,966,893
1946	9,057,390	8,795,237	1949	13,030,651	10,761,676
1947	9,877,196	9,023,624	1950 [1]	10,748,926	10,643,444

[1] Estimates.

Of the revenue for 1949, customs and excise accounted for £5,733,013; licences, duties, taxes, etc., £3,904,306; fees, etc., £348,794; posts and earnings of government departments, £312,549; revenue from government property, £205,690; sale of government property, £853,028; miscellaneous receipts, £125,841; agricultural production and settlement board, £26,207; forest department, £154,724; land sales, £63,096, and reimbursements, £382,874. Public debt, 31 Dec., 1949, £22,491,705: colony, £12,955,283; railways and harbours, £9,536,422.

Agriculture, Forestry and Mining.—As 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 pyrethrum 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 important and considerable quantities of hides are exported annually.

Groundnuts, simsim, potatoes, beans, essential oils, cashew nuts, wattle and other miscellaneous crops are grown according to elevation and rainfall both for export and home consumption.

Production and value of the main agricultural products for the year 1949 was as follows:—Coffee, 6,562 tons (£1,090,280); cotton, 9,714 bales (£248,374); maize, 1,654,658 bags (£1,654,658); pyrethrum, 3,825 tons (£604,620); sisal, 33,413 tons (£2,851,823); tea, 12,020,305 lbs. (£1,400,000); wattle, 48,094 tons (£487,505); wheat, 1,207,817 bags (£1,700,000); butter, 5,872,166 lbs. (£700,000); hides and skins (export), 87,012 cwt. (£1,149,245).

The total area of gazetted forest reserves in the colony amounts to 5,482 square miles of which 5,080 square miles or 93% are situated in the highlands. The merchantable forests extend over some 2,050 square miles, nearly half of which are at present economically inaccessible. Crown forest (land) reserve is 4,558 square miles; crown forest (mangrove) reserve is 174 square miles; and native forest reserve 750 square miles.

The forests of the highlands, situated on Mount Kenya, Mount Elgon, the Aberdare Range, the Kikuyu Escarpment and the Mau–Elgeyo–Cherangani system at altitudes between 6,000 ft. and 11,000 ft. above sea-level may be divided into two main classes, namely, cedar forests and camphor forests. The upper edges of the highlands forests are ringed by a zone of bamboo forest (Arundinaria alpina) which occur mainly between altitudes of 8,000 and 10,500 feet and occupy some 14% of the total area of the highlands forest reserves.

Of the total area of gazetted forest reserves, as much as 1,368 square miles or 24% of the whole are occupied by protection forests which are carefully preserved for their effects on soil and water conservation and for the climatic benefit of the colony generally.

The colony has now a thriving area of 151 square miles of plantations spread over the more important forest centres of the highlands. Of the area of plantations established to date, nearly 56% consists of exotic softwoods and hardwoods being grown on a rotation of 35 years and under working plans in course of preparation it is hoped that Kenya will be able to produce from the year 1960 onwards very large quantities of softwood timbers.

The mineral resources are not yet fully explored. Production for 1949 was as follows:—Gold, 20,072 fine oz. troy (value £201,237); silver, 2,279 fine oz. troy (value £476); soda-ash and other soda products, 72,246, long tons (value £557,748); salt, 18,523 long tons (value £87,953); lime, 12,368 long tons (value £56,534); kyanite, 23,263 tons (value £128,015); diatomite, 2,189 long tons (value £21,890). Total value of all mineral products in 1949 was £1,071,436.

In addition, considerable quantities of building stone, marble, gypsum, coral and other minerals were produced.

Customs and Commerce.—The colony and protectorate of Kenya, the Uganda Protectorate and Tanganyika Territory have formed a customs union since 1927, and complete freedom of trade exists between the two territories and Tanganyika, customs revenue being allocated to the consuming territory. In 1949 the customs departments of Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika were amalgamated under the title of the East African Customs and Excise Department as an East Africa High Commission Service.

The trade was distributed as follows, in 1949 (in £ sterling) :—

	Imports	Exports [1]
Kenya	54,123,277	29,173,704
Uganda	12,827,633	23,805,322
Tanganyika	27,576,110	20,724,985

[1] Including re-exports:—Kenya, £18,209,570; Uganda, £372,140; Tanganyika, £1,491,835.

In 1949 the main imports into Kenya were :—Base metals and manufactures thereof, £7,469,000; machinery, apparatus, etc., £6,985,000; products for lighting, heating and power, £5,944,000; cotton piece-goods, £8,418,000; vehicles and transport equipment, £7,492,000; non-metallic minerals and manufactures thereof, £2,070,000.

The principal countries of origin were :—United Kingdom, 51%; total British Empire, 71%; Persia, 6%.

Principal domestic exports of Kenya in 1949 were :—Coffee, £1,510,000; sisal, £2,852,000; hides and skins, £1,175,000; wattle extract, £889,000; sodium carbonate, £455,000; pyrethrum, £604,000.

The chief countries of destination were :—United Kingdom, 31%; India, 6%; Union of South Africa, 6%; total British Empire, 57%; United States of America, 15%; Netherlands, 6%; Germany, 6%.

Exports to the United Kingdom (Board of Trade returns), 1950, £19,761,949; 1949, £20,139,824; 1948, £17,407,611; imports from the United Kingdom, 1950, £7,142,228; 1949, £5,428,192; 1948, £4,079,398; re-exports, 1950, £96,099; 1949, £88,993; 1948, £63,649.

Communications.—The country is fairly well provided with roads and tracks. There is a motor road from Nairobi, across Uganda, to Mongalla in the Sudan. For railways *see* p. 272.

A short-wave wireless station, owned by Cable and Wireless, Ltd., is established at Nairobi and provides communication between the colony and protectorate and Great Britain, and the company also maintains a local broadcasting service.

Money.—The currency of the colony and protectorate, which is the same as that of the Uganda Protectorate, Tanganyika Territory, Zanzibar and British Somaliland, is controlled by the East African Currency Board (4 Millbank, London, S.W. 1) which maintains a stable rate of sterling exchange. The standard coin is the East African shilling of 100 cents, introduced as from 1 Jan., 1922, which is legal tender to any amount. Twenty East African shillings equal 1 East African pound. The subsidiary coins consist of 50 cents (silver), 10 cents, 5 cents and 1 cent (bronze). The silver coins are being replaced by cupro-nickel. The paper currency consists of notes of 1, 5, 10, 20, 100, 200, 1,000 and 10,000 shillings. The 1- and 200-shilling notes are being gradually withdrawn. Three banks operate in the colony: the National Bank of India, Ltd.; the Standard Bank of South Africa, Ltd.; Barclays Bank (D., C. & O.).

Governor and Commander-in-Chief.—Major-Gen. Sir Philip Mitchell, G.C.M.G., M.C. (appointed 19 Sept., 1944; salary, with allowances, £8,500).

Chief Secretary.—J. D. Rankine, C.M.G. (appointed 19 Sept., 1947).

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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 Africa 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 Anglo-Egyptian 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 the Tanganyika Territory (formerly 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 Anglo-Egyptian Sudan commences. Total area 93,981 square miles, including 13,680 square miles of water. For administrative purposes it is divided into 4 provinces:—(1) the Eastern Province, comprising the districts of Busoga, Teso and Mbale; (2) the Western Province, comprising the districts of Bunyoro, Toro, Ankole and Kigezi; (3) Buganda Province, with islands in Lake Victoria, comprising the districts of Mengo, Masaka and Mubende; and (4) the Northern Province, comprising the districts of Karamoja, Lango, Acholi and West Nile.

Government.—The province of Buganda is recognized 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. The remainder of the protectorate is under an indirect administration, in which the native chiefs and councils are encouraged to conduct their own affairs. The principal British representative is the Governor, who is assisted by a legislative council, of which 8 members are Africans, 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.

Population and Education.—The population of Uganda is 4,993,965 (census of Aug., 1948), composed as follows:—African, 4,953,000; Asiatic, 37,517; European, 3,448. Among the Africans approximately 1,300,000 are Baganda, the tribe from which the protectorate takes its name, and which was the most powerful and civilized at the time when the first explorers visited the country.

Until 1925 educational work was entirely in the hands of missionary societies, which still receive grants. For the last 20 years the efforts of the missions have been supplemented by a government educational scheme. The total number attending schools in 1949 was 278,794, of whom 193,763 were within the aided system. A higher college was established by government at Makerere (Kampala) in 1925, and reconstituted in 1939 under the management of a council, representing the various East African territories from which the student body is recruited. Total expenditure of public funds on education in 1949, £855,552. About 2,500,000 Africans speak Bantu languages; there are a few Congo pygmies living near the Semliki river; the rest of the Africans belong to the Hamitic, Nilotic and Sudanese groups.

Justice.—The High Court, presided over by the Chief Justice and two puisne judges, exercises original and appellate jurisdiction, civil and criminal, throughout the protectorate, and district courts presided over by magistrates exercise limited and criminal jurisdiction in each district. The Court of Appeal for Eastern Africa, inaugurated on 9 Jan., 1951, operates for Kenya, Tanganyika, Uganda, Zanzibar, Aden, Somaliland and Seychelles; it hears appeals from the High Court. Native courts of varying limited jurisdiction deal with cases, both civil and criminal, involving Africans only, but certain classes of cases are reserved to the protectorate courts. Such native courts are supervised, in Buganda by a qualified judicial adviser, and elsewhere by the administrative officers, the High Court having appellate powers in such cases in Buganda and exercising revisional jurisdiction over such courts elsewhere.

There is an armed constabulary force under a British commissioner of police and British officers, in addition to native government police forces.

Revenue and Expenditure.—The revenue and expenditure (exclusive of loan disbursements) for 6 years were (in £ sterling):—

Year	Revenue	Expenditure	Year	Revenue	Expenditure
1944	2,658,242	2,597,660	1947	5,331,222	4,473,773
1945	3,366,424	3,199,422	1948	6,405,030	6,530,441
1946	4,053,236	3,574,194	1949	8,094,384	6,686,866

In 1949 the native poll-tax amounted to £454,565, customs and excise to £2,423,302, and income tax, £602,122. Public debt, £2,850,000.

Production and Trade.—Cotton is the principal product, and is grown almost entirely by Africans. The area under cotton in the 1949–50 season was 1,628,518 acres, yielding 330,000 bales. Other products are coffee, chillies, oil-seeds, tin ore, hides, ivory, sugar and tobacco. There are valuable forests.

Since 1927, Uganda has been united in a customs union with Kenya and Tanganyika.

Total exports in 1949, £23,433,182; cotton, £17,340,000; coffee, £2,891,000; cotton seed, £1,163,000; hides and skins, £491,000; ores, £123,000; sugar, £381,407; tea, £223,000; tobacco, £961,019. The total value of imports for consumption in 1949 was £12,817,633, consisting mainly of cotton fabrics and manufactures. The principal countries of origin were the U.K. (56%) and India (13%); the principal countries of destination were the U.K. (41%), U.S.A. (14%) and India (10%).

Total imports into the U.K. from Uganda, 1948, £3,961,176; 1949,

£6,114,771; 1950, £8,056,100. Exports from U.K. to Uganda, 1948, £2,551,300; 1949, £3,577,025; 1950, £4,503,076 (Board of Trade returns).

Communications.—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 Juba, the terminus of the Nile steamers from Khartum.

There are 2,200 miles of all-weather roads and 5,300 miles of other motorable roads. For railways *see* pp. 277–8.

Mail services by motor radiate from all main centres. The Sudan-Egyptian telegraph and telephone system is working as far as 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 (1945) 7,139 miles. There is a wireless station, used mainly for messages in connexion with the aeroplane services and the meteorological service, at Entebbe. The four-times weekly air-mail service connects Uganda with the United Kingdom and South Africa by Hermes land plane, while local air services connect Uganda five times a week with the neighbouring territories and with the air-mail services *via* Nairobi.

Currency and Banking.—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, 200, 100, 20, 10, 5 and 1 are also in circulation. The National Bank of India (Limited) has branches at Entebbe, Kampala, Jinja and Mbale, and the Standard Bank of South Africa and Barclays Bank (D., C. & O.) have branches at Kampala, Jinja and Mbale.

Governor and Commander-in-Chief.—Sir John Hathorn Hall, G.C.M.G., D.S.O., O.B.E., M.C. (appointed 19 Sept., 1944).

Chief Secretary.—H. S. Potter, C.M.G.

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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 50 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. The average annual rainfall is about 60 in. in Zanzibar and just over 70 in. in Pemba.

In the 16th 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 recognized 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 Tunghi 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. At a later date Italy also acquired similar rights by payment of a sum of £144,000. The British-rented territories on the mainland were included in the East Africa Protectorate and now form the Protectorate of 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 reorganized the Government. On 1 July, 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, G.C.M.G., G.B.E. (born 1879), succeeded on the abdication of his brother-in-law, Ali bin Hamoud bin Mahomed, 9 December, 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 4 *ex-officio* and 5 official members. There are 8 unofficial nominated members (3 Arabs, 2 Indians, 2 Africans, 1 European).

Population, Religion and Education.—The population of Zanzibar and Pemba, at the 1948 census, was 264,162 (Zanzibar, 149,575; Pemba, 114,587). The African population is composed of the indigenous Watumbatu, Wahadimu and Wapemba, and also the Waswahili and other Africans comprising at least 50 mainland tribes. The racial composition of the population was as follows in 1948:—Africans, 199,608; Arabs, 44,560; Indian, 15,892; Europeans, 296; others, 3,554. Zanzibar town had a population of 45,284.

Most of the natives are Moslems (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.

Primary education is free. There are government schools for Arabs,

Africans and Indians; schools which are grant-aided by government and include mission and community schools; and a few private schools. The total number of children attending government and grant-aided schools in 1950 was 9,082. There is a government rural boarding school, a teachers' training school for Arab and African boys and a teachers' training school for women of all races. Government boys' and girls' secondary schools are attended by all races. Government girls' schools in Zanzibar town were attended by 741 Arab and African pupils in 1950, of whom 59 were boarders.

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, Arab Kathis, and Mudirs, and an appeal lies from those courts to the British or Zanzibar court as may be required. 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.

Capitulations for foreign subjects in Zanzibar were abolished by exchange of notes with the European governments concerned between 1904 and 1907.

Finance.—The revenue and expenditure (in £ sterling) were as follows:—

Year	Revenue from customs (gross) [1]	Total revenue (excluding loans)	Expenditure	Year	Revenue from customs (gross)	Total revenue (excluding loans)	Expenditure
1944	292,718	637,067	565,942	1947	375,241	746,833	877,720
1945	309,784	628,866	647,986	1948	479,556	809,451	850,037
1946	474,205	795,063	749,533	1949	642,324	1,118,337	1,209,012

[1] Includes duties on imports and clove export duty.

Besides customs, the chief sources of revenue in 1949 were:—Interest on loan to Kenya and other investments, £21,729; electricity department, £33,525; agriculture, £26,456; court fees, etc., £120,928; post office, £40,596; rent of mainland territory, £10,000; rent of government property, land and houses, £37,086. The chief heads of expenditure in 1949 were:—Agriculture, £86,276; health, £80,939; education, £83,229; provincial administration, £58,024; public works, £142,148; pensions, £94,979.

Production and Industry.—The clove industry is the most important in the Protectorate, the islands of Zanzibar and Pemba yielding the greater part of the world's supply. It is estimated that there are in both islands about 50,000 acres under cloves and over 4 million trees, the average output of the last 35 seasons being over 20 million lb. The exports in 1950 were 396,435 centals of 100 lb., equivalent to 17,698 tons against an average over the 10-year period 1940–49 of 10,468 tons. In addition, 153 tons of clove oil were exported in 1950. The large plantations are owned chiefly by Arabs and Indians, but many Africans possess small holdings.

The coconut industry ranks next in economic importance. It is estimated that there are about 4 million bearing trees in both islands, but as these are not systematically planted the acreage is very difficult to assess.

The whole of the copra produced was manufactured locally; 160,179 cwt. of coconut oil, 11,925 cwt. of soap and 106,170 cwt. of oil cake were exported during 1950. During and just after the Second World War, a substantial trade developed, particularly in Pemba, in the export of mangrove bark used for the extraction of tannin. Stripping of bark is prohibited in order to allow the forests to recover from the excessive war-time cutting. The production of locally grown foodstuffs received an impetus during the war, particularly as regards rice cultivation, and this has been maintained. Oranges, pineapples, mangoes, paw-paws and other tropical fruits are grown, and there is a small export trade in oranges to the mainland. Small quantities of coil tobacco and chillies are also grown for export.

The manufactures are clove and clove stem oil, coir fibre and rope, soap, coconut and simsim oil, jewellery, ivory and ebony ornaments, copper and brassware, chests, mats, etc. 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
1946	1,977,996	2,163,886	713,855
1947	2,012,432	1,476,042	1,543,615
1948	2,699,717	2,116,858	1,954,179
1949	2,979,874	2,823,336	2,691,454
1950	3,879,344	5,069,156	—

The principal articles of import and export in 1950 were:—Imports: rice and grain, £452,379; cotton piece-goods, £650,316; motor spirit and petroleum, £105,666; sugar, £165,763; wheat flour, £259,640; tobacco, cigars and cigarettes, £59,848; ivory, £138,255. Exports: cloves, £3,199,945; ivory, £137,393; coconut oil, £787,504.

The trade between Zanzibar (and Pemba) and the United Kingdom (Board of Trade returns) for 5 years is given as follows (in £ sterling):—

	1938	1947	1948	1949	1950
Imports into U.K. . . .	43,160	141,395	104,267	1,026,130	948,526
Exports from U.K. . . .	109,681	404,298	508,815	669,003	880,180
Re-exports from U.K. . .	1,919	1,707	360	1,052	1,883

Communications.—The vessels of many British and foreign steamship companies visit the port. The Zanzibar Government steamers operate a weekly service to Pemba and Dar es Salaam, and a monthly service to Mombasa.

Ocean-going shipping dealt with in 1950: 1,441,565 tons net (301 vessels); coastwise, 162,088 tons (386 vessels); dhows, 112,709 tons entered and 103,261 tons cleared. Excellent water supplied at 3·5 tons per minute is available for shipping.

There is an all-weather landing ground in Zanzibar and a smaller dry-weather landing ground in Pemba.

There is cable communication with Europe either via Aden or via Durban.

There are 151 miles of tarmac roads in Zanzibar and 27 miles of all-weather unsealed roads; in Pemba there are 56 miles of tarmac roads, 4½ miles of all-weather roads, and 64 miles of dry-weather earth roads.

The Government maintains a telephone system in the town of Zanzibar, which is connected with the district [illegible] stations in the country. A telephone service also exists in [illegible] Pemba, connecting the 3 main townships, *i.e.*, Wete, Chake Chake and Mkoani. There are 5 post offices in the two islands. The Government savings bank at the end of 1949 had 14,456 depositors, with £378,150 on deposit.

Currency.—Since 1 January, 1936, the East African Currency Board shilling (20 = £1) has been the unit of currency in Zanzibar with subsidiary coinage of 50 cents (silver), and 10 cents, 5 cents and 1 cent (bronze). Notes issued by the East African Currency Board are also legal tender.

The rupee of British India and Seyyidieh copper pice ceased to be legal tender after 6 April, 1936. Notes of the Zanzibar Currency Board may be redeemed for East African currency on presentation to the Chief Accountant.

The value of East African currency in circulation on 31 Dec., 1949, was:—Coin, £186,243; notes, £240,900. Zanzibar currency notes unredeemed on 31 Dec., 1948, amounted to £1,604.

An important local unit of weight is the frasla (or frasila) = 35 lb. av.

British Resident.—Sir Vincent Goncalves Glenday, K.C.M.G., O.B.E. (appointed 3 March, 1946).

Chief Secretary.—Major E. A. T. Dutton, C.M.G., C.B.E. (8 June, 1942).

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TANGANYIKA.

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, leaving Ruanda-Urundi as the Belgian section of the original German colony. The country is administered under United Nations trusteeship, the former League of Nations mandate having been terminated and replaced in 1946. For the terms of the trusteeship agreement see Cmd. Paper 7081 (1947).

Under an Order in Council, dated 22 July, 1920, the territory is administered by a governor, who is assisted by an executive council, comprising 3 *ex-officio* members, 5 official members and 4 unofficial members, all of whom are nominated. A legislative council has been constituted as from 1 Oct., 1926. An Order in Council which came into operation on 23 Nov., 1945, made the council consist of the Governor as President, 8 *ex-officio* members, 7 official members and not more than 14 unofficial members. The unofficial members comprised 7 Europeans, 4 Africans (including 3 chiefs) and 3 Indians in April, 1950.

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.

Area and Population.—The territory extends from the Umba River on the north to the Rovuma River on the south, the coast-line being about 450 miles long, and includes the adjacent islands (except Zanzibar and Pemba). The northern boundary runs north-west to Lake Victoria at the intersection of the first parallel of southern latitude with the eastern shore. 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 the Kalambo River 50 miles south of 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 362,000 square miles, which includes about 20,000 square miles of water. Dar es Salaam is the capital and chief port, population, about 70,000 (1950). Other towns are Tanga and, inland, Arusha, Bukoba, Dodoma, Iringa, Kigoma, Moshi Mwanza and Tabora. Arusha and Moshi are situated on the Tanga railway in the farm country around Mount Meru and Mount Kilimanjaro. Dodoma, Tabora and Kigoma are all important trading towns on the Central Railway, the latter town being located on Lake Tanganyika and serving as the western terminus.

In 1948 (census) the European population was 16,299 (including 5,397 Polish refugees), the Asiatic population 60,737 and the native population 7,410,269. 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.

The native population of Tanganyika is made up of members of more than 100 tribes, each with a distinctive dialect and varying customs. Most of the tribes are of Bantu origin, although some are Bushman; and there is a strong Hamitic strain in the north (*e.g.* the Masai tribe). Swahili, the language of Zanzibar, is generally spoken and understood throughout Tanganyika, particularly along the trade routes which originally radiated out from Zanzibar.

Education.—*European Education.*—3 schools are maintained by government for the education of European children, at Dar es Salaam, Arusha and Mbeya (the last two being boarding schools). A correspondence course, which also serves other East African territories, is conducted from Dar es Salaam, for children in the more remote districts. Assistance is given to 9 privately maintained schools (3 English, 1 Afrikaans, 1 Greek, and 4 kindergarten schools). The total enrolment in 1949 was 1,170.

For secondary education European children go to schools in Kenya, Bursaries are awarded for secondary education in Kenya and South Africa. The total enrolment in secondary schools in 1949 was 256.

Indian Education.—There are 92 Indian schools with a total enrolment in 1949 of 11,425. Grants-in-aid are paid to 80 schools in respect of staff, and to 15 in respect of buildings and equipment. 42 schools are maintained by The Aga Khan's Central Council of Education. Instruction in the lower standards is conducted in Gujarati or Urdu, and in the higher standards in English. Secondary instruction up to the Cambridge school certificate examination is given in the Government Indian Central School, Dar es Salaam, the Aga Khan's Boys' School, Dar es Salaam, and the Indian Public School Dodoma.

There are 2 Goan schools with an enrolment in 1949 of 762, including 176 Indians.

African Education.—Schools for Africans are provided by government, the native authorities and voluntary agencies, the latter two being subsidized by a grant-in-aid system controlled by the education department. 338 schools are maintained by government or the native authorities, including 8 secondary and 5 girls' schools. Primary schools are usually co-educational. The total enrolment in primary schools in 1949 was 40,219.

Assistance is given to 810 schools run by voluntary agencies whose total enrolment in 1949 was 108,757. In the 19 secondary schools the medium of instruction is English. After 4 years of the secondary course many students enter government departments, where they are given further technical instruction, and some proceed to the clerical course of one year at Dar es Salaam government secondary school, in which boys intended for the local civil service are taught office routine, accountancy, typewriting and shorthand. Three of these schools give a 6-year secondary course, at the end of which students may sit for the entrance examination of Makerere College, Uganda, and for the Cambridge School Certificate. There are 2 government teachers' training centres, which provide the grade II teachers course, 1 with full grade I course, and 2 government and 6 native authority centres with part 1 of the grade II course only.

In the primary schools, stress is placed on the improvement of rural economy, and many village schools have their gardens. Industrial sections teach carpentry, masonry, smithing and tailoring.

The expenditure from general revenue on education in 1949 was:—European £95,584, Indian £107,635, African £384,565. The total expenditure on education in 1949 was £590,782, exclusive of further sums contributed by the native authorities and missions for African education.

The estimated expenditure on education from general revenue in 1950 was:—African £411,223, European £262,725, Indian £340,161, other non-native (including Goan) £32,226; total £1,046,340.

Finance. The revenue and expenditure (in £ sterling) were:—

	1947 [1]	1948 [1]	1949 [1]	1950 [1, 2]
Revenue	6,012,732	7,888,077	10,327,407	12,656,508
Expenditure . . .	5,931,257	7,378,331	9,459,540	12,651,388

[1] Includes development plan. [2] Estimates.

The chief items of revenue in 1949 were:—Customs and excise, £3,800,312; licences, taxes, etc., £2,679,050; reimbursements, £127,333; revenue from government property, £747,652; fees of court or office, £337,609; miscellaneous, £185,379; development, £1,741,762. The chief items of expenditure were:—Public works, £777,176; medical, £638,030; education, £404,738; subsidization and temporary bonus, £36,273; provincial administration, £426,725; native administration, £354,460; miscellaneous services, £846,054; pensions and gratuities, £263,068; development, £1,687,100; agriculture, £283,957; police, £348,693; public debt, £129,806; defence, £120,497; veterinary, £175,556.

Loans were received from the Imperial Government in the years 1920–21 to 1925–26, amounting to £3,135,446, for capital improvements and developments. £1,288,983 were expended upon railway works; other works, £770,995; restoration of war damage, £177,909, and to meet deficit upon recurrent account, £897,599. The loan for railway and other works is being repaid by equated annuities of £100,053, commencing on 31 March, 1947,

and terminating on 31 March, 1964. The rate of interest has been reduced from 5% to 3% per annum. The repayment of the balance of £1,075,508, representing the loan to meet deficits on current account and repair of war damage, has been remitted. Other loans:—Guaranteed loan, 1951–71, £3,000,000, of which £1,930,363 was allocated to railway works; guaranteed loan, 1952–72, £500,000, of which £81,975 was allocated to railway works; Barclays Overseas Development Corporation Loan, June, 1948, £250,000, raised for purchasing 255,000 £1-shares in Tanganyika Packers, Ltd. The balance of £5,000 is being met from revenue.

A new loan of £1,750,000 3½% Inscribed Stock redeemable at par 1970–75 was floated in Sept., 1950, for the purpose of conversion on 1 Feb., 1951, of a similar nominal amount of the £3,000,000 4% Guaranteed loan 1951–71. The remaining £1,250,000 of the latter loan will be repaid in cash on the same date. The terms of issue of the new 3½% Stock provided for the issue of stock for cash of any shortfall between the sum of £1,750,000 and the amount which holders of the 4% loan stock agreed to exchange. Holders of stock considerably in excess of the value of £1,750,000 assented and there was in consequence no issue for cash.

Production and Industry.—Tanganyika has three natural regions—the coast lowlands, the high plateau and the high mountain slopes around Mount Kilimanjaro and other northern peaks and round Rungwe and the Livingstones in the south. In these regions there are high rainfall areas as also in the foothills of the Ulugurus and Usambaras characterized by the presence of tropical rain-forest. The known total area of forest other than dry zone forest is in the region of 19,500 square miles or 5·7% of the land area of the territory: of this area 17% represents forest reserves, 10% areas awaiting reservation and the balance either native authority forest reserves or areas to which forest rules of some sort apply. The area of the dry forest or myombo exceeds 131,000 square miles or 38% of the land area. The forests contain some good merchantable timbers in varying quantity, among which camphor, podo, mvule and certain African mahoganies are the most important. In addition valuable species of hardwoods occur as single trees or in groups widely scattered throughout the large areas of savannah forest, chief being mninga and African blackwood. The mangrove woods are valuable as a source of tanning bark and also of poles which are carried by Arab dhows to the Persian Gulf. The possible output of the territory's forests far exceeds the normal local consumption but war-time demands and the restriction of markets has made such heavy calls on the forest estate that a reassessment of the position is overdue. The approximate production of timber in 1950 was 9 million cubic feet, firewood 250 million cubic feet, the total value being £4,500,000.

Agriculture is the chief occupation. The most important commodity exported is sisal, which constitutes in value approximately one-half of the principal exports. Tanganyika Territory is the world's leading producer of sisal. In 1950 the territory produced 121,598 tons—approximately one-third of the world's supply; other important producers are Central America, Indonesia, Mozambique, and Kenya. Other agricultural exports are cotton, coffee, papain, pyrethrum, rubber, hides and skins, ghee, copra, tea, sesame, sugar, tobacco, rice, groundnuts (peanuts) and sunflower seed. The important products collected from the forests are beeswax, gums (arabic and copal) and mangrove bark. The average yearly production of cotton was 48,157 bales in 1939–49; it was 51,308 bales in 1949.

In areas of dense population and land scarcity, soil conservation is more advanced than in the sparsely population areas where plentiful land permits

shifting cultivation. Territorial and colonial development and welfare funds have been provided for the development of rural water supplies and for water conservation and distribution. £170,000 was spent on these services in 1949.

In 1950 there were 6,252,819 cattle, 2,379,315 sheep and 3,262,519 goats.

The value of minerals mined and exported or sold locally in 1949 was as follows (in £ sterling) :—

Gold (refined)	692,574	Salt	98,477	Tungsten ore	12,474
Silver (refined)	5,551	Tin ore	65,176	Mica, ground	737
Diamonds	1,652,613	Building minerals	77,221	Beryllium ore	57
Kaolin	1,853	Lime	16,510		
Mica, sheet	49,417	Phosphates	349	Total	2,673,009

Trade and Shipping.—There is a uniform customs tariff in Tanganyika, Kenya and Uganda, the three countries being united in a customs union since 1927. Total imports, 1949, £27,576,110; 1948, £22,608,564. Total exports, 1949, £20,124,985; 1948, £16,923,394.

Chief exports, 1949 :—Sisal (132,514 tons), £11,111,230; coffee (12,041 tons), £1,460,853; cotton (242,001 centals), £2,059,779; diamonds (131,031 carats), £1,009,706; gold, unrefined (63,132 fine oz.), £619,941; rubber (421 centals), £3,780; beeswax (525 tons), £150,503; hides (3,331 tons), £440,495; skins, sheep and goat (1,436,900 pieces), £182,306; wood and timber (346,584 cu. ft.), £163,264; tobacco (2,407,968 lb.), £217,536; gum arabic and copal [illegible] Sisal exports comprised 57·8% (49·0% in 1947) of the value of all exports, followed by cotton, 10·7% (7% in 1947) and coffee, 7·6% (8·8% in 1947).

Chief imports, 1949 :—Cotton piece-goods, £4,643,797; foodstuffs, £681,019; cigarettes, £33,159; kerosene and motor spirits, £1,125,958; machinery other than electrical, £3,393,331; building materials (including cement and galvanized iron sheets), £1,387,626; iron and steel manufactures. £1,679,881; spirits, £131,376; sugar, £73,404. In 1949, the United Kingdom supplied 57·2% of all imports (32% in 1947); other parts of the Empire, 15·9% (32·1% in 1947); U.S.A., 7·7% (22·3% in 1947).

Trade with United Kingdom :—Imports into U.K., 1950, £10,340,015; 1949, £8,156,485; 1948, £7,820,136; exports from U.K., 1950, £9,290,828; 1949, £11,120,117; 1948, £9,003,447; re-exports, 1950, £15,028; 1949, £38,872; 1948, £42,502.

Communications.—Light motor traffic is now possible over 21,371 miles of road during the dry season. Road surfaces vary from tracks, precariously maintained over black cotton soil, which becomes impassable after a brief rain-storm, to gravel surfaces on well-drained formations. Usability of roads is dictated, apart from the overall condition of the earth and gravel surfaces, by the load capacity of bridges; bridge loading standards have progressively increased. For railways *see* pp. 277–8

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. A wireless station exists at Dar es Salaam for communication with shipping, and stations for dealing with aircraft are installed at Lindi, Mbeya, Dodoma, Dar es Salaam, Tanga, Mwanza, Nduli, Moshi, Kongwa and Tabora. There are 147 post offices and postal agencies and 185 offices at which telegraph business can be transacted. Postal order, money order and savings bank business is conducted at 38 post offices, and at a number of sub-offices. Telephone exchanges are established and trunk telephone communication

is in operation between various centres in the territory and also with Kenya and Uganda. Radio telephone facilities are at scheduled times available between Dar es Salaam, Tanga and Tabora and many overseas countries, including the U.K., France and South Africa.

East African currency is in use, consisting of a silver shilling (also cupro-nickel), the equivalent of 100 cents; a 50-cent silver piece (also cupro-nickel); copper and bronze 10-cent, 5-cent and 1-cent pieces. There are currency notes in denominations ranging from 1 to 10,000 shillings. Four banks, the National Bank of India, the Standard Bank of South Africa, Barclays Bank (Dominion, Colonial & Overseas) and the Banque du Congo Belge have branches in the country.

Governor.—Sir Edward Francis Twining, K.C.M.G., M.B.E. (appointed 18 June, 1949).

Chief Secretary.—E. R. E. Surridge, C.M.G. (appointed 18 Feb., 1946).

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BRITISH SOUTH AFRICA.

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 Oct., 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 12 Sept., 1923, the country was formally annexed to His Majesty's Dominions, and on 1 Oct., 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, but up to the present this power has not been exercised. The constitution also limits the powers of the Legislative Council respecting appropriation and taxation bills. There must be a session at least once a year, and the duration of the legislature is 5 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 Legislative Assembly numbers 30 members, each of whom receives a yearly allowance of £600. In July,

1928, the franchise was extended to all British subjects over 21 years of age, subject to certain qualifications.

In March, 1945, a standing consultative Central African council was set up, covering Southern and Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland.

The Legislative Assembly, elected 15 Sept., 1948, consists of 24 United Party, 5 Liberal Party, 1 Rhodesia Labour Party.

Governor and Commander-in-Chief.—Major-Gen. Sir John Noble Kennedy, K.C.V.O., K.B.E., C.B., M.C.

The cabinet is as follows (reconstituted 8 March, 1951):—

Prime Minister and Minister of Defence, and of External Affairs.—Sir Godfrey M. Huggins, P.C., C.H., K.C.M.G., F.R.C.S.

Minister of Finance, and of Posts and Telegraphs.—E. C. F. Whitehead, O.B.E.

Minister of Mines and Transport and Education.—G. A. Davenport.

Minister of Justice and Internal Affairs.—J. M. Greenfield, K.C.

Minister of Agriculture and Lands.—J. M. Caldicott.

Minister of Trade and Industrial Development.—W. A. E. Winterton.

Minister of Native Affairs and Health.—P. B. Fletcher.

High Commissioner in London.—K. M. Goodenough, C.M.G. (Rhodesia House, 429 Strand, W.C.2.)

High Commissioner for the U.K.—Ian M. R. Maclennan, C.M.G. (appointed 1 Nov., 1950).

High Commissioner in the Union of South Africa.—A. D. Chataway.

High Commissioner for the Union of South Africa.—T. H. Eustace.

Native Councils.—The Native Councils Act, as amended in 1943, 1948 and 1949, provides for establishing Native Councils in any Native Reserve, Native Area as defined in the Land Apportionment Act, or any other area set apart for the use and occupation of natives which is not within the jurisdiction of any local authority. A Council consists of all duly appointed Chiefs and Headmen within its area and so many other indigenous male natives resident within the area as may be appointed by the Governor. The Native Commissioner exercises the executive powers of the Council over which he presides. The functions of a Native Council are concerned with virtually every economic, social, sanitary and cultural aspect of native life.

Act 25 of 1943 enabled Native Councils to levy taxation. In 1950, there were 57 Councils in existence, of which 41 were self-taxing.

Area and Population.—The area is 150,333 square miles. The growth of the population is given in the following table:—

Census	European			Asiatic and coloured total	Native total (estimated)	Total population (estimated)
	Males	Females	Total			
May, 1911 .	15,580	8,026	23,606	2,912	745,000	772,000
May, 1931 .	27,280	22,630	49,910	4,102	1,076,000	1,130,000
May, 1941 .	36,615	32,339	68,954	6,521	1,404,000	1,479,000
May, 1946 .	44,220	38,166	82,386	7,470	1,704,000	1,794,000
1950 (est.) .	—	—	129,000	8,800	1,957,000[1]	2,095,000[1]

[1] Provisional.

Estimated European population, 1950, of the chief towns:—Salisbury (the capital, including suburbs), 39,000; Bulawayo (including suburbs), 33,000; Umtali, 5,100; Gwelo, 4,000; Gatooma, 1,700; Que Que, 2,000.

Vital Statistics	1939	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949
Births (European)	1,433	2,038	2,147	2,637	2,853	3,171
Marriages "	1,013	804	1,032	1,093	1,243	1,196
Deaths "	597	687	687	718	821	808
Immigrants "	3,338	—	7,182	13,595	17,037	14,155

Education.—At the end of 1949 the schools for Europeans numbered 113, with a total enrolment of 20,247 pupils. Of these schools, 78 were government schools (16,432 pupils) and 35 non-government (3,815 pupils). In addition, there were correspondence classes conducting primary work, with a total enrolment of 679 pupils. There were also 16 schools for coloured children, including Eurafrican and Asiatic, with a total enrolment of 2,658 pupils (12 government schools, with 1,771 pupils; 4 non-government schools with 887 pupils), and 2,150 schools for native pupils, with a total enrolment of 230,151 pupils. The total expenditure on public education in the year ended 31 March, 1949, was £1,702,472 (European, £1,154,027; native, £548,444), against which receipts (European) were £155,918 (boarding and tuition).

Justice.—There is a high court (composed of a chief justice and 3 judges) with criminal and civil jurisdiction. The Chief Justice and 2 other judges are stationed at Salisbury and 1 judge is stationed at Bulawayo. Sittings are held at three of the other principal towns three times a year. There are 10 principal courts of magistrates, 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 cases in which the rights of natives only are concerned, and in criminal cases in which the accused is a native and, on appointment as such, have the jurisdiction of an assistant magistrate. A court of appeal for Southern Rhodesia, Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland has been established.

Finance.—Revenue and expenditure, in £ sterling, for 5 years (year ended 31 March):—

	1946–47	1947–48	1948–49	1949–50 [1]	1950–51 [2]
Revenue . . .	11,214,278	12,700,414	13,602,085	16,912,797	16,621,000
Ordinary expenditure:					
From revenue funds .	10,001,039	12,899,754	13,530,621	14,843,793	16,620,579
From loan funds .	5,095,653	38,613,661 [4]	10,308,663	12,996,984	15,115,500
Total expenditure . .	15,096,692 [3]	51,513,415	23,839,284	27,840,777	31,736,079

[1] Unaudited. [2] Estimates.
[3] Including demobilization expenditure.
[4] Including £30,000,000 for acquisition of Rhodesia Railways.

Receipts from customs duty during the year ended 31 March, 1949, were £3,045,151; income tax, £6,576,500; native tax, £504,604; posts, telegraphs, telephones and radio, £850,297; mining revenue, £132,545 (from royalties and mining fees); stamps and licences, £336,481.

Principal items of expenditure from revenue funds were as follows:—Ordinary expenditure: £1,422,575 for service of loans; £897,331 for price subsidies; £1,099,290 for public health and hospitals; £1,702,472 for education; £839,989 for police; £573,915 for defence and air; £1,132,099 for public works and roads; £727,492 for agriculture and lands (including irrigation); £791,763 for mines; £798,911 for posts and [illegible]

The net amount of the public debt outstanding was, [illegible] 1949, £74,414,330.

Production and Industries.—When responsible government was granted to the colony the British South Africa Company relinquished all rights and interests in the land in Southern Rhodesia, except in the estates which it was already developing and working on 10 July, 1923, but was recognized by the Crown as the owner of the mineral rights throughout both Southern and Northern Rhodesia. In 1933 the mineral rights in Southern Rhodesia were purchased by the Government for the sum of £2,000,000. Land amounting to 21,127,040 acres has been set apart for tribal settlements ('native reserves'). A further 7,859,942 acres have been set aside as native purchase areas, while the area of surveyed and unsurveyed Crown land remaining unalienated and unassigned and available for sale and settlement is 32,685,659 acres. The country is well adapted for agriculture and European settlers. European-owned livestock (1949):—Cattle, 1,188,101; sheep, 108,064; pigs, 37,155; goats, 18,431. Native-owned livestock (1949):—Cattle, 1,815,733; sheep, 207,113; pigs, 69,583; goats, 524,029. Acreage under crops, Europeans only (season 1948–49), maize, 303,735; tobacco, 128,654; groundnuts, 7,337; wheat, 2,395; potatoes, 4,176. Tobacco crop, 1948–49, 83,607,643 lb. wet weight; maize, 1,388,297 bags of 200 lb. Large fruit orchards have been planted, and nearly all fruit trees thrive, the cultivation of oranges and lemons constituting an expanding industry. The sale of citrus fruit amounted to 273,039 cases in 1948–49. The sale of dairy produce is a profitable industry. In 1949, 8,750,000 gallons of milk (gross output) were produced, 1,127,561 lb. of butter and 543,438 lb. of cheese.

Soil Conservation.—In 1941 an act was passed to make provision for the conservation and improvement of the natural resources of the colony. A Natural Resources Board was set up to exercise general supervision and to recommend legislation to the government. The act provides for the voluntary setting up of Intensive Conservation Committees consisting mainly of local farmers who, with government assistance, carry out soil conservation in their areas. Total mileage of protective works pegged, 1929–49, in European areas is 28,235, protecting an area of 653,315 acres. Since 1944, conservation work in all [illegible] has been undertaken by the Department of Native Agriculture.

The 1948 census of industries showed the value of gross output of industries covered as £37,852,000. The value of materials and fuel purchased was £20,592,000, and the net output was £17,259,000. Numbers employed were 85,535, including 11,882 Europeans, and total salaries and wages paid amounted to £9,965,000.

Labour.—The Industrial, Commercial and Municipal Natives' Employment Regulations, of 25 Feb., 1949, regulate the working conditions for

Africans in commerce and general industry in certain areas. The regulations do not apply to railway workers, who already are provided for, farm workers, who have opportunities to cultivate land for themselves not available to town workers, mine workers where fewer than 300 are employed on one property, as this industry is well organized with regard to the treatment of employees, service workers, who are already considered to be adequately provided for, and domestic servants, who have advantages not enjoyed by the average commercial and industrial workers.

For Africans in the industries with which the regulations are concerned the minimum wage is 35*s.* a month with, and 80*s.* a month without, rations, fuel and accommodation laid down. Employees are also to be graded with minimum cash wages ranging from 35*s.* to 190*s.* a month. Provision also is made for a general [illegible] increase in pay for natives who have been in continuous service with one employer, and for increases after the first and second year's service, gratuities for long service, annual leave with pay, sick benefits, overtime and welfare measures.

Mining.—The country contains gold and other minerals. The gold output in 1949 was 528,180 oz., valued at £5,197,074; in 1948, 514,440 oz., valued at £4,437,049. The total value of minerals produced in 1948 was £8,903,469; in 1949, £11,293,201.

Commerce.—Southern Rhodesia, which formed part of the South African customs union system since 1903, terminated its customs union with the Union of South Africa in 1935. On 6 Dec., 1948, however, a Customs Union Interim Agreement was signed between the two countries in Salisbury 'to re-establish a full and complete customs union and to extend such customs union to other African States and Territories.' The agreement establishes a 'Southern Africa Customs Union Council,' composed of one member and alternate to be appointed by each, the Government of Southern Rhodesia and of the Union of South Africa, and a third member and alternate to be appointed by both governments jointly.

Total imports and exports excluding specie (in £ sterling) for 5 years:—

	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949
Imports . . .	12,502,630	20,358,583	33,490,499	42,614,842	54,585,817
Domestic exports . .	15,820,123	18,602,442	20,778,395	25,619,852	29,621,299
Re-exports . . .	2,133,197	2,669,561	2,870,885	3,569,521	4,901,490

Total imports of merchandise from the United Kingdom in 1949 amounted to £28,186,702; from the Union of South Africa, £12,231,050; from the United States, £3,829,145. Domestic exports to the United Kingdom were £16,529,152; to the United States, £1,682,360; to Northern Rhodesia, £2,995,685, and to the Union of South Africa, £2,591,008.

Principal articles of merchandise imported in 1949:—Cotton piece-goods, 36,745,731 yd. (£3,426,033); machinery and parts, £3,135,720; motor cars, 5,223 (£1,793,729); outer garments, £1,453,724; motor trucks and vans, 2,893 (£1,317,538).

Principal articles of Southern Rhodesia produce exported in 1949:—Unmanufactured tobacco, 67,937,005 lb. (£11,665,363); gold bar, 536,011 fine oz. (£5,317,968); raw asbestos, 72,808 tons (£3,982,702); chrome ore, 226,763 short tons (£1,255,109), of which 132,480 were shipped to the United States.

Total trade (in £ sterling) with the United Kingdom (Board of Trade returns) :—

	1938	1948	1949	1950
Imports into U.K. . .	2,304,543	11,407,062	12,475,826	16,746,550
Exports from U.K. . .	3,609,657	15,522,179	23,487,428	24,095,524
Re-exports from U. K. .	44,036	25,404	41,394	61,336

Communications.—*Aviation.*—The Central African Airways Corporation operate regular services for the carriage of passengers, mail and cargo from Salisbury to Tabora (Tanganyika), Nairobi (Kenya), Johannesburg (Union of South Africa), Blantyre–Zomba–Lilongwe (Nyasaland), Dar es Salaam (Tanganyika), Beira (Portuguese East Africa), Livingstone–Lusaka–Ndola (Northern Rhodesia). An internal service is also maintained. Freighter-cum-passenger aircraft specially designed for the carriage of large cargoes are operated on the main line routes.

Railways.—The total mileage of the Rhodesian railway system at 31 March, 1950, was 2,436 miles, of which 1,284 miles were operated within the boundaries of Southern Rhodesia. The system begins at Vryburg in the Cape Colony, and extends through the Bechuanaland Protectorate and Southern and Northern Rhodesia to the Belgian Congo. In addition, the Beira Railways operates 203 miles, and the Shabani Railway, 63 miles. In conjunction with the railways of the Union of South Africa and of Portuguese East Africa it provides through communication from Cape Town to the Congo border (2,153 miles), and (by a line from Bulawayo *via* Salisbury) to the port of Beira on the Indian Ocean (2,020 miles). There are also several branch lines in Southern Rhodesia. A system of road motor services has been organized, having in March, 1950, a total route mileage of 2,720 miles. All shares in the Rhodesia Railways, Ltd., have been purchased by the Government of Southern Rhodesia. The Rhodesia Railways Act, 1949, passed by the Legislative Assembly of Southern Rhodesia, provides for the establishment of a unified railway system for Southern Rhodesia, Northern Rhodesia and the Bechuanaland Protectorate.

Roads.—The construction and maintenance of all the main roads and airfields as well as of certain roads in native reserves and newly developing areas are undertaken by the government. In addition, 42 Road Councils have been formed which are responsible for the roads, other than main roads, in their areas. In 1950, there were 4,686 miles of main roads, 10,030 miles of council roads, and about 20,000 miles of tracks in the native reserves. The main roads are usable throughout the year, except in times of floods.

Estimated number of vehicles, at 31 Dec., 1949 :—Private cars, 26,527; commercial vehicles (excluding farm tractors), 18,065; motor cycles, 2,615.

Post.—On 31 Dec., 1949, there were in Southern Rhodesia 164 post offices, 65 of which are savings bank offices. The postal revenue for the year 1949 was £885,867 and the expenditure £909,623. There is an extensive telephone system in operation with automatic telephone exchanges at Salisbury, Umtali, Bulawayo and Gwelo.

Cable and Wireless, Ltd. operate a wireless station at Salisbury, with telegraphic and phototelegraphic services with London.

On 1 Jan., 1905, a post office savings bank was established, and on 31 Dec., 1949, the balance due to depositors amounted to £9,034,760.

Currency.—Southern Rhodesia coin and currency notes are legal tender in Southern Rhodesia, Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland. The total

currency on issue to the three territories at 31 March, 1950, including bank-notes outstanding, was £9,919,546. At that date the assets of the currency fund stood at £10,859,084.

Statistical Information.—The Central African Statistical Office, P.O. Box 63, Causeway, S. Rhodesia, originated in 1927 as the Southern Rhodesian Government Statistical Bureau. Ten years later its name was changed to Department of Statistics, and in 1948 it assumed its present title when it took over responsibility for certain Northern Rhodesian and Nyasaland statistics. *Director of Census and Statistics.*—J. R. H. Shaul, O.B.E., M.Sc., B.Com., F.S.S.

NORTHERN RHODESIA.

By an Order in Council, dated 4 May, 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 17 Aug., 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.'

By an Order in Council dated 20 Feb., 1924, the office of Governor was created, an executive council constituted and provision made for the institution of a legislative council. This latter council has, since 1945, an unofficial majority. On 1 April, 1924, the British South Africa Company was relieved of the administration of the territory by the Crown.

The Legislative Council was, in 1950, composed of 9 nominated official members, 10 unofficial elected members, 2 nominated European unofficial members in African interests, and 2 African members elected by the African Representative Council. There are also five unofficial members (one of whom must be a representative of African interests) in the Executive Council, and by an agreement made between the unofficial members and the Secretary of State for the Colonies in June, 1948, and reaffirmed in April, 1949, the view of the unofficial members in Executive Council carries the same weight as the views of unofficial members of the Legislative Council.

Northern Rhodesia has an area of 287,640 square miles, and consists for the most part of high plateau country, covered with thin forest. Some of the country is suitable for farming and contains areas carrying good arable and grazing land. The census population on 15 Oct., 1946, was as follows:—Europeans, 21,907; Asiatics, 1,117; coloured, 804. Estimated population at 30 June, 1950, was 36,000 Europeans, 3,100 Asiatics and coloured, 1,700,000 Africans. European vital statistics, 1949:—Births, 867 (1948, 801); marriages, 265 (1948, 270); deaths, 160 (1948, 158); infantile mortality, 21 (1948, 35). Immigration (1948), 5,516; (1949), 6,541.

The territory is divided into 6 provinces. The seat of government is at Lusaka, on the railway about 30 miles north of the Kafue River, having been moved from Livingstone, the old capital, on 28 May, 1935. The other important centres are Ndola, Luanshya, Mufulira, Kitwe and Chingola, on the copper belt; Broken Hill, the oldest mining township; Fort Jameson, a tobacco farming place; Kasama and Mongu Lealui, the administrative centres of the Northern and Barotse Provinces respectively. The police force, called the Northern Rhodesia Police, is composed of natives, with European officers and non-commissioned officers; the provincial administration also have at their disposal a force of messengers, a body of whom, varying in number from 12 to 30, is stationed at every district headquarters.

The Northern Rhodesia Regiment, which has been incorporated into East Africa Command, has African rank and file and European officers and non-commissioned officers, who are seconded from the British Army. During the Second World War the Regiment was expanded to a total of 7 battalions.

There were in 1951, 35 European schools, inspected by government. For Africans there were 1,319 schools, all of which are aided by government. In addition there were 375 unaided mission schools.

Northern Rhodesia has been united in a customs union with the Union of South Africa since 1911.

Revenue and expenditure (in £ sterling) for 6 years :—

	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951 [1]
Revenue . .	3,362,141	4,302,926	6,715,517	10,583,863	10,484,714	14,417,630
Expenditure .	2,898,788	4,534,132	6,208,455	10,600,457	10,182,055	14,375,310

[1] Estimates.

The revenue in 1949 was made up as follows:—Customs revenue, £1,697,913; licences and taxes, £7,008,211; postal revenue, £488,881; fees, etc., £168,530; interest and loan repayments, £262,886. The public debt at 31 Dec., 1950, amounted to £4,627,000,

Gross imports of merchandise, 1948, £16,098,874; exports, £28,129,623; re-exports, £339,657.

Total trade (in £ sterling) with the United Kingdom (Board of Trade returns) :—

	1938	1947	1948	1949	1950
Imports into U.K. .	4,089,403	15,593,189	20,172,249	19,481,579	22,748,424
Exports from U.K. .	1,262,058	1,954,494	3,465,558	5,388,474	6,729,530
Re-exports from U.K.	9,436	1,932	2,034	6,701	6,216

Principal agricultural products are maize (production in 1948–49, 344,000 bags; estimate 1950–51, 850,000 bags), tobacco (1949, circa 6,300,000 lb.) and cattle (about 879,000 in 1950). The most important timber is Rhodesian 'redwood' (*Baikiaea plurijuga*).

The total value of minerals produced during 1950 was £48,702,142, made up as follows :—

Mineral	Weight	Value	Mineral	Weight	Value
		£			£
Gold . . .	1,432 oz.	17,136	Lead . . .	13,685 tons	1,467,754
Silver . . .	173,304 oz.	43,258	Manganese ore (11·66% Mn) .	1,723 tons	2,585
Cobalt alloy (37·71% Co) .	31,914 cwt.	1,096,337	Selenium . .	27,056 lb.	21,645
Copper (blister) .	198,760 tons	30,678,420	Tin concentrates (72% Sn) . .	5·4 tons	2,068
Copper(concentrates) (20·79% Cu) .	259 tons	8,695	Zinc . . .	22,715 tons	2,740,588
Copper (electrolytic)	76,804 tons	12,578,089	Limestone . .	107,160 tons	48,221
Copper (other) .	30 tons	3,034	Mica . . .	4,395 lb.	1,094

High-grade iron ore fields near Lusaka are being investigated, and in 1949 investigations started into the Territory's coal resources in several

different areas. The 1948 and 1949 production of copper was considerably affected by the inability of the mines to obtain sufficient coal, a deficiency that was only partially offset by converting some of their plant to burn wood fuel. Coal was discovered in Aug., 1950, at Neganega south of Kafue.

The railway runs *via* the Victoria Falls, Lusaka, Broken Hill and Ndola and extends to the Belgian Congo (507 miles). There are 6 branch lines from Ndola to Luanshya (Roan Antelope Copper Mines) (24 miles); from Ndola to Nkana (41 miles), Mufulira (82 miles) and Chingola (82 miles). There is a private line from Livingstone to Mulobezi and Mululwe. The whole of the Rhodesia Railways system was in 1949 acquired jointly by the Northern and Southern Rhodesia and Bechuanaland Governments. The Zambezi, Kafue, Chambesi, Luangwa and other rivers are navigable for a considerable portion of their extent.

There are 62 post offices, 15 being money order offices, and 45 telegraph offices. Telegraph and telephone lines run alongside the railway from the Southern Rhodesia border at Victoria Falls to the Congo border north of Ndola with branches to the principal towns of the Copper Belt. All the other principal centres are provided with radio communication.

The airport at Livingstone, opened in Aug., 1950, is the largest and most up-to-date airport in Southern Africa. The main internal air services, operated by Central African Airways, connect Lusaka with Fort Jameson (thrice weekly); Balovale *via* Livingstone and Mongu (once weekly), and Abercorn *via* Ndola and Kasama (once weekly). Through services are provided by the B.O.A.C. Hermes aircraft service which calls twice weekly in either direction at Livingstone airport, and the Viking service between Johannesburg and Nairobi, which calls at Salisbury, Lusaka and Ndola.

There are hydro-electric power stations at Mulungushi and Lunsemfwa, which serve the Broken Hill Mine and township, and at the Victoria Falls, which serves Livingstone.

There are 2 registered European trade unions, the Northern Rhodesia Mineworkers' Union and the Rhodesian Railway Workers' Union; and 4 African trade unions (Mineworkers, Shop Assistants, Drivers, General Workers).

Governor.—Sir Gilbert McCall Rennie, K.C.M.G., M.C. (appointed 10 Nov., 1947).

Chief Secretary.—R. C. S. Stanley, C.M.G., O.B.E. (24 Aug., 1947).

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NYASALAND PROTECTORATE.

The Nyasaland (until 1907 British Central Africa) Protectorate, constituted on 15 May, 1891, lies along the southern and western shores of Lake Nyasa (the third largest lake in Africa, about 360 miles in length and from 10 to 55 miles wide), 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 official, and unofficial nominated members, the Governor having the right of veto (Order in Council of 4 Sept., 1907). The laws consist of local ordinances duly enacted, with such British Acts as are of general application.

Land area, 37,374 square miles, divided into three provinces, each in charge of a Provincial Commissioner, and nineteen districts, each administered by a District Commissioner. Estimated population, at the end of 1948, was 3,000 Europeans, 4,000 Asiatics and 2,400,000 Africans. The chief settlements are Blantyre and Limbe in the Shiré Highlands, with about 600 European inhabitants; others are Zomba (the seat of government), Cholo, Lilongwe and Mlanje; on Lake Nyasa are Salima, Fort Johnston, Kota-Kota, Chinteche, Nkata Bay, Likoma and Karonga. There are good motor roads in all directions and life and property are safe.

Education.—Education is controlled by the Education Department. European primary education is available up to standard IV at 2 government day schools at Zomba and Lilongwe, and up to standard VI at a government boarding school at Blantyre and 2 grant-aided boarding schools at Limbe and Mkhoma. There are no facilities for European secondary education.

Grants-in-aid are paid to mission societies for native education. The government has established a training centre for native teachers and has financed the establishment of 2 secondary schools for Africans. There were, in 1950, 67 principal mission stations, 654 assisted schools and 3,922 unassisted schools, with a total roll of 226,878 pupils and an average attendance of 166,825. The total grant-in-aid paid by government to missionary societies in 1949 was £93,043 in respect of native education. The grant-in-aid to the 2 secondary schools was £6,811. The grant-in-aid for European education plus educational assistance to Nyasaland children attending schools in Southern Rhodesia, South Africa and the United Kingdom was £8,793, £1,242 was paid in bursaries to European children attending schools in Southern Rhodesia, £349 to Indians and £769 to Eurafricans. The grants-in-aid to the 5 Indian schools amounted to £2,303 and £1,200 to the Eurafrican school.

Justice.—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 in the various districts. Appeals from decisions of the High Court are heard by the Rhodesia and Nyasaland Court of Appeal.

Production.—With the exceptions of sugar and wheaten flour, the country is normally self-supporting in all agricultural products and great

efforts have been made to stimulate the production of food and economic crops for export. Owing to the serious drought during 1949 the export of foodstuffs was greatly restricted, and export figures for economic crops, with the exception of tobacco, showed a marked decline below those of 1948.

Tobacco forms a large proportion of the total exports. In 1948, 23,846,148 lb. (1949, 25,491,330 lb.) were exported. Tea cultivation is centred round Mlanje and Cholo; acreage in 1949 was 22,661 acres; exports amounted to 12,769,952 lb. Cotton exports (in lint) were 4,905,842 lb. in 1948 (1949, 2,930,528 lb.). Export of pulses was 3,405,732 lb. (1949, 614,315 lb.); of groundnuts, 3,060 lb. (1949, nil), and tung oil, 801,684 lb. (1949, 642,033 lb.). Livestock in 1949:—Cattle, 289,870; goats, 349,047; sheep, 51,042; pigs, 91,220; asses and mules, 159; horses, 62.

The principal imports in 1948 were iron and steel goods (£186,000; 1949, £291,500) and cotton manufactures (£1,637,000; 1949, £1,192,000). There were marked increases in imports of foodstuffs, industrial machinery, vehicles, cutlery, hardware and cycles. Footwear imports increased from 3,781 dozen pairs in 1948 to 7,097 dozen pairs in 1949.

The trade ports are Port Herald (Lower Shiré), Chileka, Blantyre, Luchenza, Limbe, Chipoka, Kota-Kota, Fort Manning, Karonga and Fort Johnston (Lake Nyasa).

	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Imports [1] . .	1,682,945	1,620,822	2,050,176	3,583,054	4,204,000	5,041,627
Exports [1] . .	1,502,154	1,876,063	2,364,970	2,760,390	4,172,000	4,689,733
Revenue . .	812,781	913,848	989,119	1,077,865	1,997,914	—
Expenditure .	639,723	744,589	846,562	981,441	2,173,242	—

[1] Excluding specie, goods in transit and government imports.

Exports to the United Kingdom, 1950, £4,010,402; 1949, £4,486,641; 1948, £3,290,443; imports from the U.K., 1950, £2,472,406; 1949, £2,610,026, 1948, £1,754,019.

The ordinary revenue in 1949 was:—Customs, £893,000; taxes and licenses, £755,870; fees of court, £63,506; posts and telegraphs, £85,085; rents, £35,090; interest, £14,465; miscellaneous, £150,450; widows and orphans pension fund contributions, £20,777. Public debt, 31 Dec., 1949, £4,343,000.

There are military, volunteer reserve and civil police forces.

Communications.—There is a Marine Transport Department on Lake Nyasa, operated by Nyasaland Railways, Ltd. Lake transport registered in Nyasaland consists of 1 motor vessel, 4 steamers and about 60 dhows and lighters. A new lake steamer was put in commission in 1951.

There are 46 post offices. The post office savings bank had 13,816 depositors at the end of 1949; deposits, £449,000. There is a 3 ft. 6 in. gauge railway system extending from the Port of Beira, in Portuguese East Africa, to Salima near Lake Nyasa (496 miles) crossing the Zambezi at Sena (199 miles) by the Lower Zambezi Bridge and passing through Blantyre (353 miles). The road system comprises about 4,000 miles. Good motor road communication with South Africa exists and the extension northwards links Nyasaland with the Great North Road through Northern Rhodesia, Tanganyika Territory and Kenya Colony.

Several aerodromes, landing grounds and emergency landing grounds have been constructed, and the principal centres of Blantyre and Lilongwe are suitable for aircraft up to 30,000 lb. gross weight. Regular services for mails and passengers fly between Blantyre and Salisbury, Fort Jameson. 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. Wireless stations are situated at Zomba, Mzimba, Karonga, Mzuzu, Likoma Island, Mkhoma, Lilongwe. Public Radio-telephone service is available to Salisbury and other places in Southern Rhodesia. Mail services operate daily to the principal places in the Southern and Central Provinces, and twice weekly to all other points.

Electric light and power plants have been installed at Zomba, Blantyre and Limbe.

Banking and Money.—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 Bank (Dominion, Colonial & Overseas). The currency consists of British coin, gold, silver and bronze, and Rhodesian bank-notes, silver and cupro-nickel coin.

The rainy season in Nyasaland lasts from November to April.

Governor and Commander-in-Chief.—Sir Geoffrey Colby, K.C.M.G. (appointed March, 1948).

Chief Secretary.—Frank Leslie Brown, C.M.G., O.B.E., M.C. (appointed 5 April, 1945).

Government Commissioner in London.—S. S. Murray (11b, Lower Regent Street, S.W.1.).

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The three Territories in Southern Africa which are not part of the Union: Basutoland, the Bechuanaland Protectorate and Swaziland, are administered, under general direction and control from the Commonwealth Relations Office in London, by a High Commissioner appointed by the King. The High Commissioner also holds the office of High Commissioner for the United Kingdom in the Union of South Africa. He is the sole legislative authority for these Territories, and is in much the same position as a Colonial Governor, but responsible to the Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations. The day to day government of the Territories under the High Commissioner is conducted by 3 Resident Commissioners. The Territories are generally referred to for convenience as the High Commission Territories in South Africa.

All three Territories are members of the South African customs union system, by agreement dated 29 June, 1910.

Total trade (in £ sterling) of the 3 territories with the United Kingdom (Board of Trade returns) :—

	1938	1947	1948	1949	1950
Imports into U.K. . . .	1,862	442,176	640,818	837,834	907,378
Exports from U.K. . .	47,361	36,434	61,482	53,125	104,841
Re-exports from U.K. . .	96	70	133	260	115

High Commissioner.—Sir Evelyn Baring, K.C.M.G.
Chief Secretary.—R. E. Turnbull, C.M.G.

Ashton (H.) and *Dundas* (Sir Charles), Basutoland, Bechuanaland Protectorate, Swaziland. Johannesburg, 1950.

BASUTOLAND.

Geography and Climate.—Basutoland is bounded on the west by the Orange Free State, on the north by the Orange Free State and Natal, on the east by Natal and East Griqualand, and on the south by the Cape Province. The altitude varies from 5,000 ft. to 11,000 ft. The climate is dry and rigorous, with extremes of heat and cold both seasonal and diurnal. The temperature varies from a maximum of 93° F. to a minimum of 11° F. The rainfall is capricious, the average being about 30 inches per annum.

History and Constitution.—Basutoland first received the protection of Britain in 1868 at the request of Moshesh, the first paramount chief. In 1871 the territory was annexed to the Cape Colony, but in 1884 it was restored to the direct control of the British Government through the High Commissioner for South Africa. The country is now governed by a Resident Commissioner under the direction of the High Commissioner for Basutoland, the Bechuanaland Protectorate and Swaziland. For administrative purposes the country is divided into 9 districts under District Commissioners as follows :—Maseru, Qacha's Nek and Mokhotlong, Leribe, Butha-Buthe, Teyateyaneng, Mafeteng, Mohales Hoek, Quthing. Each of the districts is sub-divided into wards, most of which are presided over by hereditary chiefs allied to the Moshesh family, who are responsible to the paramount chief in all matters relating to native law and custom. The heir to the Paramountcy is Bereng, the minor son of Ma'Bereng (second wife of the late Paramount Chief Seeiso Griffith), for whom Ma'Ntsebo (the late Paramount Chief's principal wife) acts as regent. In 1903 there was established a Basutoland council, consisting of 100 members. The council meets annually to discuss domestic affairs of the territory, but it has no legislative authority. District councils were established in each district in 1944.

Area and Population.—The area is 11,716 square miles. According to the 1946 census, the population numbered 561,289 natives, 1,689 Europeans, 274 Asiatics and 602 coloured, totalling 563,854. In addition over 35,000 Basuto migrant labourers were employed on the Witwatersrand gold mines at the time of the census, and it is probable that a further 75,000 were engaged in other occupations. Basutoland is a purely native territory, and the few European residents consist of government officials, traders, missionaries and artisans.

Education.—Though school attendance is not compulsory, about two-thirds of the Basuto of school-going age attend school. There were 811 government and government-aided schools in the territory during 1949, of which 11 were institutions (secondary, normal and technical), 57 inter-

mediate schools and 743 elementary vernacular schools; in addition, there were 94 unaided or private schools. In 1949 the total enrolment in primary schools was:—Government schools, 836; aided mission schools, 83,680; unaided and private mission schools, 5,353; institutions, 908. There were also 6 small schools for European children with an enrolment of 113. The expenditure on education for the year 1949–50 was estimated at £166,745 from revenue, plus £11,506 from the Colonial Development and Welfare Fund.

Finance.—Revenue is derived mainly from native tax and customs and excise duties. Other major sources of revenue are posts and telegraphs, income tax, wool and mohair export duty. Under the native tax law every adult male pays 34*s.* or 40*s.* per annum (dependent [illegible] and if he has more than one wife he pays 25*s.* per annum for ea [illegible] wife up to a maximum of 90*s.* tax in all. Native tax receipts for 1949–50 amounted to £267,951. Income tax is levied on the lines of that of the Union of South Africa. Surcharges of 40% and 50% are added to the sums assessed on married and unmarried persons respectively. The yield for 1949–50 was £159,346. Basutoland, a member of the South African Customs Union, is dealt with for customs purposes as a part of the Union of South Africa, receiving a fixed percentage (0·88575%) of the total customs collected on imports into the Union. The revenue from customs during 1949–50 amounted to £284,000.

	1943–44	1944–45	1945–46	1946–47	1947–48	1948–49	1949–50 [2]
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Revenue .	547,242	589,621	723,034	827,100	900,654 [1]	908,427 [1]	966,111
Expenditure .	420,203	538,360	672,234	861,351	886,937	915,564	1,018,174

[1] Including £57,337 from the Colonial Development and Welfare Fund.
[2] Estimates.

There was an excess of assets over liabilities of £433,491 on 31 March, 1950.

Police.—The police force on 30 Sept., 1950, numbered 17 European officers and the African personnel, consisting of 348 other ranks.

Production.—The chief crops are wheat, maize and sorghum; barley, oats, beans, peas and other vegetables are also grown. The estimated yields for wheat, maize and sorghum in 1949 were only 60,000, 50,000 and 30,000 bags of 200 lb. respectively, owing to a severe drought. Sheep-breeding is in a high state of efficiency.

The prosperity of the territory depends almost entirely on its agriculture, so that soil conservation and the improvement of crops and pasture are matters of vital importance. By the end of 1948 a total area of over 475,485 acres had been protected against soil erosion by means of terracing, training banks and grass strips. A vigorous campaign to encourage the manuring of lands has resulted in increased yields of maize and sorghum, and strong efforts are being made to secure the general introduction of rotational grazing n the mountain area.

Commerce.—The following are the total values of imports and exports by traders during recent years (in £ sterling):—

	1938	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949
Imports .	749,126	1,624,734	2,056,182	1,628,521	1,807,246	2,244,117
Exports .	401,512	501,269	485,204	887,773	1,333,269	1,275,437

Principal imports are blankets, ploughs, clothing, tin ware and other native requirements, and principal exports in 1949 were wool (9,708,212 lb., value £976,698), mohair (1,381,523 lb., value £127,661), wheat and wheat meal (1,770 bags, value £2,602), sorghum (3,256 bags, value £5,622), maize and maize meal (4,144 bags, value £4,647).

Communications.—A railway built by the South African Railways, 16 miles, connects Maseru with the Bloemfontein–Natal line at Marseilles station. There are 523 miles of gravel-surfaced main roads along the western border of Basutoland, with outlets to the border ports of exit. Regular motor services of the South African Railways operate between Zastron (O.F.S.) and Quthing and Mohale's Hoek, and between Fouriesburg (O.F.S.) and Butha–Buthe. In addition to the main roads there are 341 miles of by-roads leading to trading stations and missions. Communications into the mountainous interior are by means of bridlepaths suitable only for riding and pack animals.

Currency.—The currency is the same as in the Union of South Africa.

Resident Commissioner.—A. D. Forsyth Thomson, C.M.G., C.V.O., C.B.E. (appointed Nov., 1946).

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BECHUANALAND PROTECTORATE.

Area and Population.—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 Southern Rhodesia on the east to South-West Africa on the west. The climate is on the whole sub-tropical and the atmosphere throughout the year is very dry. Area about 275,000 square miles; population, according to the census of 1946:—Europeans, 2,325; Asiatics and coloured, 1,804; Africans, 292,754. The most important tribes are the Bamangwato (100,987), whose capital is Serowe (population 15,935), 32 miles west of the railway line at Palapye; the Bakgatla (20,111), under Chief Molefi; the Bakwena (39,826), under Chief Kgari; the Bangwaketse (38,557), under Chief Bathoeñ, the eldest son of the late Chief Seepapitso; the Batawana (38,724), under Regent Mrs. E. P. Moremi, assisted by a council, during the minority of the heir to the late Chief Moremi; the Bamalete (9,500), under Chief Mokgosi; the Batlokwa (2,530), under Chief Kgosi Matlala; and the Barolong (5,516), under Chief Lotlamoreng.

Government.—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 north-

wards from Mafeking. Each of the chiefs rules his own people much as formerly, under the protection and authority of the King, who is represented by a Resident Commissioner, acting under the High Commissioner The headquarters of the administration is in Mafeking, in the Cape Province, where there is a reserve for imperial purposes.

The territory is divided for administrative purposes into 8 districts, each under a district commissioner. There is a tax of 28*s.* on every male native in the territory, and under the native treasuries scheme, 35% of the tax collected in each native reserve is transferred to the native treasury of the tribe concerned, which manages expenditure upon such items as education, tribal stock improvement and native courts. Non-natives are subject to income tax. A graded tax on natives wholly accrues to the native treasuries. Licences for the sale of spirits are, as a rule, granted only at certain railway stations and hotels. The police force consists of 35 European officers and other ranks, and 214 African ranks.

Education.—There were 9 European, 4 coloured and 153 African schools in 1949. One of the European schools is maintained, the others are assisted by Government. Total Government expenditure on education in 1948–49 was:—European, £8,577; coloured, £895; African, £51,537. The native treasuries contribute substantially to African education. Under the Director of Education, the schools are controlled in most of the reserves by school committees with missionary and African representation. In addition, there is a government centre for the training of teachers and 4 mission schools, 1 of which supplies homecrafts training for adolescents.

Welfare.—There are 4 government hospitals, 4 government health centres or dispensaries, 3 mission hospitals and 2 missionary maternity centres. During 1949, 327,208 outpatients received medical attention, and 6,083 were treated in hospital.

Production.—Cattle-rearing and dairying are the chief industries, but the country is more a pastoral than an agricultural one, crops depending entirely upon the rainfall. In 1950 the estimated number of cattle was 1,049,966; sheep and goats, 694,465. Livestock and hides to the estimated value of £1,447,782 were exported in 1950, mainly to the Union of South Africa; this export produces the greater part of the taxable national income.

Gold and silver to the total value of £3,234 were mined in 1950.

Finance.—Revenue and expenditure (in £ sterling) for 6 years:—

Year	Revenue	Expenditure	Year	Revenue	Expenditure
1944–45	426,991	384,175	1947–48	482,887	475,619
1945–46	416,570	356,067	1948–49	561,289	611,247
1946–47	469,075	405,071	1949–50	680,209	676,045

Chief items of revenue, 1949–50:—Income tax, £207,709; customs, £97,058; native tax, £88,348; posts, £64,572; licences, £20,030. Chief items of expenditure, 1949–50:—Resident commissioner and government headquarters, £35,090; district administration, £35,996; education, £31,267; medical, £67,751; police, £66,964; public works (ordinary and recurrent), £116,979; veterinary, £92,737. Excess of assets over liabilities on 31 March, 1950, £274,539.

When the Union of South Africa was established, an agreement was made

with the Union Government on 29 June, 1910, under which the previously existing customs union was continued. 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 proportion of the annual customs revenue of the Union being paid over to the protectorate.

Commerce.—Imports in 1949 amounted to £1,314,733; exports to £1,159,868. Chief items of import:—General merchandise (£1,049,934), vehicles (£102,581), maize (£63,256), cattle (£37,150), wheat (£27,534). Chief items of export:—Cattle (£915,239), hides (£70,646), butter (£46,629), sheep and goats (£35,969).

Communications.—The telegraph from the Cape of Good Hope to Rhodesia and the railway extending northwards from the Cape of Good Hope traverse the protectorate. Wireless communication has been established between headquarters at Mafeking and various police stations. There are 6 post offices and 28 agencies; receipts, in 1949–50, £58,809; expenditure, £15,910. In 1949–50, £39,919 was deposited in the savings bank and £62,088 withdrawn.

There are about 1,000 miles of main roads; gravel surfacing has been used on some stretches.

The currency is South African. The Standard Bank of South Africa, Ltd., and Barclays Bank (D., C. & O.), hold weekly agencies at Lobatsi.

Resident Commissioner.—E. B. Beetham, C.M.G., C.V.O., O.B.E.

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SWAZILAND.

Area and Population.—Swaziland is bounded on the north, west and south by the Transvaal Province, and on the east by Portuguese territory and Zululand. The area is 6,704·6 square miles.

The territory is divided geographically into three longitudinal regions of roughly equal breadth, running from north to south, and known locally as the high, middle and low or bushveld. The mountainous region on the west rises to an altitude of over 4,000 feet. The middle veld is about 2,000 feet lower, while the low veld, bounded on the east by the Lebombo Mountains, has an average height of not more than 1,000 feet. The mountainous region, or high veld, is free from malaria, which is present in the low veld, and in a slight degree in the middle veld during some of the summer months. The high veld and the middle veld are remarkably well watered. Innumerable small streams unite with the large rivers, which traverse the country from west to east. Except for these the low veld is not very well watered. The climate is good except for a few months in summer, when the heat is somewhat excessive in parts. The high veld portions, however, seldom experience any excessive heat, a spell of hot weather being almost invariably followed by cooling mists.

Population, census 1946, 185,214; namely, Europeans, 3,204; Natives (Bantu), 181,269; coloured, 735; Asiatics, 6. Estimated population, 1949,

185,500. There is no compulsory registration for Natives. European births (1949), 83; deaths, 24.

Government.—The Swazis are akin to the Zulu and other tribes of the south-eastern littoral. Up to about 100 years ago they occupied the country just north of the Pongola River, but a hostile chief in their vicinity forced them farther north, and, under their chief Sobhuza, they then occupied the territory now known as Swaziland. This chief, who died in 1839, was succeeded by Mswazi II. The further order of succession has been:—Ludonga, Mbandini and Bhunu, whose son, Sobhuza II (Hon. C.B.E., 1950), was installed as Paramount Chief in 1921, after a long minority, during which his grandmother, Labotsibeni, acted as regent.

The many concessions granted by Mbandini necessitated some form of European control, notwithstanding the fact that the independence of the Swazis had been guaranteed in the conventions of 1881 and 1884, entered into between the British Government and the Government of the South African Republic. In 1890, soon after the death of Mbandini, a provisional government was established representative of the Swazis, the British and the South African Republic Governments. In 1894, under convention between the 2 European governments, the South African Republic was given powers of protection and administration, without incorporation, and Swaziland continued to be governed under this form of control until the outbreak of the Boer War in 1899.

In 1902, after the conclusion of hostilities, a special commissioner took charge, and under an order-in-council in 1903 the Governor of the Transvaal administered the territory, through the Special Commissioner, until the year 1907, when under an order-in-council (1906) the High Commissioner assumed control and established the present form of administration. Previous to this, steps had been taken for the settlement of the concessions question by the definition of the boundaries of the land concessions and their partition between the concessionaires and the natives. The boundaries of the mineral concessions were also defined and all monopoly concessions were expropriated. Title to property is, therefore, now clear.

An elected advisory council, representative of the Europeans, was established in 1921 to advise the administration on purely European affairs. The advisory council was reconstituted in Dec., 1949.

The seat of the administration is at Mbabane; altitude, 3,800 feet; European population, 554.

Education.—During 1949 there were 7 schools for Europeans, 6 of which were either maintained by government or received a grant in aid. All of these schools provide primary education and 2 provide secondary education. The total enrolment was 560. There were 4 schools for Eurafrican children, 2 of which received government assistance; the enrolment was 258. There were 176 native schools falling under the direct superintendence of the missions, 3 national schools financed from the Swazi National Fund, 5 government controlled central schools and a number of small tribal schools, all providing primary education. The native trades school at Mbabane provides courses of training in carpentry, building and cabinet making. The total enrolment was 12,116.

Justice.—A High Court, coming on circuit twice a year and having full jurisdiction, and subordinate courts presided over by District Officers are in existence. A Swaziland police force was created in 1907; authorized strength (1949), 24 Europeans and 130 natives. During 1949 there were

6,261 convictions in subordinate courts and 28 convictions in the High Court. Native chiefs exercise jurisdiction according to native law and customs in all civil matters between natives, subject to a final appeal to the High Court of Swaziland.

Finance.—Revenue and expenditure (in £ sterling) for 6 years :—

	1944–45	1945–46	1946–47	1947–48	1948–49	1949–50 [1]
Revenue .	256,788	491,903	446,784	472,412	422,078	476,570
Expenditure.	303,834	462,063	457,387	523,335	481,970	457,811

[1] Estimate.

Chief items of revenue, 1949–50:—Native tax, £53,000; customs and excise, £50,000; posts and telegraphs, £30,000; licences, £18,720; income tax, £185,000; base metal royalty, £23,550. Chief items of expenditure, 1949–50:—Headquarters, £30,000; district administration, £19,940; police, £37,707; public works, £38,750; medical, £43,904; education, £45,021; veterinary, agriculture and forestry, £64,000; pensions and gratuities, £8,162; posts and telegraphs, £19,025.

The public debt amounted to £36,225 at the end of 1949.

Production.—The agricultural and grazing rights of natives are safeguarded and delimited. The agricultural products are cotton, tobacco, maize (the staple product), sorghums, pumpkins, groundnuts, beans and sweet potatoes. It is sometimes necessary to import maize from the Union of South Africa and elsewhere. Stock numbers approximately (1949):—Cattle, 512,344, of which 77,349 were owned by Europeans; sheep and goats, 145,543. About 114,000 sheep were brought into Swaziland from the Transvaal for winter grazing.

The territory produces a large tonnage of asbestos from the Havelock Mine, Emlombe, north-west Swaziland, and is still producing small quantities of tin, entirely from alluvial and eluvial sources. The main production of gold comes from the Pigg's Peak Mine, but there are also two smaller producers. There is a deposit of barytes with large proved resources on the Londosi river in Swaziland, near Steynsdorp in the Transvaal. Development is proceeding and a small quantity of the mineral is being produced. There are other proved deposits of semi-anthracitic coal in the low veld, and haematite in the north-west mountain region. There are numerous prospects of talc, fluorspar, calcite, cassiterite, gold asbestos, monazite, kaolin, euxenite, coal corundum, galena, vermiculite; all of which require detailed investigation.

Geological work and investigation of mineral occurences has been organized by a small geological survey department since 1944. This department is being considerably expanded with funds made available under the Colonial Development and Welfare Act of 1945.

Mineral development in general is hampered by the complicated nature of mineral ownership, overlapped in some cases by native reserve areas, and the lack of cheap transport facilities.

Gold is subject to a tax of 10% on profits; base metals to a royalty of 2½% on output; in addition to any rentals now payable.

Exports.—By agreement (dated 29 June, 1910) with the Union of South Africa, Swaziland is united in a customs union with the Union of South Africa and receives a *pro rata* share of the customs dues collected. Chief exports,

1949, were:—Live cattle, 19,965 head, valued at £258,069; hides and skins, £61,160; bonemeal, £4,138; butter, £27,421; tobacco, £43,385; groundnuts, £13,145; gold, £25,443; pigs, £20,000; tin, £17,528.

Communications.—There is daily (except Sundays) communication by railway motor-buses between Bremersdorp, Mbabane and Breyten; Bremersdorp, Mankaiana and Piet Retief; Piet Retief and Hlatikulu; 5 days weekly between Bremersdorp and Stegi; 3 days weekly between Bremersdorp and Gollel; Gollel and Piet Retief; Gollel and Ingwavuma; twice weekly between Bremersdorp and Hlatikulu, and Bremersdorp and Balegane. There are 205 miles of trunk road, 476 miles of main road and 443 miles of branch roads. There are telegraph and telephone offices at Mbabane, Pigg's Peak, Bremersdorp, Ezulwini, Hlatikulu, Dwaleni, Mahamba, Stegi, Nsoko, Emlembe, Goedgegun, Hluti and Gollel.

Currency and Banking.—The currency is British and Union of South African coin, also coins of the late South African Republic, which are of similar denomination to the British. Barclays Bank (Dominion, Colonial & Overseas) has branches at Mbabane and Bremersdorp, and the Standard Bank of South Africa, Ltd., at Bremersdorp and Mbabane.

Resident Commissioner.—E. B. Beetham, C.M.G., C.V.O., O.B.E. (appointed 25 Aug., 1946).

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BRITISH 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 trusteeship territories.

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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 1 January, 1900, the greater part of its territories was formed into the new protectorate of Northern Nigeria. Along the coast the Oil Rivers protectorate had been declared in June, 1885. This was enlarged and renamed the Niger Coast protectorate in 1893; and on 1 January, 1900, on its absorbing the remainder of the territories of the Royal Niger Company, it became the protectorate of Southern Nigeria. In February, 1906, Lagos and Southern Nigeria were united into the 'colony and protectorate of Southern Nigeria,' and on 1 January, 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, and the protectorate is for administrative purposes divided into three groups of provinces, each under a chief commissioner subject to the final control and authority of the Governor: the northern provinces (headquarters Kaduna), the western provinces (headquarters Ibadan) and the eastern provinces (headquarters Enugu). The colony area is administered by the Governor, with the Commissioner of the colony as chief executive officer.

The trusteeship territory of the Cameroons is integrated with Nigeria for administrative and customs purposes. A Commissioner of the Cameroons has been appointed.

The executive council of the colony was made, from 1 January, 1914, the executive council of the protectorate also. It consists of a few of the senior officials, and since 1 October, 1942, of 3 unofficial members; in addition, 4 Africans were appointed in Aug., 1949, to serve on the executive council for one year.

A legislative council came into force on 1 Jan., 1947. This council legislates for the whole of Nigeria. It consists of the Governor as president, 13 *ex-officio* members, 3 nominated official members, 24 unofficial members and 4 elected members. The unofficial members are 4 members of the House of Chiefs appointed by that House, 16 members of the 3 regional Houses of Assembly (14 appointed by those Houses and 2 by the Governor), 1 nominated member for the colony and 3 nominated members to represent interests not otherwise adequately represented (appointed by the Governor). In addition, there are a House of Chiefs and a House of Assembly for the northern provinces, a House of Assembly for the western and a House of Assembly for the eastern provinces, each House of Assembly having an unofficial majority.

Governor of Nigeria.—Sir John Macpherson, G.C.M.G. (sworn in 14 April, 1948).

Chief Secretary to the Government.—A. E. T. Benson.

There are altogether 25 provinces, including the Cameroons, each under the immediate control of a Resident. Much local administration is carried out by native chiefs and councils who have statutory powers.

Climate.—Most of the rain falls between April and Sept. in the north, and March and Nov. in the south. During the dry season the Harmattan blows from the north-east, bringing with it a haze of dust. The rainfall is highest on the south-east coast, with an average of 150·99 in. at Bonny and

145 in. at Forcados. At Lagos there were 70 in. in 1947. In the middle of the country Kaduna has an average of 43·55 in., and in the north Katsina has 28 in. and Sokoto 25·45 in. In the Cameroons the rainfall varies from 355 in. on Cameroons Mountain on the coast to 25 in. at Dikwa, near Lake Chad.

Area and Population.—Area approximately 372,674 square miles, including the Cameroons under British trusteeship; population 1949 (estimate), 25,000,000. Northern provinces :—281,703 square miles, 12,980,000 population. Eastern provinces :—45,443 square miles, 5,200,000 population. Western provinces :—44,147 square miles, 4,350,000 population. Colony :—1,381 square miles, 450,000 population.

The populations of the largest towns in 1948 were estimated as follows :—Ibadan, 335,500 (including farming suburbs); Lagos, 230,000; Kano, 102,000; Iwo, 86,000; Ogbomosho, 84,500; Oyo, 79,000; Oshogbo, 64,000; Abeokuta, 54,000; Ilorin, 53,000; Ede, 51,000; Iseyin, 48,000.

Justice.—The judicial system of Nigeria was re-cast in 1945 by putting into force the legislation enacted in 1943, which merged the protectorate courts in the Supreme Court and unified the magistrateships. The Supreme Court now has jurisdiction throughout Nigeria, which is divided into 11 judicial divisions. The Bench consists of the Chief Justice, the senior, the second, and 15 unclassified puisne judges, each having power to exercise the jurisdiction of the court. For magisterial purposes Nigeria is divided into 18 magisterial districts, each having one magistrate (except the colony, which has 10). Magistrates are divided into first, second and third grades; those of the first grade are professional, with jurisdiction up to £200 in civil cases and 2 years' imprisonment in criminal; the others are administrative officers with more limited jurisdiction in out-of-the-way localities. There are also native courts with extensive jurisdiction in the north and a more limited jurisdiction in the south. The number of persons brought before the magistrates' courts during 1949, was 63,375, of whom 50,255 were convicted; 811 persons were dealt with by the Supreme Court, of whom 524 were convicted.

Religion.—No reliable statistics are available. The more primitive peoples retain their ancestral animistic religions but, in so far as they become progressive, they tend to embrace either Christianity or Islam. The Christian and Moslem religions show a strongly proselytizing character and, although the missionary endeavours of the Moslems are less organized, they are not the less powerful. In the most northerly regions of Nigeria, Islam is the dominant religion. In the western provinces, also, there are very many Moslems. There is an interesting difference between the northern and the southern Moslems. Islam in the north still has a mediaeval character and a conservative attitude, while in the south its adherents show a much greater readiness to adopt European customs and ideas. In the eastern provinces, Islam has made remarkably little headway. Generally speaking the people are either Animists or Christians.

The main Christian missionary societies represent the Roman Catholic, Anglican, Scottish, Methodist and Baptist Churches. In addition there are several inter-denominational Protestant societies such as the Sudan Interior Mission, the Sudan United Mission and the Qua Iboe Mission. The larger Protestant societies have achieved a considerable degree of co-operation. Africans play a large and increasing part in Church affairs, both as clerics and laymen. There is a considerable number of independent African Christian communities which, for the most part, have split off from

one or other of the parent Churches. On the whole these have a nebulous character and nomenclature, which make it very difficult to assess their work and influence. In the past there has been a broad difference in the attitude of Christians and Moslems with regard to secular education. The Christian missions have generally regarded the provision of secular schooling as a normal part of their work. The Moslems' view of education, on the other hand, has been restricted to studies in the religion and law of Islam. Thus, although Moslem local authorities in Northern Nigeria have provided schools offering secular subjects, they have mostly done this at the instigation of government. There are recent signs, nevertheless, that the northern Moslem is beginning to feel the need of a general education. In the western provinces the position is somewhat different. Here, although the Moslems have lagged behind the Christians, there is now an unmistakable keenness to open schools and a good deal of voluntary effort has been aroused.

Education.—Number of children of 'school age,' *i.e.* between 5 and 14 years, about 5 million; children on roll in primary schools, 1949, 933,333. 23,358 children are on roll at secondary schools. Number of trained African teachers at work 8,592; number of untrained African teachers at work, 30,055. Schools are owned and maintained by government, by voluntary agencies (mainly Christian missionary bodies), by native authorities and by private individuals.

The number of institutions directly maintained by government (including native authorities) comprises 674 primary, 11 middle (junior secondary), 9 secondary schools and 11 teachers' training colleges.

All schools are subject to inspection by the Department of Education. The estimated expenditure by government on education for the financial year 1950–51 was £2,457,860, apart from about £1·5 million allocated under the Nigerian Development Scheme and Colonial Development and Welfare scheme. Of a further £486,700 which has been allocated for the building programme, £320,000 is allocated under development loan expenditure (Nigerian funds) and £166,700 for technical education under the colonial welfare and development schemes.

Vote for technical education 1949–50: £175,939, of which £108,640 has been allocated under the Colonial Development and Welfare scheme and £67,299 under the development and welfare schemes.

An autonomous University College was established in 1947 at Ibadan. Enrolment of students for the academic year 1949–50, was 293. Courses leading to London University degrees in medicine, science and arts are provided, and more faculties will be added later. It is proposed to raise the status of the College to that of a University of West Africa which will confer its own degrees.

There were, in 1949, 25 cinemas, with a seating capacity of 13,250.

Finance.—Revenue, expenditure, and public debt (including the Cameroons territory under U.K. trusteeship :—

Year (ending 31 March)	Revenue	Expenditure	Public debt
	£	£	£
1946–47	14,832,438	14,051,688	22,064,599
1947–48	18,404,132	17,185,940	22,064,599
1948–49	23,811,380	23,898,426	22,064,599
1949–50 [1]	30,076,020	27,230,290	14,438,000 [2]

[1] Revised estimates.
[2] Reduction by redemption in 1949 of 6% Nigeria Loan 1949–79.

Production and Industry.—The principal exports for 5 years were:—

Principal exports	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949
Palm-oil, tons	114,199	100,885	125,954	139,204	168,789
Palm-kernels, tons	292,588	277,242	316,376	327,174	375,835
Cotton lint, centals of 100	23,743	148,108	117,545	103,824	223,642
Cocoa, tons	77,004	100,186	110,793	91,449	103,637
Mahogany, cu. ft	805,442	973,968	921,077	729,461	380,833
Tin ore, tons	15,166	13,929	14,090	12,169	12,676
Gold (raw ore), oz.	8,021	1,984	691	41	203
Groundnuts, tons	176,242	285,668	255,866	245,155	378,321
Hides and skins tanned, cwt.	1,456	2,221	3,654	2,740	3,100
Hides and skins untanned, cwt.	126,720	115,031	197,020	189,000	198,100
Bananas, cwt.	20,558	116,265	419,643	1,023,145	1,299,037
Rubber, lb.	23,561,439	25,642,711	16,677,659	17,962,418	15,362,277
Benniseed, tons	6,738	7,334	5,698	7,542	19,385
Coal, tons	192,624	188,382	156,636	97,306	63,331
Gum arabic, lb.	5,204,049	7,160,440	2,359,842	1,491,830	1,880,411

The natives have worked iron, lead and tin for centuries. There are also deposits of silver, galena, manganese ore, lignite and monazite (which contains thorium). Coal output, 1949, 550,513 tons. Mining rights are vested in the Government, but under an agreement made with the Royal Niger Company at the date of the [illegible] 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 1 Jan., 1900.

Commerce.—The principal ports are Lagos, Warri, Burutu, Sapele, Degema, Port Harcourt, 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
1945	15,917,862	19,251,836	2,913,355	1,996,131
1946	25,685,201	25,357,830	3,685,341	2,671,000
1947	39,421,512	38,369,076	3,228,011	2,190,503
1948	44,897,309	37,527,112	4,085,173	2,552,210
1949	—	—	—	3,112,780

Value and quantity of the chief imports for 2 years were:—

	1948, Value (£)	1948, Quantity	1949, Value (£)	1949, Quantity
Cotton piece-goods	12,368,240	124,695,662 sq. yd.	17,690,424	184,574,434 sq.yd.
Iron and steel manufacture	2,918,810	—	5,295,299	—
Fish	299,362	5,499,100 lb.	377,317	6,266,066 lb.
Salt	760,082	165,469,581 lb.	839,467	169,751,094 lb.
Imports from:				
British Commonwealth	28,228,651	—	42,132,216	—
U.S.A.	4,726,000	—	2,435,981	—

Total trade between the United Kingdom and Nigeria (including the Cameroons), according to Board of Trade returns (in £ sterling):—

	1938	1948	1949	1950
Imports to U.K.	6,256,621	53,548,511	65,916,433	74,091,141
Exports from U.K.	4,246,371	24,515,064	34,916,924	34,485,472
Re-exports	268,834	80,384	185,237	274,512

Communications.—The railway system comprises (1) a western line from Lagos to Kano (700 miles), crossing the Niger by bridge at Jebba, with an extension from Kano to N'Guru (143 miles), and branches from Minna to Baro (111 miles); from Zaria to Kaura Namoda (137 miles); and from Ifo Junction to Idogo (27 miles). (2) An eastern line (569 miles) from Port Harcourt, crossing the Benue River at Makurdi, and joining the Western Railway at Kaduna junction with a branch lines connecting Kafanchan (458 miles) with Jos (62¾ miles). The total capital expenditure on the Nigerian railway, up to 31 March, 1949, amounted to £23,580,328; interest charges payable, £900,774; operating receipts, £5,762,540; working expenditure, £4,194,372; operating surplus, £1,568,168; net revenue account receipts, £229,427; net revenue account expenditure, £1,616,156 (including loan interest charges); net surplus, £181,439; passengers carried, 6,197,049; goods and minerals transported, 1,384,660 tons.

Under the Ten-Year Development Plan it is proposed to construct 17,173 miles of roads in order to reach the total of 48,275 miles estimated to be necessary. Links will be provided with the road systems in adjoining territories which will eventually provide connections between Nigeria and both North and South Africa.

The Posts and Telegraph Department provides postal, savings bank, postal and money order, telegraph, wireless telegraph and telephone services, and also maintains telegraph and electric block signalling apparatus at all railway stations, radio telegraph and telephone apparatus at all main railway centres, wireless services for the Aviation Department at 16 aerodromes and arranges the collection and distribution of meteorological information. It is also responsible for maintaining Nigerian marine wireless facilities and for the Nigerian police radio telephone. Radio distribution services are maintained in Lagos and 5 provincial centres.

On 31 March, 1949, there were 533 post offices (including agencies), telegraphs being available at 132 of them. The post office savings bank on 31 March, 1950, had 179,611 depositors, with £2,825,511 to their credit.

Currency.—Currency is controlled by the West African Currency Board and is of a special pattern which is common to the four British West African Colonies. The denominations are: notes, £1 and 10*s.*; alloy coins, 2*s.*, 1*s.* and 6*d.*; nickel coins, 3*d.*, 1*d.*, half-penny and tenth of a penny. On 30 June, 1949, the circulation, in Nigeria only, amounted to £31,522,743, and consisted of £20,588,488 in alloy coin, £2,549,086 in nickel coin and £8,385,169 in notes.

The Bank of British West Africa, Ltd., Barclays Bank (Dominion, Colonial & Overseas), the Nigerian Farmers' and Commercial Bank, the National Bank of Nigeria, and the African Continental Bank, have branches in the larger towns.

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GAMBIA.

Gambia was discovered by the early Portuguese navigators, but they made no settlement. During the 17th 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 Dec., 1888, it again became a separate Crown Colony. It is administered under a Governor with an Executive Council (including 3 unofficial members) and a Legislative Council (including 1 elected member). In Bathurst, the capital, a town council was established in 1946. A similar self-governing body, the Kombo Rural Authority, came into being on 1 Jan., 1947, for the contiguous district of Kombo St. Mary which, although part of the colony, was administered for many years on the protectorate system, but has now been restored to the colony.

Other parts of the country are administered on the protectorate system. Since 1901 both banks of the Gambia have been under direct British control up to the Anglo-French boundary.

Area of colony (comprising Bathurst and some adjoining land), 96 square miles; population (1944 census), 21,152. In the protectorate (area, 4,005 square miles) the population (1948 census) was 229,284.

The rainy season lasts from May to November. The total rainfall at Bathurst was 57 98 in. in 1948.

Education.—In 1945, all primary education in Bathurst was taken over and is now financed by the government. The schools have been reorganized in 3 groups, Anglican-Methodist, Roman Catholic and Moslem. Each group has a boys' primary, girls' primary and infants' school with the exception of the Moslem group which for the present has a mixed boys' and girls' primary school and an infants' school. The total number of pupils enrolled in all these schools was 1,450 boys and 565 girls in 1950.

The Methodists and Roman Catholics each have 2 secondary schools with a total of 230 boys and 220 girls enrolled; these receive financial assistance from the government, to cover all teachers' salaries.

In the Colony there are 2 government schools with a total of 328 children and a mission school with 186 children. In the Protectorate there are 1 government school, 6 mission schools and 13 Native Authority schools, with a total of 906 children.

In 1949 a teachers' training college was opened with 30 men on the roll.

Government expenditure on education was £54,800 in 1950.

Finance and Trade.—Revenue, expenditure, imports and exports for 5 years were as follows (in £ sterling):—

	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949
Revenue . .	587,004	616,328	693,774	866,899	964,154
Expenditure .	430,729	545,854	633,273	1,014,098	1,170,190
Imports [1] .	1,216,337	949,093	1,948,590	2,621,024	2,356,300
Exports [1] .	776,955	696,292	1,170,524	1,758,384	1,753,915

[1] Including specie.

Public debt on 31 Dec., 1949, was £38,760. On 31 Dec., 1949, the assets exceeded the external liabilities by £703,510 (excluding public debt, £38,760, and sinking fund, £16,250).

Principal items of revenue in 1949:—Customs, £324,983; taxes, £187,848; licences, £8,123; post telephones, etc., £42,440; port dues, £27,758.

Chief imports, 1949:—Apparel, £30,818; bags and sacks (empty), £41,484; boots, shoes and slippers, £17,305; cotton (piece-goods), £415,398; cotton, other, £39,698; cotton yarn, £37,125; flour, wheaten, £34,221; hats and caps, £13,231; kola nuts, £113,562; lumber, £24,528; machinery, all kinds, £170,150; medicines and drugs, £27,701; metals, all kinds, £137,173; motor vehicles, £104,346; oils, edible, £57,721; oils, non-edible, £76,776; rice, £40,579; soap, £45,100; spirits, potable, £4,511; sugar, £50,133; tobacco, £71,306; beer, £16,566; cement, £43,755; artificial silk (piece-goods), £9,628; woollen manufactures, £11,796.

Chief exports, 1949:—Groundnuts, £1,571,134; palm kernels, £38,466; bees-wax, £2,894; hides and skins (cattle, untanned), £3,277.

Imports from United Kingdom in 1950, £1,744,799; 1949, £1,143,713; 1948, £979,333. Exports to United Kingdom, 1950, £2,671,384; 1949, £2,540,237; 1948, £2,468,620 (Board of Trade returns).

Of the 356 vessels (704,784 tons) entered and cleared in the foreign trade in 1949, 196 of 598,171 tons were British.

In 1949, 538 aircraft (5,738 tons) entered and cleared; of these, 392 (4,146 tons) were British.

There are 700 miles of earth roads in the protectorate, most of them closed or restricted in the wet season; and 30 miles of bituminous surfaced roads in the colony. Number of licensed motor vehicles (1950):—318 passenger cars, 441 commercial vehicles.

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 travelling post office on the Government river mail-steamers. 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 Mansakonko, Georgetown, Kuntaur and Basse in the Protectorate. In 1949, the government savings bank had 6,350 depositors holding deposits value £165,760. A special West African alloy currency was introduced in 1920 (*see* under NIGERIA). West African currency notes in circulation 31 Dec., 1949, amounted to £768,318. There is one bank in the colony, the Bank of British West Africa.

Governor.—Percy Wyn Harris, C.M.G., M.B.E. (appointed 4 Aug., 1949; salary £2,500 and £750 allowances).

Colonial Secretary.—Edward Rex Ward, C.M.G. (appointed 1 October, 1945).

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GOLD COAST.

The **Gold Coast** first became known through Portuguese navigators in the 14th century, and English and Dutch traders and companies exploited the district in the 17th 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 country stretches for 334 miles along the Gulf of Guinea, between the French Ivory Coast and Togoland. It is administered by a Governor with an executive council and a Legislative Assembly. Under the constitution which came in force in 1951, the Legislative Assembly contains 84 members of whom 3 are *ex-officio* appointments, 6 represent the Chambers of Commerce and Mines, 38 are elected by universal adult suffrage in the Colony and Ashanti, 18 by the Territorial Councils of the Colony and Ashanti, and 19 by an electoral college in the Northern Territories.

The elections for the House of Assembly, held in Feb., 1951, resulted in 38 seats for the Convention People's Party, 34 Independents, 3 United Gold Coast Convention.

The Executive Council, appointed 27 Feb., 1951, consists of 6 members of the Convention People's Party (leader, Kwame Nkrumah), a member representing the Ashanti, 1 member representing the Northern Territories, and 3 *ex-officio* members, with the Governor as President.

Attached to the Gold Coast are Ashanti and the Northern Territories, and, for administrative and customs purposes, Togoland under United Kingdom trusteeship.

The West African Council, of which the West African Governors are members, has its seat on the Gold Coast.

Area and Population.—The area of the colony, Ashanti, Northern Territories and Togoland under U.K. trusteeship is 91,843 square miles; population (census, 1948), 4,111,680, including 6,770 non-Africans. Chief towns (population, census, 1948):—Accra, 135,926; Kumasi, 78,483; Sekondi-Takoradi, 44,557; Cape Coast, 23,346; Koforidua, 17,806; Tamale, 16,164; Winneba, 15,171; Obuasi, 15,876; Keta, 11,380.

Education.—In the colony, Ashanti, the Northern Territories and Togoland under United Kingdom trusteeship there were in 1949–50 the following post-primary institutions: the University College of the Gold Coast, 21 teacher training colleges (2 government, 18 assisted and 1 government-endowed), 11 secondary schools (10 assisted and 1 government-endowed), 1 technical school (government), 2 trade training centres (government) and 1 clerks' training course (government).

Of the primary schools 36 were government and 584 assisted (71 of them being managed by native authorities, 5 by undenominational bodies and the rest by churches and missions). There were also 2,352 non-assisted primary schools, including 852 designated schools, most of [illegible] by the various religious bodies. Government expenditure [illegible] revenue on education in 1949–50 (excluding the University College and Achimota) was £1,577,660.

The total enrolment of the institutions enumerated above at the end of 1949 was 299,457 (227,250 boys and men and 72,207 girls and women); of this number 105,430 (74,288 boys and men and 31,242 girls and women) were in government and government-assisted institutions, including 1,693 teachers in training, 2,511 pupils in the secondary schools and 213 students in the University College.

In 1950, there were 20 cinemas with a seating capacity of 17,100.

Police Force.—The establishment of the police force, which is distributed throughout the colony, Ashanti and Togoland under United Kingdom trusteeship, was (1950) 75 police officers, 1 European bandmaster, 88 inspectors and sub-inspectors and 3,807 other ranks. Of these, 2 European police officers, 2 African inspectors and 278 other ranks are normally stationed in the Northern Territories. Convictions (1949), 20,230 persons, excluding 11,644 persons convicted summarily for motor traffic offences.

Medical Service.—There are 19 hospitals and 17 dispensaries in the colony. Three of these hospitals are without medical officers, and are run as dispensaries. There is a children's clinic in Accra.

Revenue and Expenditure, in £ sterling (for the year ending 31 March):—

	1945–46	1946–47	1947–48	1948–49	1949–50
Revenue .	9,327,771	9,850,177	12,265,589	14,294,981	20,918,334
Expenditure .	7,309,333	8,009,655	12,531,171	13,366,588	16,272,698

Chief items of revenue, 1949–50:—Customs and excise, £11,069,271; direct taxation, £3,669,641; licences, etc., £404,148; fees of court, etc., £909,265; posts and telegraphs, £407,977; rents of government lands, etc.,

£112,049; interest and loan repayments, £515,399; colonial development and welfare, £355,910; railway, £2,351,091; Takoradi harbour, £460,748.

Chief items of expenditure, 1949–50 :—Agriculture, £654,489; customs and excise, £345,528; education, £902,818; electricity department, £366,563; forestry, £128,684; medical, £894,202; military, £500,000; pensions and gratuities, £531,278; police, £553,882; political administration, £202,162; posts and telegraphs, £472,554; prisons, £195,034; printing, £156,079; public debt charges, £430,239; public works department, £337,762; public works annually recurrent, £783,036; transport, £130,617; subventions, £391,700; survey department, £114,663; local government grant-in-aid, £546,159. Extraordinary, £1,994,131; development, £1,911,258; railway, £1,937,294; Takoradi harbour, £191,864.

Public debt, 31 March, 1950, £8,410,000. Colony's general revenue balance account, £8,833,937; reserve fund, £1,500,000. Sinking fund for the amortization of the funded debt of the colony, £2,008,847.

Industry.—The Gold Coast Industrial Development Corporation was established in May, 1948, with an authorized capital of £100,000, increased to £350,000 in April, 1950. The corporation is managed and controlled by a board of directors composed of Africans and Europeans. Its primary purpose is to establish industries based on the natural resources of the country, to explore the possibilities of other industries, and to give financial assistance to individuals and craftsmen who have the knowledge and technical ability but lack the capital. The corporation will not retain control over businesses any longer than is necessary to establish these. The corporation is not a bank and does not advance money to increase purchasing power or establish internal trade.

Electricity produced in 1949 was 22,723,386 kwh.

Trade.—In 1949, the imports amounted to £52,942,041 and the exports to £48,246,334. The principal imports were :—Cotton goods, 102,939,941 square yards, valued at £10,594,778; oils, 31,282,368 gallons (£1,730,592); machinery and iron and steel manufactures, £5,594,221; tobacco, 3,459,309 lb. (£1,234,724).

The principal exports were :—Cocoa, 263,602 tons (£32,534,845); gold, 656,431 fine oz. (£6,413,825); manganese ore, 741,069 dry tons (£4,006,079); timber (unmanufactured), 7,039,327 cubic feet (£2,165,551); diamonds, 963,435 carats (£1,390,636).

Imports (1949) valued at £34,591,166 came from the United Kingdom, £649,785 from Dutch West Indies, £909,661 from Belgium, £2,440,452 from Netherlands, £1,147,180 from India, £885,968 from Italy, £1,855,926 from Germany, £470,249 from Canada, £1,099,014 from Czechoslovakia, £1,747,486 from Japan and £2,504,245 from the United States of America.

Exports to the value of £20,076,599 were sent to the United Kingdom, £12,035,754 to the United States of America, £1,059,522 to Canada, £504,228 to Australia, £708,680 to Norway, £3,130,023 to Netherlands, £2,455,357 to Germany and £1,353,042 to the Soviet Union.

Exports to the United Kingdom, 1950, £18,667,847; 1949, £17,392,875; 1948, £15,796,267; imports from United Kingdom, 1950, £23,577,843; 1949, £24,811,857; 1948, £17,014,855; re-exports, 1950, £200,095; 1949, £140,088; 1948, £87,415 (Board of Trade returns for Gold Coast and Togoland).

The shipping entered and cleared in the foreign trade in 1949 was 6,150,119 tons, of which 4,017,511 tons were British.

Communications.—Railway communication consists of a main line running from Takoradi to Kumasi thence to Accra, a distance of 365 miles

with branches. Takoradi Junction to Sekondi (3 miles), Tarkwa to Prestea (18 miles), Aboso to Cinnamon Bippo (4 miles), Huni Valley to Kade (99 miles) and Dunkwa to Awaso (46 miles). The main line and branches are 3 ft. 6 in. gauge. The railway gross earnings for the year 1949–50 were £2,457,915, and the working expenditure including provision for renewals (£419,473) and pensions was £2,274,337. The total number of miles open for traffic on 31 March, 1950, was 535, and the capital cost £10,039,013.

Total mileage of motorable roads (all classes) in the colony is 7,394, made up as follows:—All weather roads, maintained by P.W.D., 2,992 miles, 772 of which are tarred; roads occasionally closed to traffic in wet weather, maintained by political administration, native administrations and timber companies, 4,402 miles. The number of motor vehicles in operation at the end of Dec., 1950, was 4,704 passenger cars, 9,971 commercial vehicles, 1,610 taxicabs and 843 motor cycles.

There were (31 March, 1950), 4,918 miles of telegraph land wire, 13,272 miles of telephone trunks, 384 offices, and there are 216 telephone exchanges and call offices with 6,146 telephones in use, and 8,599 miles of underground and overhead land wire in the exchange areas. The telephone trunk system connects up all the main towns There are internal wireless stations at Accra, Kumasi, Enchi, Wiawso, Bawku, Lawra, Kete-Krachi, Tamale and Yendi.

In 1949-50 the savings bank had 308,311 depositors with £4,044,309 to their credit. The Bank of British West Africa, Ltd. and Barclays Bank (Dominion, Colonial & Overseas) operate in the colony and Ashanti. For currency, *see* under NIGERIA, p 311.

Ashanti was placed under British protection on 27 August, 1896, and an Order of the King in Council, dated 26 September, 1901, defined the boundaries of Ashanti and annexed it to His Majesty's Dominions, and provided for its administration under the Governor of the Gold Coast Colony. By a subsequent Order in Council, dated 22 October, 1906, the boundaries between the Gold Coast Colony and Ashanti, and between Ashanti and the protectorate of the Northern Territories, were readjusted and defined, with due regard to tribal land and natural features. By a further Order in Council (9 November) of 1934, the limits of Ashanti were further defined, and the Governor vested with full power for its administration, the making of laws and the appointment of a Chief Commissioner, Judges, Commissioners, Justices of the Peace and other necessary officers therefor. By the same Order Ashanti was brought under the constitution, and by Additional Instructions, dated 23 November, 1934, the Chief Commissioner was made a member of the executive council of the Gold Coast. Sections 5–17 of this Order in Council, defining the powers of the Governor as regards Ashanti, have been revoked by the Gold Coast Colony and Ashanti (Legislative Council) Order in Council 1946, which provides for the constitution and powers of a legislative council for the Gold Coast Colony and Ashanti in which four Ashanti members represent the peoples of Ashanti. By Letters Patent dated 7 March, 1946, the Governor's powers regarding the administration of the colony and Ashanti are also defined.

Ashanti is administered by a Chief Commissioner, acting on behalf of the Governor, with an Assistant Chief Commissioner as [illegible] officer, and a staff of 23 administrative officers. In Jan., 1935, the Confederation of Ashanti, which was broken up and had remained inoperative for 35 years, was re-established with Otumfuo Sir Osei Agyeman Prempeh II, K.B.E., a nephew of the late Nana Prempeh, at its head.

The area is 24,379 square miles, with a population (census of 1948) of

818,944 (including non-Africans, 1,162). Kumasi, the chief town, has 78,483 inhabitants. At the end of 1949 there were 1,668 children in the government schools, 16,264 in the assisted schools and 55,870 in the non-assisted schools. There are 4 hospitals and 11 dispensaries. One of the hospitals is without a medical officer and run as a dispensary. There is a children's clinic in Kumasi.

The southern half of the dependency is within the rich, high forest zone, which produces timber and cocoa, and has gold mines. 7,500 square miles, or nearly two-thirds of the area, still bear dense forests, in which mahogany and other huge and valuable timber trees are found. In [illegible] there is a lively logging industry, mainly for export. The forests are being steadily cleared to make further land available for cultivation, but in the west great blocks are still almost untouched. Forest reservation is just under 2,200 square miles, mostly of protection forest. The principal agricultural exports of Ashanti are cocoa and cereals. Approximately 100,000 tons of cocoa are exported annually to the United Kingdom and several hundred tons per year of maize and groundnuts are sent to the big consumer centres in the south. The amount of cereals, etc., exported varies. Rice cultivation is increasing; about 4,500 tons of paddy are now produced annually.

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 24 administrative officers. The country is divided into 4 districts:—Mamprusi, Dagomba, Gonja and Wa, with the headquarters of the protectorate at Tamale, 237 miles north of Kumasi. Population (census, 1948), 1,076,696, including Togoland; non-Africans, 214. Chief towns, Tamale, 16,164; Bawku, 6,888; Wa, 5,163; Salaga, 3,158; Gambaga, 1,952. Area of the protectorate, 30,486 square miles. The Moslems 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 Ministry of Education and Social Welfare, but having a separate Ordinance and Rules. At Tamale there are government senior primary boys' and girls' schools, and at Wa, Damongo, Yendi and Gambaga there are native-authority senior boys' boarding schools which admit selected pupils from the native-authority schools in the various districts. There are 71 native-authority village day schools. There are also a few mission schools, including senior primary boys' boarding schools at Navrongo and Nandom, a girls' senior primary boarding school at Jirapa and a teachers' training college at Navrongo. These are all operated by the White Fathers Mission. The number of pupils in Northern Territories schools at the end of 1949 was 4,214. There is also at Tamale a government teache[illegible]ollege, which in 1950 contained 86 students. There are 7 [illegible]. 38 dispensaries and dressing stations. Medical Officers are stationed at Tamale, Bawku, Navrongo and Wa. A new hospital is nearing completion at Bolgatanga.

There are 2,158 miles of motor roads.

The chief crops grown are yams, guinea corn, millet, maize, rice and tobacco. Livestock, 1947:—Cattle, 300,000; sheep and goats, 455,000; donkeys, 16,000; horses, 6,000; pigs, 1,500. The Department of Animal Health has its headquarters in Accra, with veterinary stations at Pong-Tamale and Navrongo in the Northern Territories. The Pong-Tamale station trains Africans in veterinary work and animal husbandry; but its

primary purpose is the production of anti-rinderpest and contagious bovine pleuro-pneumonia sera and vaccines, which have successfully controlled the two main killing diseases of cattle and have nearly trebled the cattle in the last 10 years. The control of imported livestock is effected by 5 quarantine stations on the frontier. In 1947 there were over 200 farmers in the Northern Territories who had adopted mixed farming methods with bullock cultivation; this number has since greatly increased. Anti-erosion measures also figure in the development plans of the Department of Agriculture. Gold-bearing quartz and alluvial deposits, and mica, exist.

Governor of the Gold Coast.—Sir Charles N. Arden-Clarke, K.C.M.G.
Chief Secretary of the Gold Coast.—R. H. Saloway, C.I.E., O.B.E. (appointed 12 Jan., 1950).
Chief Commissioner, Colony.—A. J. Loveridge, O.B.E.
Chief Commissioner of Ashanti.—W. H. Beeton.
Chief Commissioner of the Northern Territories.—G. N. Burden, M.B.E.
Commissioner in London (5 Buckingham Gate, S.W.1.).—Frank Leach.

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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. The present combined colony and protectorate are bounded on the north-west, north and north-east by French Guinea, on the south-east by Liberia and on the south-west by the Atlantic Ocean. The colony, including those portions administered as protectorate, lies along the coast, extending from the boundary of French Guinea to the north of the mouth of the Scarcies River to the boundary of Liberia at the mouth of the Mano River, an approximate distance of 210 miles. Inland it extends to a distance varying from ¼ to 20 miles and includes the Yelibuya 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. Sierra Leone proper consists of a peninsula about 28 miles long and 9 miles wide of which Cape Sierra Leone is the north-west point.

Under the amended constitution of July, 1948, which was introduced in 1951, there is a Legislative Council of 30 members, of whom 7 are *ex-officio* appointments, 7 elected to represent the Colony, 12 elected by the district councils of the Protectorate, 2 elected by the Protectorate Assembly and 2

nominated by the Governor, being persons chosen for their commercial and economic experience. The Council has full power to legislate for both Colony and Protectorate. The Governor is advised by an Executive Council consisting of 4 official and 4 unofficial members, the latter appointed from among the unofficial members of the Legislative Council. Elected members must be 25 years of age. The franchise is confined to men.

Area and population.—The area is about 2,500 square miles. Those portions which are administered strictly as colony (viz. the Sierra Leone Peninsula, Tasso Island, Banana Islands, the township of Bonthe on Sherbro Island and York Island) cover approximately 271 square miles; population (estimated 1949), 124,000. Europeans numbered 964; Asiatics, 2,074. Chief town, Freetown, 86,000 inhabitants (Feb., 1944).

Education.—In the colony area there were, in 1949, 86 primary schools comprising 2 government schools, 50 amalgamated schools and 34 private unassisted schools. Amalgamated schools are those founded by Mission bodies but now virtually conducted by government in the Mission buildings. In these schools teachers' salaries, equipment and materials are provided from public funds, whilst the Missions are responsible for the upkeep of the buildings. In the Protectorate there were 123 primary schools, of which 4 were government schools, 24 native administration, 92 Mission and 3 private schools. The number of children attending primary schools totalled 14,682 in the Colony and 17,032 in the Protectorate.

Secondary education was provided in the Colony by one government school, 8 assisted and one unassisted secondary schools, and in the Protectorate by the government school for boys at Bo and the Harford girls' school, Moyamba, which is owned by the American E.U.B. Mission and assisted by government. The numbers on roll totalled 2,092 in the Colony and 220 in the Protectorate.

Teachers' training was carried out in the Protectorate at the Roman Catholic Mission College at Bo, the United Christian Council's Training College at Bunumbu and the Government Training College at Njala. The total number of teachers in training was 157. In addition 54 teachers were in training at the Fourah Bay College, Freetown.

Fourah Bay College, an institution of which the Church Missionary Society is the proprietor, is affiliated to the University of Durham and provides courses in theology and arts and a training course for primary teachers.

Total expenditure on education in 1949 was £316,671.

Health.—In the Colony area there are 6 hospitals (397 beds), a mental hospital at Kissy with accommodation for 112 patients and a home for the chronic sick with accommodation for 97 patients. In the Protectorate there are 7 hospitals (213 beds). There are 5 Mission hospitals in the Protectorate and one in Freetown and two hospitals associated with mines in the Protectorate. Two government hospitals provide training of student nurses and midwives. There are 10 government dispensaries in the Colony and 17 in the Protectorate. There are also 8 native administration dispensaries in the Protectorate.

Labour.—The Labour Department has its headquarters in Freetown, and employment exchanges at Freetown, Bo, Waterloo and Bonthe. Wages and conditions of employment are regulated by 2 Joint Industrial Councils and 2 statutory Wages Boards which together cover the majority of wage earners in the territory. There are 7 registered trade unions in Sierra Leone. There is a certain amount of unemployment, mainly in Freetown, where the number of persons registered for employment at the end of 1949

was 3,680, many of whom were migrants from the Protectorate. The Department also controls a training centre financed by Colonial Development and Welfare Funds, where semi-skilled workers are given courses of training.

Police.—Police force at end of Oct., 1950, had an authorized strength of 23 officers (European and African) and 597 other ranks. In 1948, 199 persons were convicted in the Supreme Court.

Finance	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Revenue [1] .	1,747,838	1,656,829	1,825,750	2,195,474	2,109,638	2,648,985	2,730,340
Expenditure [1]	1,588,008	1,677,184	1,886,771	1,833,483	2,119,823	2,172,031	2,457,661
Imports .	6,227,100	5,484,203	3,718,162	3,961,384	4,586,922	4,979,350	6,171,910
Exports .	1,022,228	1,497,147	1,786,912	2,139,624	2,801,727	4,164,566	4,243,099

[1] Excluding railway revenue and expenditure.

The revenue in 1949 from customs was £1,192,959 (gross); fees, payment for services, etc., £162,154; post office, £64,604; harbour and light dues, £17,699 (gross); taxes, £964,191.

Net public debt, 31 Dec., 1948, £1,418,841.

Principal imports, 1948 :—Beer and ale, stout and porter, 276,001 gallons, £103,707; flour (wheaten), 57,583 cwt., £127,108; animals and birds (living) for food, 5,877, £21,639; milk (all kinds), 7,394 cwt., £55,615; salt, all kinds, 123,221 cwt., £72,727; spirits, potable, 23,631 gallons, £37,973; sugar, 33,656 cwt., £77,514; tobacco (unmanufactured), 1,362,420 lb., £208,557; tobacco (manufactured), 223,073 lb., £103,707; wines, 133,610 gallons, £66,545; coal, 61,820 tons, £302,893; apparel (all kinds), £174,104; bags and sacks (empty), not including paper bags, 1,814,638, £207,878; cotton manufactures, £1,523,251; artificial silk manufactures, £91,928; woollen and worsted manufactures, £62,095; machinery, mining and gold dredging, £118,043; metals, iron and steel manufactures, other kinds not elsewhere specified, £189,294; motor vehicles, 390, £169,870; cement, 17,202 tons, £105,865; matches, 60,745 gross of boxes, £23,174; medicines and drugs, £83,840; petroleum oils, 4,387,337 gallons, £234,789; soap, all kinds, 9,192 cwt., £51,705.

Principal exports, 1949 :—Kola nuts, 1,680 tons, £155,216; ginger, 1,395 tons, £146,790; piassava, 2,785 tons, £118,744, diamonds, 754,732 carats, iron ore, £996,552; chrome ore, 17,656 tons, £91,732; palm kernels, 76,541 tons, £2,314,038; palm oil, 3,308 tons, £186,348; groundnuts, 2,454 tons, £71,639.

Imports (Board of Trade returns) from United Kingdom in 1938, £1,076,299; 1948, £3,417,550; 1949, £3,451,277; 1950, £4,114,840. Exports thereto, 1938, £564,436; 1948, £5,181,288; 1949, £6,934,821; 1950, £6,346,867. Re-exports, 1948, £26,064; 1949, £48,519; 1950, £102,522.

Communications.—The only civil airport is at Lungi near Freetown. West African Airways Corporation provide a twice-weekly inter-colonial service connecting Sierra Leone with the other British West African colonies, Liberia and Dakar. Air France aircraft flying from Dakar to the French Cameroons call once a week in each direction.

A government railway, a single line of 2 ft. 6 in. gauge, is open from Freetown to Pendembu, near the Liberian frontier, a length of 227½ miles. From Bauya Junction, 64¼ miles from Freetown, a branch line runs to Makeni, a distance of 83 miles. Total line open, 1949, was 336 miles, including sidings. Total receipts, 1949, £437,147; gross expenditure,

£535,149. There were (1949) 1,640 miles of railway telegraph and telephone wires, excluding post office telephones. There are 80 post offices and postal agencies. At the end of 1949 there were 39,980 depositors in the savings bank, with £886,994 (inclusive of interest) to their credit.

Money and Banking.—The West African Currency Board, London, which was established in 1913, is responsible for providing the currency in the colony. At 31 Dec., 1949, West African Currency Board notes in circulation were estimated at £535,149 and coin at £1,425,500. A small amount of British silver coins still circulates. Bank of England notes are not legal tender. West African silver coins, which were replaced by alloy coins in 1920, have almost completely been withdrawn from circulation and the latter replaced by a new form of alloy 'security-edge' coinage introduced in 1939. The Bank of British West Africa and Barclays Bank (D., C. & O.) have their headquarters at Freetown; the former has a branch at Bo in the Protectorate.

The Protectorate.—On 31 August, 1896, a proclamation was issued declaring a protectorate over the hinterland of Sierra Leone. The area of the protectorate is approximately 27,669 square miles and, according to the 1931 census, it has a population of 1,672,000. An enumeration census in 1948 indicated a population of 1,734,000. It is bounded on the north and the east by French Guinea, and on the south-east by Liberia.

The Governor and Commander-in-Chief for the time being of the colony is also governor of the protectorate. The protectorate is administered by a chief commissioner, responsible to the Governor. The territory is divided into 3 provinces, each administered by a provincial commissioner. These are subdivided into 12 districts.

The legislative council of the colony and protectorate legislates for the protectorate. Protectorate interests are represented by 3 nominated paramount chiefs. In addition, there is the protectorate assembly, which was convened for the first time on 23 July, 1946. It is under the chairmanship of the chief commissioner and is the recognized body empowered to advise government on matters relating to the political, social and economic development of the peoples of the protectorate, and contains elected and nominated members.

Under the new constitution of 1951, there is an unofficial majority, which includes 14 members from the Protectorate indirectly elected, 12 being elected by the district councils and the remaining 2 from the Protectorate Assembly.

There are 181 chiefdom courts, each presided over by the paramount chief of the chiefdom and empowered to hear and determine all native disputes not involving serious crime. There are 12 magistrates' courts presided over by the district commissioners. Magistrates' courts are subordinate to the Supreme Court which sits at the different district headquarters as and when required.

The chief articles of imports are coal, cotton and artificial silk goods, flour, beer, wines and potable spirits, tobacco and petroleum oils. The chief agricultural exports are palm kernels, kola nuts, piassava, cocoa, coffee and ginger. Minerals comprise more than half of the value of the exports, diamonds and iron being mined in considerable quantities. Two iron ore deposits are known, the major one of which has yet to be worked. Deposits of chromite near Hangha on the Government railway are also worked. There is a small production of alluvial gold and platinum.

Governor.—Sir G. Beresford Stooke, K.C.M.G. (appointed Sept., 1947).
Colonial Secretary.—R. O. Ramage, C.M.G.

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TERRITORIES UNDER TRUSTEESHIP.

CAMEROONS.

The Cameroons, lying between British Nigeria and the French Equatorial Africa, marches with the eastern boundary of Nigeria north-eastwards from the coast to Lake Chad. It was captured from the Germans in Feb., 1916, and was divided between the British and French under a declaration signed at London 10 July, 1919. The British portion is a strip stretching the whole length, save for one short break, of the Nigerian boundary. Area 34,081 square miles and population estimated at 1,032,700 (1949). Bantu negroes live near the coast, Sudan negroes inland. The country is administered under a trusteeship agreement which has superseded the mandate conferred on 20 July, 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 provinces of Bornu, Benue and Adamawa in Nigeria, and the southern part, Cameroons and Bamenda Provinces, to the Eastern Provinces of Nigeria. There were, in 1949, 295 schools including 287 primary and 2 secondary schools, and 6 teachers' training institutions financed by the Central Government, the Local Authorities and the Voluntary Agencies.

There are graduated direct taxes for natives and Europeans. The revenue and expenditure are incorporated in the accounts for Nigeria. Government revenue for 1948–49, £552,360 (including customs, £179,600; direct taxes, £214,410); expenditure, £604,300 (including administration, £185,220; economic, £270,260; social, £148,820).

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.

Trade through Cameroons ports (in £ sterling):—

	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949
Imports. . .	45,578	60,566	53,357	112,729	144,938	397,192	673,796
Exports. . .	188,625	245,327	282,476	317,321	400,352	558,509	810,265
Chief exports:	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
Bananas (fresh) .	—	—	—	4,583	19,882	51,157	64,951
Palm kernels .	84	1,090	925	601	911	649	674
Cocoa . .	—	552	743	1,597	1,107	1,467	2,149
Rubber . .	—	—	—	—	1,439	1,220	1,266

Chief imports:—Textiles, salt, cement, paints and colours, iron and steel manufactures, and machinery.

Shipping, 1949.—Victoria, entered 74 vessels of 140,767 tons; cleared 63 vessels of 126,166 tons. Tiko, entered 57 vessels of 34,899 tons; cleared 83 vessels of 101,574 tons.

The currency is British, similar to that in use in Nigeria. There is a branch of Barclays Bank (D., C. & O.) at Victoria.

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TOGOLAND.

Togoland, between the Gold Coast on the west and French Dahomey on the east, was surrendered unconditionally by the Germans to British and French forces in August, 1914. On 30 September, 1920, the country was divided between France and Britain in accordance with the Franco-British declaration of 10 July, 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 STATESMAN'S YEAR-BOOK, 1920.) The area allotted to Great Britain is 13,041 square miles, and for administrative purposes it is attached to adjacent provinces and districts of the Colony and the Northern Territories. The population (census, 1948) was 382,717.

For purposes of education, Togoland under United Kingdom trusteeship is considered as part of the Gold Coast.

Medical officers are stationed at Ho and Hohoe.

The revenue and expenditure and imports and exports of the area are included in the figures for the Gold Coast. Expenditure still greatly exceeds revenue.

The principal imports are cotton goods, salt and tobacco. The principal export is cocoa. There are also minor inter-West African exports of raw cotton, coffee, kola nuts and native foodstuffs; and cottage industries manufacturing mats, cloths, soap and pottery. Tobacco is a very popular cash crop in some districts and rice has also become established as an economic crop in others.

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CONDOMINIUM.

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 2 Sept., 1898, the overthrow of the Khalifa was completed at the battle of Omdur-

man. In Nov., 1899, he was finally defeated and killed by General Wingate's forces near Gedid.

A convention between the British and Egyptian Governments, signed at Cairo, 19 Jan., 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. This status of the Sudan as a Condominium on the above lines was re-affirmed in the [illegible] Treaty of 1936. The British and Egyptian flags shall [illegible] 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 9 provinces under Governors who may be advised on matters concerning the internal administration of their province by statutory councils consisting chiefly of Sudanese. Administration is carried out through District Commissioners, one or more of whom are appointed to each of the 46 districts into which the provinces are subdivided. Sudanese administrative officers are employed as or under the District Commissioners. Local administration is now largely in the hands of statutory local government authorities, which in tribal areas are the sheikhs and chiefs, and in urban or advanced rural district are councils. The number of formally constituted councils in 1948 was 16 urban, 18 rural and 17 (all rural) not yet formally constituted. Courts of sheikhs and chiefs have varying powers of limited jurisdiction over their territories 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. This council ceased to exist on 20 Dec., 1948.

In 1944 an advisory council for the Northern Sudan was constituted.

On 20 Dec., 1948, the Governor-General in Council established a Legislative Assembly, of 10 nominated and 65 elected members, and an Executive Council, at least half of which must be composed of Sudanese.

The first elections for the Legislative Assembly took place on 15 Nov., 1948. The Independence Front secured a large majority; the National Front, which favours union with Egypt, boycotted the elections.

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 territory has an area of 967,500 square miles. The [illegible] Sudan in 1949 was estimated at 8,309,663, including 2,091, [illegible] women, 3,724,478 children; non-natives numbered 301,030. (As so great a proportion of the people are nomads, the numbers of the native population must be taken as approximations only.) 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.

Area and population of provinces, with inhabitants of provincial capitals, are as follows:—

Province	Area (sq. miles)	Population	Capital	Inhabitants
Bahr el Ghazal [1] . .	82,530	727,847	Wau	6,600
Blue Nile . . .	54,775	1,779,756	Wad Medani	61,450
Darfur . . .	138,150	949 640	el Fasher	23,250
Equatoria [1] . . .	76,495	629,623	Juba	7,900
Kassala . . .	134,450	736 793	Kassala	40,000
Khartoum . . .	5,700	395,999	Khartoum	75,000
Kordofan . . .	146,930	1,610,039	el Obeid	72,300
Northern . . .	236,200	690,606	ed Damer	7,650
Upper Nile . . .	92,270	759,360	Malakal	12,150

[1] Bahr el Ghazal was amalgamated with Mongalla in 1935 to form Equatoria, and again separated in 1948.

Other important towns are :—Omdurman (the old Dervish capital), population, 117,650; Port Sudan (47,000), Khartoum North (30,850), Atbara (42,000). The capital is Khartoum.

The population of the northern provinces is Arabicized and Moslem, that of the southern (Bahr el Ghazal, Equatoria and Upper Nile) Nilotic and Negro.

Religion and Education.

The population of the 6 northern provinces is almost entirely Moslem (Sunni), the majority of the three southern provinces is pagan. There are small Christian communities, with 2 Coptic bishops, a Greek Orthodox metropolitan, an Anglican bishop and assistant bishop, 3 Roman Catholic bishops and Greek Evangelical, Evangelical and Maronite congregations.

The education system falls into two spheres, the northern and the southern. The former comprises the provinces of Blue Nile, Darfur, Kassala, Khartoum, Kordofan and Northern, and the latter the provinces of Bahr el Ghazal, Equatoria and Upper Nile.

In the northern provinces education up to the secondary level is, for the most part, directly in the hands of the government. Higher education is represented by the Gordon Memorial College, which is constitutionally independent of the government, and by the Kitchener School of Medicine which is controlled by a special board. The College has established schools of arts, science, agriculture, engineering, veterinary science, and administration and law. It has been granted recognition as a University College and has 340 students reading for college diplomas or for external degrees of the University of London. The Kitchener School of Medicine has 35 students reading for diplomas in medicine and surgery.

Secondary education is provided at Wadi Seidna, Hantub and Khor Taqqat for over 1,200 boys. Two junior secondary schools provide vocational training in commerce or agriculture for 191 pupils and 16 intermediate schools provide a 4-year post-elementary course of general education for 2,344 pupils. There are 3 junior technical schools at Omdurman, El Obeid and Wad Medani with 264 pupils and a Sudan Railways school at Gebeit. Some 27,500 boys attend 166 elementary schools. The training of elementary and intermediate schoolmasters and the preparation of syllabuses and textbooks are carried out at the Institute of Education, Bakht er Ruda, and at a subsidiary training centre at Dilling. The output of Bakht er Ruda and Dilling is 120 elementary and 60 intermediate schoolmasters annually. Refresher courses for serving schoolmasters and special courses for adult education officers, boys' club leaders, literacy officers and village

welfare workers are also held. A Publications Bureau supervises the production of textbooks and publishes a fortnightly youth magazine.

The number of girls attending schools is comparatively small but is increasing rapidly. A girls' secondary school at Omdurman has 67 pupils. Intermediate schools in Omdurman, El Obeid and Wad Medani accommodate 321 girls; the Girls' Training College, Omdurman, has an annual output of about 60 schoolmistresses. A second training centre attached to the Intermediate School at Wad Medani in 1949 will train an additional 15 domestic science mistresses annually. Some 11,000 girls attend 96 elementary schools.

Sixty non-government schools are managed by independent authorities and in most cases subsidized by government. These schools provide varying levels of education for 3,406 girls and 12,910 boys. In addition, 422 subgrade schools and 117 subsidized Khalwas (Koranic schools) provide education, below the elementary level, for 40,221 pupils.

In the southern provinces, the missions, Roman Catholic and Protestant, are the main educational agents of the government. Mission schools, subsidized and inspected by the government, provide differing levels of education for 23,384 pupils. Primary teacher training centres, financed by government but controlled by boards representing both government and mission, have been established at Bussere and Mundri. Three elementary schools at Rumbek, Aweil and Tonj with 327 pupils, one intermediate school at Atar with 150 pupils, a newly opened secondary school at Rumbek, and training centres for clerical and agricultural employees at Juba and Yambio, are directly administered by government. A Publications Bureau at Juba produces literature suited to local requirements.

Health and Welfare.

The Sudan Medical Service maintains 40 hospitals, 352 dispensaries and 120 doctors.

Justice.

The High Court of Justice comprises the Court of Appeal and courts of original jurisdiction under the general supervision of the Chief Justice. In addition to the Chief Justice there are 7 judges of the High Court.

The Court of Appeal which exercises jurisdiction only on the civil side is constituted by 3 or more judges of the High Court sitting together and is usually presided over by the Chief Justice. An appeal lies of right from a decree of a judge of the High Court or a province judge if the relief claimed is more than £E100. When there is no appeal as of right the Court of Appeal exercises wide power of revision.

On the civil side the High Court judge, sitting singly, exercises general original jurisdiction. One High Court judge is stationed in each of the five central provinces, namely Khartoum, Northern, Kassala, Blue Nile and Kordofan Province. In provinces in which no judge of the High Court is stationed, general civil jurisdiction is exercised by a province judge.

Subordinate to the judge of the High Court or province judge are the district judges of the 1st, 2nd or 3rd grade within the province in which he is stationed. There are 7 specially appointed district judges of the 1st grade, all Sudanese, and 7 [illegible] appointed district judges of the 2nd grade, likewise all Sudanese, [illegible] in the 5 central provinces. The judge of the High Court or province judge exercise power of revision from decrees of district judges.

Criminal justice is administered in accordance with the Sudan Penal Code (which is an adaptation of the Indian Penal Code) either by courts of 3 magistrates (major or minor courts), by single magistrate or by benches of magistrates. Decisions of certain non-summary cases require confirmation, by the Chief Justice in the case of major courts and by the judge of the High Court or the Governor in other cases. Death sentences are subject to confirmation by the Governor-General. Rights of appeal to the confirming authority also exist.

On the criminal side the judges of the High Court have each been appointed circuit judge over the whole or part of the province in which they are stationed. As circuit judges they constitute and preside over the major courts held within the circuit for the trial of serious crimes.

The Moslem Law Courts administer the Moslem religious law in cases between Moslems relating to succession on death, marriage, divorce, and family relations generally, and also Moslem charitable endowments.

Apart from the civil, criminal and sharia courts above-mentioned there is throughout the country a large number of native courts with various degrees of powers who try civil, criminal and sharia cases in accordance with native law and custom. The powers of the larger courts may amount to £E100 fine and 4 years imprisonment. These courts are under the administrative authorities and appeal lies to the Governor or district commissioners.

Defence.

Defence is vested in the Sudan Defence Force owing allegiance to the Governor-General. Its commander, called the Kaid, is an *ex-officio* member of the Executive Council.

The force consists of a number of independent corps recruited on a territorial basis. It is officered by British officers, seconded from the Regular Army, and Sudanese native officers, all of whom receive the Governor-General's commission.

In addition, one British battalion, a Royal Air Force unit and one Egyptian Army battalion are normally stationed in the Sudan.

Finance.

The revenue and expenditure of the Sudan, in Egyptian pounds, are as follows (£E1 = £1 0*s*. 6*d*.) :—

Year	Revenue	Expenditure	Year	Revenue	Expenditure
1944 . .	6,578,769	6,529,662	1947 . .	10,141,495	9,431,667
1945 . .	7,763,078	7,548,186	1948 . .	12,697,809	10,318,589
1946 . .	8,288,985	8,207,802	1949 . .	19,172,105	11,774,413

The main sources of revenue in 1949 were:—Direct taxation (£E1,250,143), royalties (£E620,939), railways net profit (£E300,000), agriculture and forests (£E1,366,338), customs (£E5,908,911), and posts and telegraphs (£E644,071).

The total external debt of the country at 31 Dec., 1949, was £E12,328,205, including £E5,264,525 owed to Egypt for development, etc., advances.

Production and Commerce.

The Sudan is the chief source of the world's supply of gum arabic, exports of which in 1949 amounted to 33,916 tons, valued at £E1,641,041; of this 10,222 metric tons went to Great Britain and 5,825 metric tons to the United States.

Egyptian cotton has been well established, and increasing quantities, which compare favourably with [illegible] varieties grown in Egypt, are being produced annually. In the 1949-50 season the area of cotton on the Gezira Irrigation Scheme (put into operation in 1925) was 217,541 acres and a crop of 994,957 kantars of 315 rotl seed cotton was harvested. The areas of cotton grown on the Gash and Baraka Deltas were 44,840 and 30,260 acres respectively and produced 103,189 and 34,098 kantars of 315 rotl seed cotton. In addition, considerable quantities of high-grade, long-staple American cotton are produced in the Northern Province under irrigation, and as a rain crop in the Kordofan, Upper Nile and Equatorial Provinces. The total area under cotton in the 1949-50 season was 414,364 feddans, and the total crop was 1,341,069 kantars of 315 rotl seed cotton.

Other products of the Sudan include senna leaves and pods, groundnuts, dates, hides and skins, mahogany, dom nuts (vegetable ivory), chillies, melon-seed, beans, maize, trochus and mother-of-pearl shell, shea nuts, 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.

A Rural Water Supplies and Soil Conservation Board was set up in Oct., 1944.

In 1948 there were estimated to be approximately 20,000 horses; 500,000 asses; 500 mules; 3,500,000 cattle; 5,500,000 sheep; 4,300,000 goats and 1,109,000 camels. Pigs are kept by the Nubas only—about 3,500.

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 acacia arabica being the most important. The finest gum forests are in Kordofan, Blue Nile 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, mines being worked at Gebeit and other places in the Red Sea Hills. Salt pans at Port Sudan supply the whole needs of the country, and considerable quantities of salt are exported annually. In 1949 the exports of salt totalled 6,752 tons.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

Year	Imports [1]	Exports [2]	Year	Imports [1]	Exports [2]
1944 . .	9,947,932	8,638,695	1947 . .	16,207,129	14,865,848
1945 . .	10,018,613	10,555,878	1948 . .	22,153,257	23,250,039
1946 . .	11,429,543	9,267,144	1949 . .	23,869,569	26,435,396

[1] Including government imports.

[2] Exclusive re-exports (£E630,301 in 1944; £E538,702 in 1945; £E773,267 in 1946; £E529,833 in 1947; £E628,502 in 1948; £E931,349 in 1949). Specie (£E302,834 in 1944; £E432,993 in 1945; £E455,869 in 1946; £E449,603 in 1947; £E264,381 in 1948; £E69 732 in 1949) are also excluded.

Principal items of imports and exports are shown as follows :—

Item	1949		1948	
	Quantity (metric tons)	Value (£E)	Quantity (metric tons)	Value (£E)
Imports :—				
Sugar, refined	38,892	1,487,895	50,557	1,950,923
Machinery	—	1,587,724	—	1,240,837
Metals and metalware	—	1,758,401	—	1,392,800
Cotton piece-goods	8,286	4,408,020	7,689	4,573,238
Coffee	7,295	748,208	11,444	1,059,605
Tea	4,614	1,089,551	1,951	465,956
Sacks and hessian	6,916	847,149	5,586	722,114
Oil fuel and gas fuel	83,423	543,671	77,020	483,579
Vehicles	—	1,068,835	—	883,284
Wheat flour	12,594	508,653	1,193	59,328
Total (incl. other items)	—	23,869,569	—	22,153,257
Exports :—				
Cotton	65,334	19,064,458	50,886	15,702,809
Gum Arabic	33,916	1,641,041	34,655	1,586,351
Cottonseed	102,927	2,077,216	90,387	2,338,850
Total (incl. other items)	—	26,435,396	—	23,250,039

Principal sources of imports into the Sudan in 1949 :—United Kingdom, 32·5%; Egypt, 16·4%; India and Pakistan, 14·6%; principal countries of exports from the Sudan :—United Kingdom, 62·6% (1948. 62·5%); Egypt, 10 3% (1948, 13 9%); India and Pakistan, 6% (1948, 11·7%).

Trade with the United Kingdom (in £ sterling, Board of Trade returns) :—

	1938	1948	1949	1950
Imports to U.K.	3,367,283	15,734,845	22,201,412	21,836,090
Exports from U.K.	1,185,661	5,413,588	7,812,847	9,309,056
Re-exports from U.K.	28,697	22,144	30,008	33,469

Communications.

The Sudan railways system runs from Wadi Halfa in the Northern Sudan, and from Port Sudan on the east coast *via* Haiya Junction to Atbara where the railway headquarters, workshops and stores are situated. From Atbara the line runs south *via* Khartoum and Wadi Medani to Sennar Junction where it is joined by a line running from Haiya Junction *via* Kassala, Gedaref and Es Suki. From Sennar Junction the line runs in a westerly direction *via* Kosti to El Obeid. There are branch lines off the Wadi Halfa–Atbara line to Karima, off the Port Sudan–Atbara line to Suakin and off the Haiya–Sennar Junction line to Tessenei in Eritrea. The main flow of exports and imports is to and from Port Sudan *via* Atbara. Port Sudan is a modern port with quay accommodation equipped with electric cranes and transporters. The total length of line open for traffic is 2,001 miles as at 31 Dec., 1946. The gauge is 3 ft. 6 in.

Supplementing the railways are regular river steamer services of the Sudan railways, between Shellal and Wadi Halfa, 210 miles (which links the Egyptian state and Sudan railways systems); from Kareima to Kerma, 211 miles; from Khartoum to Juba, 1,090 miles; from Malakal to Meshra Er Rek, 235 miles, extended to Wau, 389 miles, in the flood season; from

Malakal to Gambeila, 353 miles (in the flood season only), and from Es Suki to Roseires on the Blue Nile, 131 miles.

A motor transport service under the control of the Sudan railways, runs between Juba and Nimule (122 miles), and provides a regular link between the Khartoum–Juba steamer services and the Lake Albert steamer services operated by the Kenya and Uganda railways and harbours.

Sudan Airways, operating De Haviland Dove 7-seater aircraft, run regular services from Khartoum; weekly to Juba, calling at Malakal; weekly to Asmara, calling at Kassala; weekly to El Geneina, calling at El Obeid and El Fasher, and twice weekly to Port Sudan, calling at Atbara. They also undertake charter work.

There are 28 wireless stations (including 8 aeronautical, 2 radiobeacon, 1 coast and 1 broadcasting stations), 80 post and telegraph offices, 86 post and telegraph agencies and 18 travelling post offices. There are 6,539 miles of telegraph and telephone routes, 33,779 miles of wire and 8,136 telephone stations.

The National Bank of Egypt maintains 6 branches, Barclays Bank (D., C. & O.) 4 branches and the Ottoman Bank one branch in the Sudan.

Governor-General.—Sir Robert G. Howe, G.B.E., K.C.M.G. (appointed April, 1947).

Civil Secretary.—Sir James Wilson Robertson, K.B.E. (appointed 2 April, 1945).

Financial Secretary.—A. L. Chick.

Legal Secretary.—C. C. G. Cumings.

Agency in London.—Wellington House, Buckingham Gate, S.W.1.

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SOMALILAND PROTECTORATE.

British Somaliland occupies the north-east horn of the African continent along the south of the Gulf of Aden. It is bounded on the east and south-east by the Italian Somalia trusteeship territory, on the south and south-west by Ethiopia, and on the west by French Somaliland. The territory covers an area of approximately 68,000 square miles, and lies between 8° and 11° 27′ N. lat. and 42° 35′ and 49° E. long. The interior of the protectorate is characterized by an elevated plateau rising

towards the north to an altitude of from 2,000 to 7,000 feet, and descending in scarps and broken hills to the coastal plain, which varies in width from 10 to 60 miles. Vegetation consists largely of coarse grass and stunted thorn and acacia trees, which furnish good grazing for camels, sheep and goats.

Climatic conditions on the coast are governed by the south-west monsoon (Kharif) which blows from May to September, and the north-east monsoon which lasts from November to March. Much of the interior is generally cool and healthy owing to its elevation.

The protectorate owes its foundation to the capture of Aden by the Bombay Government in 1839, when Turkey claimed the Somali coast from Zeilah to Cape Gardafui. The Egyptians bought the port of Massawa in Eritrea in 1864, and subsequently spread their jurisdiction south to Zeilah and Berbera at a time when this coast provided the chief source of supplies for Aden. As they were pre-occupied by events in the Sudan and the rise of the Mahdi, the Egyptians withdrew from the Somali coast in 1884. Troops were sent from Aden to Zeilah to preserve order and safeguard British interests, and from 1884 to 1886 treaties were made with Somali tribes from Zeilah eastwards, placing most of them under British protection and guaranteeing their independence. On 20 July, 1887, the Powers were informed that a British Protectorate had been established on the Somali coast from the Ras Jibuti to Bender Zaida. Its boundaries were later defined by treaties with France, Italy and Abyssinia; but they are still artificial and partly undemarcated.

In 1901 a local Mahdi, later known as the Mad Mullah, appeared in the interior preaching a holy war against the British. Indecisive fighting with regular British troops took place intermittently for the next 9 years, and in 1910 the constant expense of the operations and difficulties of transport caused the British Government to withdraw from the interior to the coast. A period of great inter-tribal unrest resulted, until the final defeat of the Mullah in 1920.

The protectorate was invaded by Italian forces on 4 Aug., 1940, and, after resistance against greatly superior numbers, the British forces were evacuated on 18 Aug. British sovereignty was restored in 1941. Military administration ceased on 15 Nov., 1948.

The Governor is the sole executive and legislative authority. The protectorate is divided into 6 districts, which bear the names of the 6 principal towns:—Berbera (population in hot season about 15,000; in cold season about 30,000), Hargeisa (15,000 to 20,000), Burao (10,000), Borama, Erigavo and Las Anod. The seat of government is at Hargeisa, the chief ports are Berbera and Zeilah.

There is [illegible] Somaliland Scouts, and a locally enlisted police force under [illegible].

The nomadic population is estimated at 700,000, and consists entirely of Somali tribes who are Sunni Moslems of the Shafi'i sect. The life and wealth of the people is centred round their stock (camels, sheep and goats). Agriculture is confined to small areas with sufficient rainfall. Millet is grown in the western parts. Frankincense and myrrh are found in the east. The coastline abounds in fish, and the presence of coal, oil and minerals in the interior is reported. The chief exports are meat, hides and ghee. Game in the protectorate includes lion, kudu, ostrich and all types of gazelle. Revenue (1949–50), £422,811; expenditure, £1,118,435; imports (1949), £844,334; exports, £660,075.

Imports into U.K., 1938, £29,026; 1947, £24,591; 1948, £3,554; 1949, £4,404; 1950, £10,413. Exports form U.K., 1938, £52,111; 1947, £33,548; 1948, £39,318; 1949, £120,436; 1950, £155,559 (Board of Trade returns).

Education.—The Government Primary Boarding School is at Sheikh, and a secondary school was opened at Borama in 1950. In addition each district has an elementary school, and a considerable number of Koranic schools receive government grants. The Somali language has no written alphabet.

Communications.—An air service from Aden to Asmara calls at Hargeisa, connecting it with the main trunk air routes. There is considerable traffic, principally by dhow, between the Protectorate and Aden and Southern Arabia. There are neither railways nor waterways, but about 2,000 miles of road can be used by wheeled traffic in the dry season, and connect the principal towns.

Currency.—Both the Indian rupee and the East African shilling are in use. There are no banks.

Governor.—Sir Gerald Reece, K.C.M.G., C.B.E.
Chief Secretary to the Government and Commissioner for Native Affairs.—E. P. S. Shirley, O.B.E.

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MAURITIUS.

Mauritius was known to Arab navigators probably not later than the 10th century. It was no doubt visited by Malays in the 15th century, and was discovered by the Portuguese between 1507 and 1512, but the Dutch were the first settlers (1598). In 1710 they abandoned the island and it was occupied by the French under the name of Isle de France (1715). The British occupied the island in 1810, and it was formally ceded to Great Britain by the Treaty of Paris of 1814.

The island, situated 20° S. lat. and 57½° E. long., is of volcanic origin. The climate is free from extremes of weather, except for tropical cyclones at times. Yearly rainfall varies from 30 in. on parts of the coast to 150 in. in the uplands.

Constitution and Government.—Under the constitution of 19 Dec., 1947, the government of the colony, with its dependencies, Rodrigues, the Oil Islands, etc., is vested in a Governor, aided by an executive council, consisting of the Colonial Secretary, the Procureur and Advocate-General, the Financial Secretary, and 4 members elected by the legislative council.

The legislative council consists of the Governor as president, 3 *ex-officio* members (the Colonial Secretary, the Procureur and Advocate-General, the Financial Secretary), 12 nominated and 19 elected members. Women have got the franchise. Legislation is enacted by the Governor with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council, the vote in which is free. In exceptional cases, however, the Governor is given power to enact legislation considered by him to be essential in the interests of good government.

In the general election in Aug., 1948, 11 of the 19 elected members of the legislative council were Indians.

Governor.—Sir Hilary Blood, K.C.M.G. (appointed May, 1949).

Colonial Secretary.—James Dundas Harford, C.M.G. (appointed 20 March, 1948).

Area and Population.—Mauritius, in the Indian Ocean, 500 miles east of Madagascar, has an area of about 720 square miles. According to the census of 1944, the population of the island was 419,185 and that of the dependencies was 13,463. The estimated resident population of Mauritius at the end of 1949 was 456,717 (males, 226,530; females, 230,187).

Births, 1949, 20,472 (46·0 per 1,000); marriages, 3,614 (16 3 per 1,000); deaths, 7,384 (16·6 per 1,000). Population of Port Louis, the capital, with its suburbs, 70,921 (1949).

In 1944 there were 141,941 Roman Catholics, 4,165 Protestants (Church of England and Church of Scotland). State aid is granted to the Churches, amounting yearly to Rs. 202,931; the Indians are mostly Hindus.

Education.—Primary education is free but not compulsory, though under the Education Ordinance of 1944 compulsion is being gradually introduced as circumstances permit. At the end of Oct., 1950, there were 64 government and 76 state-aided schools. Average attendance at government schools, 1950, 18,278 (23,670 on roll); at state-aided schools, 24,936 (31,246 on roll), of whom two-thirds were in Roman Catholic schools. There are also a number of unaided primary schools.

For secondary education there are 2 government boys' schools with (1950) 525 pupils, and 9 aided and 28 unaided secondary schools for boys and girls, with a roll of 5,275. There is a Government Agricultural College and a Government Training College for teachers.

Total government estimated expenditure on education in 1950–51 was Rs. 4,923,600; the actual expenditure for 1949–50 was Rs. 4,494,851.

Finance.

Year ended 30 June	1944–45	1945–46	1946–47	1947–48	1948–49	1949–50 [1]
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Revenue .	34,713,617	42,898,113	50,511,566	39,856,646	46,271,893	48,851,647
Expenditure	31,832,797	43,587,752	52,513,055	49,147,495	44,000,757	46,370,325

[1] Approved estimates.

Inclusive of Rs. 861,691 special revenue and Rs. 321,947 special expenditure in 1944–45; Rs. 690,764 special revenue and Rs. 1,842,892 special expenditure in 1945–46; Rs. 1,949,627 special revenue and Rs. 13,489,144 special expenditure in 1946–47; Rs. 2,543,008 special revenue and Rs. 838,247 special expenditure in 1947–48; Rs. 1,639,427 special revenue and Rs. 890,223 special expenditure in 1948–49.

Principal sources of revenue, 1947–48:—Customs, Rs. 10,221,017 (in 1948–49, Rs. 10,967,937); licences, excise and internal revenue, Rs. 18,949,030 (Rs. 24,874,968); reimbursements, Rs. 1,335,840 (Rs. 2,175,338).

The debt of the colony on 30 June, 1949, was:—Government Debenture Inscribed Stock, etc., £3,253,378, mainly for public works, agriculture and loan to His Majesty's Government. Municipality debt of Port Louis on 31 Dec., 1949, Rs. 1,200,592.

Defence.—There is a regular garrison and also a naval volunteer force. The Mauritius police has an armed contingent.

Commerce.

	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Imports [1] .	65,706,982	58,132,214	66,700,209	113,833,412	136,189,339	153,139,958
Exports [2] .	53,566,950	37,315,774	53,864,680	96,219,108	139,703,493	163,075,201

[1] [illegible]

[2] [illegible] which was estimated in 1944 at Rs. 4,875,000, in 19[illegible] [illegible],000, in 1947 at Rs. 4,793,000, in 1948 at Rs. 4,793,000, in 1949 at Rs. 4,830,000.

Sugar exports in 1949, 434,756,259 kilos, value Rs. 156,089,465; in 1948, 385,844,207 kilos, value Rs. 132,437,691. The sugar crop in 1948–49 was 416,029 metric tons; in 1947–48, 334,208 metric tons; estimate, 1949–50, 445,000 metric tons.

Imports into the United Kingdom from Mauritius (British Board of Trade returns), 1938, £3,631,253; 1947, £884,683; 1948, £6,247,113; 1949, £8,933,648; 1950, £6,081,373. British exports to Mauritius, 1938, £726,199; 1947, £2,097,718; 1948, £3,411,182; 1949, £3,599,168; 1950, £4,197,373. Re-exports from the United Kingdom, 1938, £8,660; 1947, £5,559; 1948, £7,744; 1949, £12,720; 1950, £18,716.

Shipping and Communications.—The registered shipping, 1 Jan., 1950, consisted of 5 sailing vessels of 128 tons, 5 steamers of 4,987 tons, and 1 motor vessel of 176 tons.

In 1949, 180 vessels of 706,725 tons entered and 180 of 700,329 cleared the colony.

There are 106·25 miles of railway of 4 ft. 8½ in. gauge, and 9·55 miles narrow gauge of 75 cm. The railway department is run on a commercial basis. Its receipts are excluded from the general revenue of the colony. Gross earnings, Rs. 3,521,751; working expenditure, Rs. 4,941,962 for 1947–48 (Rs. 3,696,810 and Rs. 5,164,267 [illegible] in 1948–49).

Of telegraphs and telephones there [illegible] 218 and 7,118 miles of line respectively; there is a cable communication with Zanzibar, Australia, Réunion, Madagascar and Durban. Number of telephones (1949), 4,262.

There is a twice-weekly air service (Air France) between Mauritius and Europe *via* East Africa. The aerodrome is at Plaisance, Grand Port district.

Roads.—The total official road system covers 730 miles, of which 265 miles are tarred. The rest include 315 miles of water-bound road. In 1949, there were 2,521 private cars, 519 cars for public hire, 182 buses and 212 motor cycles, with 204 government-owned vehicles. Commercial road vehicles comprised 870 lorries and 76 haulage tractors.

Money, Weights and Measures.—On 30 June, 1948, the Government Savings Bank held deposits amounting to Rs. 17,147,123, belonging to 62,630 depositors. There is a branch of Barclays Bank (D., C. & O.) at Port Louis.

The currency consists of:—(i) The Government note issue of Rs. 1,000, Rs. 10, Rs. 5 and Re. 1; (ii) the Mauritius silver rupee and its silver subdivisions; half rupees (50 cents), quarter rupees (25 cents) and 20 cents; (iii) cupro-nickel coins of 10 cents; (iv) bronze coins of 5 cents, 2 cents and 1 cent. All accounts are kept in rupees and cents. The note circulation as at 30 June, 1948, was Rs. 28,703,625. The metric system is in force.

Dependencies.

Rodrigues (under a magistrate) is about 350 miles east of Mauritius, 18 miles long, 7 broad. Area, 42 square miles. Population (census 1944), 11,885; estimated population on 31 Dec., 1949, was 13,591 (6,610 males; 6,981 females). Imports, 1949, Rs. 2,146,713; exports, Rs. 572,792. There are one government and 3 aided primary 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 1944, 1,578 (842 males, 736 females).

Diego Garcia (the most important of the Oil Islands group), in 7° S. lat., 72° E. long., is 12½ miles long, 6½ miles wide, with 501 inhabitants (census 1944), a large proportion being labourers from Mauritius. Coconut oil exports in 1949, 5,586 litres; in 1948, 2,019 litres, from the Lesser Dependencies. Other exports are coconuts, copra, guano and salted fish.

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SEYCHELLES.

Seychelles and its Dependencies consist of 92 islands and islets with a total estimated area of 156½ square miles. The principal island is Mahé (55½ 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 colonized by the French in the middle of the 18th 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, with an executive council and a legislative council. In 1897 the Administrator was given full powers as Governor, and in Nov., 1903, he was raised to the rank of Governor. Since March, 1948, the Legislative Council consists of the Governor as President, 6 official members, 4 elected and 2 nominated unofficial members; and the Executive Council of the Governor as President, 3 *ex-officio* members and 3 unofficial members. The capital is Victoria, which has a good harbour.

Governor and Commander-in-Chief.—Frederick Crawford, C.M.G., (appointed Nov., 1950).

The population, 30 June, 1950, was estimated to be 35,725. The number of births in 1950 was 1,125; deaths, 475; marriages, 320; divorces, 2.

There were in 1950, 23 grant-in-aid schools (17 Roman Catholic and 6 Anglican), 2 Roman Catholic unaided primary schools and 6 private schools. In addition, there are 2 secondary schools, 1 for boys and 1 for girls, each with a preparatory department, with a total of 546 pupils, and government technical and housecraft centres. There are also a mixed government modern school, with 92 pupils, and a mixed government primary school, with 89 pupils. Total number of children attending school was 4,828; average attendance, 75%.

In 1950, 2,325 cases were brought before the courts (criminal side). The police force numbered 90 of all ranks.

Revenue and expenditure (in rupees) for 6 years:—

Year	Revenue	Expenditure	Year	Revenue	Expenditure
1945	1,764,812	1,340,493	1948	2,950,528	3,038,787
1946	3,376,382	1,863,549	1949[1]	3,286,436	3,424,085
1947	2,575,553	2,283,987	1950[2]	3,612,932	3,511,952

[1] Revised estimates. [2] Estimates.

There is no public debt.

Chief items of revenue, 1949:—Customs, Rs. 1,408,799; port and marine, Rs. 33,262; licences, taxes, etc., Rs. 633,202; fees of court, Rs. 151,983; post office, Rs. 389,261; crown lands, Rs. 150,457; interest, Rs. 75,397; miscellaneous, Rs. 141,141.

Chief products, coconuts (over 28,500 acres under cultivation) and cinnamon, patchouli and other essential oils. Foodcrop production is being encouraged, particularly on government estates where rootcrops, maize and fresh vegetables are being grown in increasing quantities. On some islands mangrove-bark, turtles and the yolk of birds' eggs are collected and guano deposits are worked. Livestock is increasing by importation of high-grade cattle, pigs and poultry. Fishing is actively pursued, both for local supply and export of salted fish to East Africa. Schemes for re-afforestation and the development of fisheries started in 1950-51.

Imports and exports (in rupees) for 4 years:—

Year	Imports	Exports	Year	Imports	Exports
1947	5,087,106	4,163,626	1949	5,109,430	5,421,350
1948	4,792,877	5,177,926	1950	5,885,963	8,310,996

Principal imports, 1950:—Rice, 1,370 tons, Rs. 707,132; sugar, 798 tons, Rs. 426,856; cotton piece-goods, 904,280 yards, Rs. 951,463; maize, 855 tons, Rs. 172,911; flour, 540 tons, Rs. 237,004; motor cars and cycles, 25, Rs. 95,842; motor spirit, 354,510 litres, Rs. 107,999; cigarettes, 6,935,120, Rs. 90,703; butter and cheese, 25 tons, Rs. 79,991.

Principal exports, 1950:—Copra, 5,959 tons, Rs. 5,793,187; guano, 9,847 tons, Rs. 300,372; cinnamon leaf oil, 97 tons, Rs. 1,175,679; patchouli oil, 4½ tons, Rs. 769,929; vanilla, ¾ ton, Rs. 8,987.

Imports, in 1949, from United Kingdom, Rs. 2,216,167; Kenya, Rs. 767,791; India, Rs. 554,717; Mauritius, Rs. 407,013; South Africa, Rs. 243,371; Australia, Rs. 85,194.

Exports, in 1949, to United Kingdom, Rs. 4,481,680; South Africa, Rs.

1,935; New Zealand, Rs. 216,580; Australia, Rs. 53; Kenya, Rs. 64,539; Mauritius, Rs. 75,181.

Total trade with the United Kingdom (Board of Trade returns, in £ sterling):—

	1938	1947	1948	1949	1950
Imports to U.K. . .	14,640	276,089	295,078	486,460	120,337
Exports from U.K. .	34,238	99,419	123,890	171,236	164,224
Re-exports from U.K. .	785	6,962	1,029	436	773

Shipping (1950) entered, 139,648 tons; cleared, 139,716 tons, mainly British, exclusive of coasters trading between Mahé and the dependencies. Steamers normally call every 4 weeks from Bombay on their way to Mombasa, and vice versa. There is fairly regular communication between the islands.

There is a good road system in Mahé, and further road-making is being undertaken. There is direct telegraphic communication with Mauritius, Zanzibar, Aden and Colombo.

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ST. HELENA.

St. Helena, of volcanic origin, is 1,200 miles from the west coast of Africa. Area, 47 square miles, with a cultivable area of 8,600 acres. It is administered by an executive council consisting of the Governor and 3 official members. The Governor is assisted by an advisory council consisting of 6 unofficial members. Population (1949), 4,700. Births (living), 1949, 149; deaths, 56; marriages, 36; divorces, 4. There are 4 Episcopal and 4 Baptist chapels. Education, 1949—11 primary and 1 secondary schools controlled by government, with 1,242 pupils in 1949. Police force, 12; cases dealt with by police magistrate, 43 in 1949. The port of the island is Jamestown.

Governor.—Sir George Andrew Joy, K.B.E., C.M.G. (appointed 31 May, 1947).

	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Revenue [1] . .	83,941	63,715	98,694	60,668	126,813	121,650 [3]
Expenditure [1] .	74,491	84,053	88,823	124,756	99,626	117,185 [3]
Exports [2] .	31,585	35,200	31,790	48,043	73,260	106,881
Imports [2] . .	98,645	95,482	94,375	107,459	118,204	135,080

[1] Including imperial grants (1944, £15,000; 1945, nil; 1946, £25,000; 1947, nil; 1948, £30,000; 1949, £40,000).

[2] Including government stores.

[3] Estimates.

The revenue from customs was, in 1944. £16,826; 1945, £17,909; 1946, £15,161; 1947, 13,824; 1948, £14,500; 1949, £16,900.

The colony's liabilities at 31 Dec., 1949, exceeded the assets by £4,725.

The principal exports are flax fibre, tow, rope and twine; they totalled 1,810 tons in 1949.

Total trade between Ascension and St. Helena and the United Kingdom (Board of Trade returns, in £ sterling):—

	1938	1947	1948	1949	1950
Imports to U.K. . .	7,253	55,624	80,101	83,850	129,132
Exports from U.K. .	44,455	64,205	83,214	86,574	82,760
Re-exports from U.K. .	5,793	16,661	21,623	23,403	18,913

Savings-bank deposits on 31 Dec., 1949, £77,209, belonging to 495 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 tenax*) industry is established at a government mill and 6 private mills. The area of land under flax was estimated at 3,250 acres in 1934. [illegible] industry was started in 1907. The number of vessels that [illegible] was 27; total tonnage entered and cleared was 148,193.

The Cable and Wireless cable connects St. Helena with Cape Town and with St. Vincent. There is a telephone service with 80 miles of wire.

Ascension is a small island of volcanic origin, of 34 square miles, in the South Atlantic, 700 miles N.W. of St. Helena. In Nov., 1922, the administration was transferred from the Admiralty to the Colonial Office and annexed to the colony of St. Helena. There are 10 acres under cultivation providing vegetables and fruit. Population, 31 Dec., 1946, was 292; 31 Dec., 1947, 183; 31 Dec., 1948, 191; 31 Dec., 1949, 162.

The island is the resort of sea turtles, 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 every eighth month.

Resident Magistrate.—H. L. N. Ascough.

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 2 and the latter 1 mile long, and a number of rocks. As from 12 Jan., 1938, the 4 islands have become dependencies of St. Helena. 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. Only about 30 acres is under cultivation, three-quarters of it for potatoes. There are apple and peach trees; bullocks, sheep and geese are reared, and fish are plentiful. The island is extremely lonely, but the community is growing. In 1880 it numbered 109, in 1949, 231 islanders and 17 Europeans. The original inhabitants were shipwrecked sailors and soldiers who remained behind when the garrison from St. Helena was withdrawn in 1817.

At the end of April, 1942, Tristan da Cunha was commissioned as H.M.S. *Atlantic Isle,* and became an important meteorological and radio

station. In Jan., 1949, a South African company commenced crawfishing operations. An Administrator was appointed at the end of 1948 and a body of basic law brought into operation. The Island Council, which was set up in 1932, at present consists of 10 elected islanders under the chairmanship of the Administrator, with the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts' missionary and the company manager as *ex-officio* members. Women's affairs are discussed by the Island Women's Council which presents them for consideration to the general council.

Administrator.—H. F. I. Elliott.

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AMERICA.

CANADA.

Constitution and Government.

THE territories which now constitute 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, Canada was composed of the provinces of 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 1 July, 1867, by royal proclamation. The Act provides that the constitution of Canada shall be 'similar in principle to that of the United Kingdom'; that the executive authority shall be vested in the Sovereign, 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.'

Provision was made in the British North America Act for the admission of British Columbia, Prince Edward Island, the Northwest Territories and Newfoundland into the Dominion. In 1869 Rupert's Land, or the Northwest Territories, was purchased from the Hudson's Bay Company; the province of Manitoba was erected from this territory, and admitted into the confederation on 15 July, 1870. On 20 July, 1871, the province

of British Columbia was admitted, and Prince Edward Island on 1 July 1873. The provinces of Alberta and Saskatchewan were formed from the provisional districts of Alberta, Athabaska, Assiniboia and Saskatchewan, and admitted on 1 Sept., 1905. Newfoundland formally entered the Dominion as Canada's tenth province on 31 March, 1949.

The following is a list of Governors-General of Canada :—

Viscount Monck	1867–1869	H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught	1911–1916
Lord Lisgar	1869–1872	Duke of Devonshire	1916–1921
Earl of Dufferin	1872–1878	Viscount Byng of Vimy	1921–1926
Marquess of Lorne	1878–1883	Viscount Willingdon	1926–1931
Marquess of Lansdowne	1883–1888	Earl of Bessborough	1931–1935
Lord Stanley of Preston	1888–1893	Lord Tweedsmuir	1935–1940
Earl of Aberdeen	1893–1898	Earl of Athlone	1940–1946
Earl of Minto	1898–1904	Field-Marshal Viscount Alexander of Tunis	1946-
Earl Grey	1904–1911		

In Feb., 1931, the Government of Norway formally recognized 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 30 June, 1931, the House of Commons approved the enactment of the 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 12 Dec., 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, 1915), which came into effect in 1917, the Senate consisted of 96 senators. As a result of Newfoundland's admission the Senate now consists of 102 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, 6 from Saskatchewan and 6 from Newfoundland. Each senator must be at least 30 years of age, a born or naturalized British subject, and must reside in, and be possessed of property, real or personal, to the value of $4,000 within the province for which he is appointed. The House of Commons is elected by the people, for five years, unless sooner dissolved. The British North America Act provided that while Canadian Confederation lasts the province of Quebec shall have, in the Canadian Parliament, a fixed representation of 65 seats and all other provinces shall be represented proportionately according to their population, at each decennial census. The twenty-first Parliament, elected on 27 June, 1949, comprised 262 members, with the representation as follows :—83 for Ontario, 73 for Quebec, 13 for Nova Scotia, 10 for New Brunswick, 16 for Manitoba, 18 for British Columbia, 4 for Prince Edward Island, 20 for Saskatchewan, 17 for Alberta, 1 for the Yukon Territory and 7 for Newfoundland. Voting is by ballot. Women have the vote and are eligible for election to the Dominion Parliament.

State of parties in the Senate (Jan., 1951) :—Liberals, 77; Progressive Conservatives, 11; vacant, 14: total, 102.

State of the parties (Jan., 1951) in the House of Commons :—Liberals, 185; Progressive Conservatives, 43; Co-operative Commonwealth Federation (Canadian Socialist Party), 13; Social Credit Party, 10; smaller parties, 9; vacant, 2; total 262.

The Speaker of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Commons receive salary and allowances of $10,000 per annum. The Deputy Speaker of the House of Commons receives salary and allowances of $5,500, and

these three officers receive in addition the sessional allowance of $4,000 paid to all Senators and members of the House of Commons. An additional allowance of $2,000 is paid at the end of each calendar year; this allowance is taxable with Senators, Ministers of the Crown and the Leader of the Opposition, but not subject to income tax with members of the House of Commons.

Governor-General.—Field-Marshal the Rt. Hon. Viscount Alexander, K.G., G.C.B., G.C.M.G., C.S.I., D.S.O., M.C. (appointed 1 Aug., 1945; installed 12 April, 1946; salary, £10,000 per annum). The office and appointment of the Governor-General are regulated by letters patent, signed by the King on 8 Sept., 1947, which came into force on 1 Oct., 1947.

He is assisted in his functions, under the provisions of the Act of 1867, by a Privy Council composed of Cabinet Ministers.

The following is the list of the Cabinet as in Jan., 1951, in order of precedence, which in Canada attaches generally rather to the person than to the office:—

Prime Minister and President of the Privy Council.—Rt. Hon. Louis Stephen St. Laurent, P.C., K.C.

Minister of Trade and Commerce.—Rt. Hon. Clarence Decatur Howe, P.C.

Minister of Agriculture.—Rt. Hon. James Garfield Gardiner, P.C.

Minister of Public Works.—Alphonse Fournier, K.C.

Minister of National Defence.—Brooke Claxton, K.C.

Minister of Transport.—Lionel Chevrier, K.C.

Minister of National Health and Welfare.—Paul Joseph James Martin, K.C.

Minister of Finance and Receiver General.—Douglas Charles Abbott, K.C.

Minister of National Revenue.—James Joseph McCann, M.D.

Leader of the Senate.—Wishart McLea Robertson.

Minister of Labour.—Milton Fowler Gregg, V.C.

Minister of Fisheries.—Robert Wellington Mayhew.

Secretary of State for External Affairs.—Lester Bowles Pearson.

Minister of Justice and Attorney-General.—Stuart Sinclair Garson.

Minister of Resources and Development.—Robert Henry Winters.

Secretary of State for Canada.—Frederick Gordon Bradley.

Minister of Veterans' Affairs.—Hugues Lapointe.

Postmaster-General.—Gabriel Edouard Rinfret.

Minister of Citizenship and Immigration.—Walter E. Harris.

Minister of Mines and Technical Surveys.—George Prudham.

The sessional indemnity of a member of the House of Commons is $4,000. The remuneration of a Cabinet Minister is $10,000 a year (and of the Prime Minister $15,000 a year) in addition to the sessional indemnity. A Cabinet Minister is also entitled to a motor-car allowance of $2,000. The Leader of the Opposition in the House of Commons receives an annual allowance of $10,000 in addition to the sessional indemnity. The Speaker of the House of Commons receives, in addition to his sessional indemnity of $4,000, a salary and motor-car allowance amounting to $7,000, and is also entitled to an allowance of $3,000 in lieu of residence. Members of the House receive $2,000 per annum as an expense allowance, payable at the

end of each calendar year. The allowance is not subject to income tax except in the case of Ministers of the Crown and the Leader of the Opposition, and of members of the Senate.

Diplomatic Representatives.

Country	Canadian Representative	Foreign Representative
Argentina	J. D. Kearney, M.C., K.C.	Dr. Agustin Nores Martinez
Australia	C. Fraser Elliott, C.M.G., K.C.	Rt. Hon. F. M. Forde
Belgium	Lieut.-Gen. Maurice Pope, C.B., M.C.	Vicomte Alain du Parc, C.V.O.
Brazil	James Scott Macdonald	Dr. Acyr Paes
Chile	—	General Arnaldo Carrasco
China	—	Liu Chieh
Cuba	Dr. E. H. Coleman, C.M.G., K.C.	Orlando de Lara [3]
Czechoslovakia [3]	E. B. Rogers	Zdeněk Roškot
Denmark [2]	—	G. B. Holler
Egypt	—	—
Finland	T. A. Stone	Urho Vilpiton Toivola [2]
France	Major-Gen. George P. Vanier, D.S.O., M.C.	Hubert Guérin
Germany	T. C. Davis, K.C. [4]	—
Greece	G. L. Magann	Constantine M. Sakellaropoulo
Iceland [2]	E. J. Garland	Thor Thors
India [1]	W. F. Chipman, K.C.	Hon. S. K. Kirpalani
Irish Republic	Hon. W. F. A. Turgeon, K.C.	Sean Murphy.
Italy	Jean Désy, K.C.	Mario di Stefano
Japan	E. H. Norman [4]	—
Luxemburg [2]	Lieut.-Gen. Maurice Pope, C.B., M.C.	Hugues Le Gallais
Mexico	Charles Pierre Hébert	Primo Villa Michel
Netherlands	Pierre Dupuy, C.M.G.	A. H. J. Lovink.
New Zealand [1]	A. Rive	T. C. A. Hislop, C.M.G.
Norway [2]	E. J. Garland	Daniel Steen
Pakistan [1]	D. M. Johnson	Mohammed Ali
Peru	Emile Vaillancourt	Dr. Luis Cunco-Harrison
Poland [3]	E. D. McGreer	Eugeniusz Markowski
Sweden [2]	Thomas A. Stone	Per Wijkman
Switzerland [2]	Victor Doré, C.M.G.	Dr. Victor Nef
Turkey	Major-Gen. V. W. Odlum, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., V.D.	Numan Tahir Seymen
Union of South Africa [1]	T. W. L. MacDermot	Hon A. A. Roberts
U.S.S.R. [3]	John B. C. Watkins	Mikhail V. Degtiar
U.K. [1]	L. Dana Wilgress	Sir Alexander Clutterbuck, K.C.M.G., M.C.

[1] High Commissioner. [2] Minister. [3] Chargé d'Affaires. [4] Head of Mission.

Country	Canadian Representative	Foreign Representative
United Nations	Gen. The Hon. A. G. L. MacNaughton, C.H., C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.[5]	—
U.S.A.	H. H. Wrong	Stanley Woodward.
Uruguay [2]	—	César Montero de Bustamante
Yugoslavia [3]	G. G. Crean	Dr. Rade Pribičević

[1] Minister. [2] Chargé d'Affaires. [5] Permanent Delegate.

Area and Population.

The following is the population of the area now included in the Dominion :—

Year	Population	Year	Population	Year	Population
1806–7 (est.)	433,000	1891	4,833,239	1931	10,376,786
1861	3,229,633	1901	5,371,315	1941	11,506,655
1871	3,689,257	1911	7,206,643	1949 (est.)	13,549,000
1881	4,321,810	1921	8,787,949	1950 (est.)	13,845,000

The following are the areas of the provinces, etc., with the population at recent censuses :—

Province	Land area (sq. miles)	Fresh water area [1] (sq. miles)	Total land and fresh water area (sq. miles)	Population, 1921	Population, 1931	Population, 1941 (2 June)
Newfoundland	37,013[7]	5,721[7]	154,734	263,033	—	—
Prince Edward Island	2,184	—	2,184	88,615	88,038	95,047
Nova Scotia	20,743	325	21,068	523,837	512,846	577,962
New Brunswick	27,473	512	27,985	387,876	408,219	457,401
Quebec [2 3]	523,860	71,000	594,860	2,360,510	2,874,662	3,331,882
Ontario [2]	363,282	49,300	412,582	2,933,662	3,431,683	3,787,655
Manitoba [2]	219,723	26,789	246,512	610,118	700,139	729,744
British Columbia	359,279	6,976	366,255	524,582	694,263	817,861
Alberta	248,800	6,485	255,285	588,454	731,605	796,169
Saskatchewan	237,975	13,725	251,700	757,510	921,785	895,992
Yukon	205,346	1,730	207,076	4,157	4,230	4,914
Northwest Territories	1,253,438	51,465	1,304,903	8,143	9,316	12,028
Royal Canadian Navy	—	—	—	485	—[4]	—[4]
Totals	3,499,116[6]	234,028[6]	3,815,144	8,787,949[6]	10,376,786[6]	11,506,655[6]

[1] The salt-water areas of Canada are excluded.
[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 178,000.
[3] As amended by the Labrador Boundary Award.
[4] Distributed according to naval station or home residence.
[5] [illegible]
[6] [illegible] foundland which was 289,588 in 1935, and 321,819 in 1945.
[7] [illegible]

Of the total population in 1941, 9,487,808 were Canadian born, 1,003,769 other British born and 1,014,133 foreign born, 312,473 of the latter being

U.S.A. born. The population born outside Canada in the provinces was in the following ratio (per cent.):—Prince Edward Island, 2·57; Nova Scotia, 7·05; New Brunswick, 4·50; Quebec, 6·72; Ontario, 19·36; Manitoba, 26·53; Saskatchewan, 26 66; Alberta, 32·45; British Columbia, 37·26.

In 1941, figures for the population, according to origin, were :—

Origin	1941	Origin	1941
British :—		Italian	112,625
English	2,968,402	Russian	83,708
Scottish	1,403,974	Austrian	37,715
Irish	1,267,702	Chinese	34,627
Other	75,826	Finnish	41,683
		Hungarian	54,598
Total, British	5,715,904	Bulgarian and Rumanian	27,949
		Czech and Slovak	42,912
French	3,483,038	Belgian	29,711
German	464,682	Japanese	23,149
Scandinavian [1]	244,603	Negro	22,174
Ukranian	305,929	Yugoslavic	21,214
Hebrew	170,241	Greek	11,692
Netherlands	212,863	Other and origin not stated	72,632
Polish	167,485		
Indian and Eskimo	125,521	Grand totals	11,506,655

[1] Includes Danish, Icelandic, Norwegian and Swedish, which were, respectively 37,439, 21,050, 100,718 and 85,396.

Population of the principal cities and towns according to the returns of the 1941 Dominion census :—

Cities	Population	Cities	Population
Montreal	903,007	London	78,264
Toronto	667,457	Halifax	70,488
Vancouver	275,353	Verdun, P.Q.	67,349
Winnipeg	221,960	Regina	58,245
Hamilton	166,337	Saint John, N.B.	51,741
Ottawa	154,951	St. John's, Newfoundland	44,603 [2]
Quebec	150,757	Victoria	44,068
Windsor, Ont.	105,311 [1]	Saskatoon	43,027
Edmonton	93,817		
Calgary	88,904		

[1] Amalgamation of Windsor, Walkerville, East Windsor and Sandwich, 1 July, 1935.
[2] Census, 1945.

'Greater' Montreal had 1,139,921 population, 'Greater' Toronto 900,491, 'Greater' Vancouver 351,491 and 'Greater' Winnipeg 290,540 in 1941.

According to the quinquennial census of the Prairie Provinces, 1946. Winnipeg had 229,045 population, Edmonton 113,116, Calgary 100,044, Regina 60,246 and Saskatoon 46,028.

The total 'urban' population of Canada in 1941 was given as 6,252,416, against 5,572,058 in 1931.

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 results for 1948 :—

Province	Living births		Marriages		Deaths	
	Number	Per 1,000 population	Number	Per 1,000 population	Number	Per 1,000 population
Prince Edward Island	2,842	30·6	635	6 8	887	9·5
Nova Scotia . .	17,791	28 0	5,093	8 0	6,097	9·6
New Brunswick .	17,279	34·4	4,640	9 2	4,959	9·9
Quebec . . .	114,709	30·3	34,646	9·1	33,603	8·9
Ontario . . .	104,195	24·2	43,242	10·1	42,364	9·9
Manitoba . .	18,870	24 9	7,325	9·7	6,675	8·8
Saskatchewan . .	21,562	25·2	7,171	8·4	6,496	7 6
Alberta . . .	24,075	28·5	8,844	10·5	6,987	8·3
British Columbia .	25,984	24·0	11,718	10·8	11,316	10·5
Total . .	347,307	27·0	123,314	9·6	119,384	9·3

Immigrant arrivals in Canada during 4 calendar years :—

Origin	1946	1947	1948	1949
English and Welsh . . .	39,543	28,243	31,108	14,318
Irish	3,218	2,908	4,178	2,585
Scottish	8,647	7,596	10,771	5,298
Total British	51,408	38,747	46,057	22,201
The United States . .	11,469	9,440	7,381	7,744
German	449	300	3,051	5,988
Norwegian and Swedish . .	355	241	492	527
French and Belgians . . .	2,491	1,365	2,145	1,735
Italians	145	139	3,202	7,742
Jews	1,517	1,866	2,386	4,499
Russians and Finlanders . .	176	277	1,606	1,121
Other nationalities . . .	3,709	11,752	52,094	43,660
Total	71,719	64,127	125,414	95,217

Religion.

The number of members of each religious creed was as follows in 1941 :—

Roman Catholics . .	4,800,895	Greek Catholics . .	185,657
United Church . .	2,204,875	Jews	168,367
Anglicans . . .	1,751,188	Greek Orthodox . .	139,629
Presbyterians. . .	829,147	Others (incl. 894 Quakers), and religion not stated	542,152
Baptists . . .	483,592		
Lutherans . . .	401,153	Total .	11,506,655

The numbers of the leading denominations in the provinces, 1941 :—

Province	Roman Catholic[1]	United Church	Anglican	Presbyterian	Baptist
Prince Edward Island	42,743	24,005	5,739	14,724	5,443
Nova Scotia . .	188,944	124,301	103,393	47,415	89,272
New Brunswick .	220,454	63,268	55,155	15,382	88,766
Quebec . . .	2,894,621	100,196	162,056	56,086	12,303
Ontario . . .	882,369	1,073,425	815,413	433,708	192,915

[1] Includes Greek Catholic.

Province	Roman Catholic[1]	United Church	Anglican	Presbyterian	Baptist
Manitoba	203,259	194,001	125,076	43,073	13,267
Saskatchewan	243,734	230,495	117,674	54,856	19,460
Alberta	191,343	193,664	113,279	68,910	32,268
British Columbia	113,282	200,817	245,531	94,300	29,780
Yukon	742	404	2,545	422	75
N.W. Territories	5,061	299	5,327	271	43

[1] Includes Greek Catholic.

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. Primary schools—*i.e.* elementary schools in all provinces, except Quebec, 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 12 independent of provincial control. These, together with colleges of higher education, had an enrolment of 217,198 students in 1947, of whom 109,430 were of post matriculation grade.

The following statistics give information, for 1948, about the state-controlled schools, exclusive of universities, in all provinces and including independent primary schools in Quebec :—

Provinces	Schools	Teachers	Pupils	Expenditure[1]
Pr. Ed. Island	463	680	18,571	983,610
Nova Scotia	1,905	3,958	124,128	9,106,247
New Brunswick	1,601	3,153	98,331	7,562,848
Quebec	8,861	[2]	627,403	68,000,000
Ontario	7,300	23,578	690,612	88,628,759
Manitoba	2,098	4,595	120,482	13,643,466
Saskatchewan	4,450	7,141	168,605	20,051,752
Alberta	2,550	5,559	156,629	22,307,778
British Columbia	965	5,014	146,708	20,154,202
Total	31,393[3]	—	4,390,234	250,438,662

[1] By and through school boards, excluding expenditures of provincial governments.
[2] Data not available. [3] Including 1,200 in Newfoundland.

The aboriginal Indian population numbered 118,316 in 1941 and of these about 110,000 live on the Indian Reserves. The Dominion Govern-

ment provides a special school system for the Indian youth, of whom 20,101 were enrolled in its schools in 1948.

In 1949, there were 2,200 cinemas with a seating capacity of 1,004,849.

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 Court of Admiralty. There is a Superior Court in each province and 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 30 Sept., 1948, total convictions for indictable offences were 41,632; total convictions for all offences amounted to 918,277, These figures are for convictions of adults only. The number of juvenile delinquents who were convicted of major and minor offences was 7,155 for the year ended 30 Sept., 1948.

Social Insurance.

The Canadian Unemployment Insurance Act came into operation on 1 July, 1941. At first no person who received more than $2,000 per year was covered, but by an amendment to the Unemployment Insurance Act, which came into effect on 1 Sept., 1943, all employees paid on a contractual basis of an hourly, daily, weekly or piece rate (including a mileage rate) are now included in insurable employment regardless of the amount of their earnings, together with all other employees who receive $2,400 or less per year under monthly or semi-monthly rates, or less than $3,120 per year under a weekly rate.

From 1 July, 1941, to 31 Dec., 1949, employers and employees paid $619,029,975 into the fund and the Dominion added $123,810,375.

Finance.

The following relates to the Consolidated Fund, *i.e.*, general revenue and expenditure (in Canadian dollars) :—

Years ended 31 March	Ordinary revenue	Total expenditure
1944-45	2,300,097,373	5,245,611,924
1945-46	2,363,161,854	5,136,228,506
1946-47	2,588,530,895	2,634,227,412
1947-48	2,629,845,985	2,195,626,454
1948-49	2,649,089,827	2,175,892,334
1949-50	2,528,716,437	2,448,615,662

Consolidated Fund revenue, 1949-50 (in Canadian dollars):—

Customs	225,877,683	Revenue from taxes	1,876,674,892
Excise	220,564,504	Various	80,982,763
Return on investments	91,528,987		
Post Office	84,511,786	Total	2,580,140,615

Detailed estimates of the expenditure for the year ended 31 March, 1951 (in Canadian dollars):—

Agriculture	59,775,636	Resources and Development—	
Auditor-General's Office	593,762	*Department*	45,740,571
Chief Electoral Officer	80,515	*National Film Board*	2,211,017
Citizenship and Immigration	20,888,154	R. Canadian Mounted Police	19,274,740
Civil Service Commission	1,587,250	Secretary of State	1,790,015
External Affairs	11,913,837	Trade and Commerce—	
Finance	568,577,141	*Department*	19,254,483
Fisheries	9,103,590	*Dominion Coal Board*	4,951,040
Governor-General and Lieutenant-Governors	259,132	*National Research Council*	12,093,703
Insurance	343,440	*Atomic Energy Control Board*	7,991,530
Justice—		*Canadian Arsenals Ltd.*	2,900,000
Department	4,613,597	Transport	82,909,801
Penitentiaries	7,661,296	Veterans' Affairs	215,769,939
Labour—			
Department	10,055,113	Total Expenditure	2,303,725,500
Unemployment Insurance	46,743,330		
Legislation	4,443,882	Chargeable to Ordinary Account	2,261,075,201
Mines and Technical Surveys	19,027,414	Chargeable to Capital Account	20,744,679
National Defence	425,000,000	Chargeable to Special Account	21,905,620
Health and Welfare	455,253,570		
National Revenue	51,998,312		2,303,725,500
Post Office	85,674,757	Government Owned Enterprises	5,106,100
Prime Minister's Office	141,260		
Privy Council	3,629,080	Grand Total Expenditure	2,308,831,600
Public Archives	208,242		
Public Printing and Stationery	588,730		
Public Works	100,677,521		

Preliminary estimated expenditures for 1951–52 total $2,308,831,600.
On 31 March, 1950, the net debt was estimated at $11,644,609,199.

Foreign Debts.—The amount of Greek debt to Canada outstanding is $6,525,000; the original Rumanian debt has been funded and with interest aggregates $24,329,262.

Defence.

The National Defence Act, 1922, which came into force 1 Jan., 1923, provides for a Department of National Defence presided over by the Minister of National Defence.

Army.—The Canadian Army comprises:—(*a*) The Active Force, consisting essentially of that portion of the Army which is maintained on continuous service. The Active Force is similar to the pre-war Permanent Force. (*b*) The Reserve Force, which comprises that portion of the Army liable to undertake not more than thirty days' training in any one year. When, during an emergency, the Reserve Force is placed on active service, other than in aid of the civil power, the units and personnel so placed shall be included in and form part of the Active Force. The Reserve Force is similar to that portion of the Army which was previously designated the Non-Permanent Active Militia. (*c*) The Supplementary Reserve, consisting of an organized and an unorganized element. Its personnel are not obligated to undertake annual training unless otherwise ordered by the Governor-in-Council. (*d*) The Canadian Officers Training Corps, which consists of officer cadets and is formed in contingents allocated to schools, colleges, universities and units. Officer cadets of the C.O.T.C. are liable for such

annual training as may be ordered by the Governor-in-Council. (*e*) The Cadet Services of Canada, which consists of such numbers of commissioned officers as may be authorized by the Governor-in-Council for the training and administration of the Royal Canadian Army Cadets. (*f*) The Reserve Militia, which consists of such numbers of officers and men as may be authorized by the Governor-in-Council. (*g*) The Canadian Army Special Force which was formed for service in fulfilment of Canada's obligation as a member of the United Nations.

Additional to, but not an integral part of, the Canadian Army are :—(*a*) officially authorized Cadet Corps, (*b*) officially authorized Rifle Associations, (c) certain training centres as authorized from time to time.

Command is exercised through commanders of 5 military commands, respectively designated Western, Prairie, Central, Quebec and Eastern Commands. There are 7 military areas within the five commands.

Strength of the Active Force at 23 Sept., 1950, 2,728 officers and 19,103 other ranks. Strength of the Special Force at same date, more than 9,000 officers and men.

Navy.—The Royal Canadian Navy was established in 1910. Previous to 1 January, 1946, it was made up of the Royal Canadian Navy, the Royal Canadian Naval Reserve and the Royal Canadian Naval Volunteer Reserve. On that date the two reserve components were merged and replaced by the Royal Canadian Navy (Reserve).

In 1950 it comprised :—(*a*) The Royal Canadian Navy (or permanent force), consisting of that portion of the Navy which is maintained on continuous service; (*b*) the Royal Canadian Navy (Reserve), which consists of the Active List, for both officers and men, the Retired List, for officers, and the Emergency List, for men. Personnel on the Active List are given training in 21 naval establishments, known as the Naval Divisions, located in centres from coast to coast, and receive a minimum of two weeks' full-time training per annum either at sea, or at one or other of the Commands located at Halifax and Esquimalt.

University Naval Training Divisions exist in 26 universities, and provide naval training for university students; these are a component of the R.C.N. (Reserve) Active List. The Royal Canadian Sea Cadet Corps, sponsored by the Navy League of Canada, provides cadet training under the supervision of the R.C.N

Principal ships of the Royal Canadian Navy :—

Completed	Name	Standard displacement	Armour		Principal armament	Torpedo tubes	Shaft h.p.	Designed speed
			Belt	Turrets				
		Light Aircraft Carrier.						
1948	Magnificent .	Tons 14,000	inches —	inches —	30 40-mm. A.A. (34 aircraft)	—	40,000	Knots 25
		Cruisers.						
1945	Ontario .	8,000	3–4½	2	9 6-in.	6 21-in.	72,500	31½
1948	Uganda .				8 4-in.			

There are also 11 destroyers, 6 frigates, 9 fleet minesweepers, 3 motor minesweepers, 7 motor launches and 40 other vessels.

In 1950 the Royal Canadian Navy reorganized her fleet categories and adopted a hull number assignment list basically similar to that used in the United States Navy, every vessel in the Navy List being given a distinctive serial number prefaced by initials denoting the category to which she belongs, as follows:—CVL, light aircraft carrier; CL, light cruiser DDE, destroyer; DE, anti-submarine escort (fast A/S frigate); PF, frigate; AM, fleet minesweeper; AMc, motor minesweeper; AGB, Arctic patrol ship; YNG, gate vessel: PTC, motor launch, etc.

All Canadian destroyers have been or are being re-armed and equipped with the latest anti-submarine gear and reclassified as fleet escorts (DDEs). Three fast A/S frigates (DEs) are under construction in Canadian shipyards. They will each displace 2,000 tons and cost $8,000,000. Four more anti-submarine escorts are projected. Ten minesweepers are also included in the new construction programme of 18 ships.

The Navy estimates for 1950–51 amounted to $83,000,000. Personnel in 1950 numbered 9,600 officers and men with reserves of 7,500 authorized and 4,688 actual. Ships of the Royal Canadian Navy fly the white ensign and wear red maple leaves on the fore funnel.

The Royal Canadian Mounted Police (Marine Section) comprises 8 'Commissioner' class ex-fleet minesweepers of 590 tons, 4 'Fort' class motor launches, and a dozen harbour patrol craft.

Royal Canadian Air Force.—The Royal Canadian Air Force (formed as Canadian Air Force, 1920; granted title Royal in 1923, and reorganized as a permanent force, 1 April, 1924) is divided into two components, the RCAF (Regular) and the RCAF (Reserve). Closely associated with the RCAF is the Air Cadet League of Canada which gives mental, moral and [illegible]ing to air-minded youths. The Air Cadet League has an [illegible] for 22,500 Canadian boys.

Controlled by Air Force Headquarters, Ottawa, the RCAF is sub-divided into 4 commands: Training Command, with headquarters at Trenton, Ont.; North West Air Command, with headquarters at Edmonton; Air Transport Command, with headquarters at Rockcliffe, Ont., and Air Material Command, with headquarters at Ottawa.

Two regular force fighter squadrons are in operation, one of which moved to the United Kingdom in 1951. Establishment of 'more than five' regular fighter squadrons is planned together with a radar net. Other squadrons in the RCAF (Regular) in 1950 were 3 transport squadrons, one flying North Stars between the United States and Japan in the Korean Airlift; a Maritime Squadron, and 3 photo-survey squadrons. Two operational training units, one maritime, the other fighter-defence, are functioning. Ten reserve fighter or fighter-bomber squadrons and a reserve radar net are in operation.

The standard fighter plane in the RCAF is the British Vampire III but it is to be replaced by the Canadian-designed and built CF-100 'Canuck' and the Canadian-built F-86A 'Sabre.'

Strength of the RCAF (Regular) on 31 Aug., 1950, was 14,121 airmen and 3,309 officers for a total of 17,430 all ranks.

The Canadian Services Colleges, situated at Kingston, Ont. and Royal Roads, Victoria, B.C., are for the education and training of boys for commissioned careers in the Navy, Army and Air Force.

The Royal Military College at Kingston, Ont. reopened in Sept., 1948, as a joint Service College. The Naval and Air Force Cadet College at

Royal Roads, B.C. also became a joint Service College the same year. The duration of the course at Royal Roads is two years and that at Royal Military College four years, the first two years being the same at both Colleges. The course for Naval Cadets of the Executive and Engineering (Marine) Branches, two years in length, may be taken at either College. The course for other Naval Cadets and all Army and Air Force Cadets, of four years duration, of which the first two years may be taken at either College and the last two being spent at the Royal Military College.

With the exception of the fourth year at the Royal Military College, which has no summer term, each year consists of eleven months of instruction and is divided into three terms, Fall, Winter and Summer. During the Fall and Winter terms, most of the instruction is in academic subjects. The Summer term is devoted entirely to practical Service training at the various Armed Forces' training establishments. Naval cadets spend a large proportion of this time at sea and Air Force Cadets receive aircrew training.

Candidates must have reached their sixteenth birthday but not their twentieth birthday on 1 Jan. preceding entrance. Half the candidates are selected on provincial quotas, determined by population and the remainder selected in open competition.

The National Defence College, located at historic Fort Frontenac in Kingston, Ont., is an institution for the advanced study of war and security problems in relation to other aspects of national policy in times of emergency. The programme includes the study of new and forseeable developments in science, economics and international politics and their effects upon national security. It is open to officers of the three armed services and to senior civil servants and is under the control of the Chiefs of Staff of the Navy, Army and Air Force and the Director-General of Defence Research, as well as the Under-Secretary of State for External Affairs and the Secretary to the Cabinet. The course of the National Defence College is similar to that of the Imperial Defence College of the United Kingdom and that of the National War College of the United States.

Defence Research Board.—The Board consists of 12 members, 1 of whom is appointed Director General of Defence Research, and designated as Chairman and chief executive officer. There are five other *ex-officio* members, the Chief of the Naval Staff, the Chief of the General Staff, the Chief of the Air Staff, the Deputy Minister of National Defence and the President, National Research Council. The remaining six members are appointed by the Governor-in-Council, and are persons with scientific and technical qualifications drawn from the universities and industry.

The primary function of the Board is the co-ordination of the research and development activities of the Navy, Army and Air Force and to provide a link between the Armed Services and the civilian scientific community in Canada. A secondary function is to collaborate with the National Research Council in the application for the peaceful economic and industrial benefit of Canada of the technical achievements of wartime and future developments in defence science.

Royal Canadian Mounted Police.—The Royal Canadian Mounted Police is a civil force maintained by the Federal Government. It was organized in 1873, and then known as the North West Mounted Police, to provide police protection in the unsettled portions of the north-west. In 1904, the title 'Royal' was given to the force. In 1920, the Dominion Police was amalgamated with it and the name was changed to the Royal Canadian Mounted Police. The headquarters was moved from Regina to

Ottawa and the force may now be called upon to perform duties in any portion of the Dominion. In 1928 the Royal Canadian Mounted Police absorbed the Saskatchewan Provincial Police and in 1932 the Provincial Police Forces of Alberta, Manitoba, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island were absorbed in like manner. During 1932, the Force also assumed the administration of the Preventive Service Branch of the Department of National Revenue. In Aug., 1950, the Royal Canadian Mounted Police absorbed the Newfoundland Rangers and selected members of the Newfoundland Constabulary whose duties are outside the City of St. John's. The British Columbia Provincial Police were also absorbed by the Royal Canadian Mounted Police.

The term of engagement in the Royal Canadian Mounted Police is 5 years. Recruits are trained at Regina, Saskatchewan, and Rockcliffe (near Ottawa), Ontario. The strength in Sept., 1950, was 3,975, excluding civil servants and reserves. The force has 155 horses, 984 motor vehicles, 58 trucks, 38 motor cycles, 7 aeroplanes, 15 police dogs, 259 sleigh dogs and (in its Marine Section) 22 vessels.

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 547,924 square miles are physically suitable for agriculture. Of this area 243,507 square miles are now under forest, and about one-half of the potenial agricultural land has been alienated. 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 1949, valued in dollars :—

Land and buildings .	5,040,534,000	Field crops . . .	1,420,299,000
Implements and machinery	1,008,683,000	Farm animals . .	1,373,050,000
Livestock and poultry [1] .	1,462,328,000	Milk production . .	438,162,000
		Poultry and eggs . .	230,221,000
		Fruits . . .	43,120,000
		Miscellaneous [2] . .	72,473,000
Total value . .	7,511,545,000	Total production .	3,577,325,000

[1] Exclusive of value of animals on fur farms.
[2] Includes wool, maple products, tobacco, etc.

Number of occupied farms, according to the census of 1941, was 732,832.

Irrigation.—[illegible] in Canada began with the passing of the North West [illegible], 1894. With the transfer of the natural resources in 1931 the administration of water rights, excepting international streams, became a provincial responsibility. The total expenditure on irrigation up to that time was estimated at $50,000,000, and the total area of irrigable land was nearly 608,000 acres. The Prairie Farm Rehabilitation Act, passed by the Parliament of Canada in 1935, marked the beginning of a new phase in irrigation development on the prairies whereby the Dominion Government was to undertake construction of large irrigation works, to provide assistance for individual projects, as well as to conduct surveys and prepare plans.

The total area under irrigation in 1948 amounted to 401,075 acres in Alberta and about 160,000 acres in British Columbia. The St. Mary and Milk Rivers Project in Alberta will, when completed, irrigate about 500,000 acres.

Field Crops.—In 1949, 61,827,000 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 Sept., 1950, for acreage and yield of grain crops for the year 1949 :—

Provinces	Wheat		Oats		Barley	
	Acres	1000 bushels	Acres	1000 bushels	Acres	1000 bushels
Pr. Ed. Island	6,500	150	113,000	4,407	10,200	337
Nova Scotia	2,000	44	69,500	2,780	7,800	234
New Brunswick	3,600	79	189,000	6,993	15,000	435
Quebec	25,600	468	1,509,000	37,574	125,000	3,000
Ontario	864,000	25,776	2,086,600	71,967	228,000	6,908
Manitoba	3,167,000	57,000	1,703,000	53,000	1,699,000	40,000
Saskatchewan	15,737,000	183,000	3,381,000	85,000	1,800,000	33,000
Alberta	7,586,000	97,000	2,255,000	52,000	2,118,000	36,000
British Columbia	149,000	3,889	83,400	4,195	15,700	494
Total Canada	27,540,700	367,406	11,388,900	317,916	6,016,700	120,408

The November estimates of crops for 1950 were:—Wheat, 461,720,000 bushels, oats, 420,328,000 bushels; barley, 171,328,000 bushels; rye, 13,346,000 bushels; flax seed, 4,540,000 bushels; hay and clover, 13,164,000 tons.

The total value of field crops for 1949 was estimated at $1,420,299,000.

The following tables show the acreage and yield of field crops, by provinces, in 1949 :—

Provinces	Rye		Flax seed		Mixed grains	
	Acres	1000 bushels	Acres	1000 bushels	Acres	1000 bushels
Pr. Ed. Island	—	—	—	—	69,500	2,850
Nova Scotia	—	—	—	—	6,300	239
New Brunswick	—	—	—	—	10,100	374
Quebec	13,800	221	—	—	312,000	8,112
Ontario	106,000	2,226	16,500	196	1,211,000	42,748
Manitoba	46,100	750	134,000	1,100	16,600	448
Saskatchewan	690,000	4,400	132,000	650	6,000	121
Alberta	325,000	2,400	37,500	300	43,700	690
British Columbia	700	14	2,500	38	8,000	346
Total Canada	1,181,600	10,011	322,500	2,284	1,683,200	55,928

Provinces	Other grains [1]		Potatoes		Roots [2]	
	Acres	1000 bushels	Acres	1000 cwt.	Acres	1000 cwt.
Pr. Ed. Island	1,000	23	49,400	8,151	13,300	3,591
Nova Scotia	1,100	28	21,200	2,904	9,100	2,402
New Brunswick	16,100	407	61,400	11,298	8,900	1,869
Quebec	104,500	1,974	160,000	12,800	23,700	3,982
Ontario	428,500	16,578	117,000	11,232	48,800	7,418
Manitoba	30,100	702	26,000	1,768	—	—
Saskatchewan	2,000	44	32,900	1,546	—	—
Alberta	5,500	85	25,400	1,473	—	—
British Columbia	3,900	81	17,000	2,346	1,700	320
Total Canada	592,700	19,922	510,300	53,518	105,500	19,582

[1] Including pulses. [2] Exclusive of 84,100 acres and 858,700 tons of sugar beet.

Provinces	Soy beans		Hay and clover [1]		Fodder corn	
	Acres	1000 bushels	Acres	1000 tons	Acres	1000 tons
Prince Edward Island	—	—	225,000	450	1,100	10
Nova Scotia	—	—	391,200	704	1,000	10
New Brunswick	—	—	628,000	816	1,400	14
Quebec	—	—	3,921,000	4,705	117,000	1,108
Ontario	103,800	2,605	2,951,500	3,689	418,000	4,180
Manitoba	—	—	227,000	340	20,000	96
Saskatchewan	—	—	283,000	331	4,100	9
Alberta	—	—	665,000	665	700	3
British Columbia	—	—	211,000	422	4,100	46
Total Canada	103,800	2,605	9,502,200	12,122	567,400	5,476

[1] Exclusive of 1,488,900 acres and 2,602,000 tons of alfalfa and 740,000 acres and 914,000 tons of grain hay.

Livestock.—In parts of Saskatchewan and Alberta stockraising is still carried on as a primary industry, but the livestock production of the Dominion at large is mainly a subsidiary of mixed farming. The following table shows the numbers of livestock by provinces in 1949 :—

Provinces	Horses	Milch cows	Other cattle	Sheep	Swine	Poultry
Pr. Ed. Island	22,800	44,500	23,500	42,900	63,500	1,225,000
Nova Scotia	30,900	97,000	57,000	123,300	49,800	1,979,000
New Brunswick	41,500	102,100	47,000	69,000	76,500	1,475,000
Quebec	303,200	1,114,300	410,900	428,700	1,116,300	12,127,000
Ontario	401,500	1,249,900	905,500	511,800	2,193,100	24,720,000
Manitoba	164,300	243,600	251,900	131,000	303,000	7,100,300
Saskatchewan	433,600	359,800	533,200	234,100	458,600	9,522,000
Alberta	349,400	315,000	729,000	441,800	847,100	10,439,000
British Columbia	49,000	94,000	178,900	92,800	55,000	4,072,000
Total: 1949	1,796,200	3,620,200	3,136,900	2,075,400	5,162,900	72,659,300
Total: 1948	1,904,900	3,700,700	3,374,600	2,246,800	5,463,100	72,580,900

Net production of eggs in 1949, 343,848,000 dozens; in 1948, 388,579,000 dozens.

Wool production, 1949, 9,835,000 lb.; 1948, 11,915,000 lb.

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 1948 was 1,193; of cheese factories, 652; of combined butter and cheese factories, 106; of condenseries, 37; and the total value of all products of dairy factories, $438,496,356. Creamery butter produced in 1949 was 278,657,000 lb., and factory cheese, 118,034,000 lb. Total milk production, 1949, 16,788,864,000 lb.

Fruit Farming.—The value of fruit production by provinces in 1949 was (in dollars):—British Columbia, 23,300,000; Ontario, 12,613,000; Quebec, 4,108,000; Nova Scotia, 2,515,000; New Brunswick, 584,000; total apple production in Canada in 1949 was 18,151,000 bushels.

Miscellaneous.—The total shorn wool production in 1949 was estimated at 7,759,000 lb. The production in 1949 of tobacco, which is practically

confined to Ontario, Quebec and British Columbia, was estimated at 139,820,000 lb. from 109,053 acres. Farm eggs sold and used for consumption (in 1949), 314,488,000 dozens, valued at $133,750,000, and the 1950 value of maple products was $10,636,000.

Forestry.—The total area of land covered by forests is officially estimated at 1,290,960 square miles. Of this 813,000 square miles are productive and accessible. About 435,000 square miles of productive forest are considered to be economically accessible. Lumber production, 1948, 5,909 million feet; estimate for 1949, 5,289 million feet.

The value of primary forest production in 1948 was $586,295,068; gross value of lumber production (including all saw-mill products) was $409,267,472. Gross value of products in the pulp and paper industry reached $836,148,393 in 1949; newsprint production amounted to 5,187,206 tons with a value of $467,976,343.

Fisheries.—In the calendar year 1948 the capital invested in vessels, gear, canneries, etc., was $67,289,244. The total value of the produce of the fisheries of Canada in 1948 was $139,826,243. The principal kinds of fish marketed in 1948 were (in dollars):—Salmon, 37,929,189; cod, 18,802,344; herring, 15,867,918; lobsters, 13,958,139; halibut, 5,396,847; sardines, 7,247,977; whitefish, 4,988,865; pickerel (or dore), 3,742,200; haddock, 4,535,995; mackerel, 2,251,542. The number of persons employed in 1948 was 82,612, including fishermen and those employed in canning and curing establishments. Number of factories and canneries in operation in 1948, 600.

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 produced in 1949 was $901,110,026. The principal metals and minerals produced in 1949 were as follows:—

Product	Quantity	Value
		Dollars
Metallics		
Gold . . . . . fine oz.	4,123,518[1]	148,446,648
Silver . . . . . fine oz.	17,641,493[2]	13,098,808
Other precious metals	—	19,892,917
Copper, nickel, lead, zinc . . . . . lb.	1,680,366,810	350,753,466
Antimony, bismuth, cadmium, chromite, cobalt, calcium .	—	4,008,236
Miscellaneous. Indium, iron ore, selenium, tellurium, titanium ore, tungsten concentrates and tin . . .	—	22,767,183
Total metallics	—	538,967,258
Non-metallics		
Fuels		
Coal . . . . . tons	19,120,046	110,915,121
Natural gas . . . . . m. cu. ft.	60,457,177	11,620,302
Peat . . . . . tons	56	560
Crude petroleum . . . . . bbls.	21,305,348[3]	61,118,490
Total fuels	—	183,654,473
Other non-metallics		
Asbestos, fluorspar, graphite, magnesitic-dolomite and brucite, mica, sulphur	—	45,235,518
Gypsum . . . . . tons	3,014,249	5,423,690
Salt . . . . . tons	749,015	5,566,725
Other non-metallics, miscellaneous	—	8,359,283
Total other non-metallics	—	64,585,216

Preliminary figures for 1950: [1] 4,430,612; [2] 22,416,150; [3] 29,145,000.

Product		Quantity	Value
Clay products and other structural materials.			
Clay products (brick, tile, sewer pipe, etc.)		—	17,981,709
Cement	bbls.	15,916,561	32,901,936
Lime	tons	1,018,822	11,309,820
Stone, sand and gravel		77,284,347	51,709,614
Total clay products, etc.		—	113,903,079

Mineral production in 1950 (prelimary) amounted to $1,040 million.

The following table shows the value (in Canadian dollars) of the mineral production in 1948 and 1949, by provinces :—

Provinces	1948	1949	Provinces	1948	1949
Alberta	93,211,229	113,728,425	Quebec	152,038,867	165,021,513
British Columbia	148,223,614	136,385 911	Saskatchewan	34,517,208	36,054,536
Manitoba	26,081,349	23,839,638	Northwest Territory	4,267.485	6,801,729
New Brunswick	7,003,285	7.134.009	Yukon	4,265,910	5,099,176
Newfoundland	—	27.583,615			
Nova Scotia	56,400,245	56,092.830			
Ontario [1]	294,239,673	323,368,644	Total	820,248,865	901,110,026

[1] Revised figure, 1947: $249,797,671 (total, $644,869,975).

The first section of a 1,139-mile oil pipeline was opened on 5 Oct., 1950; it stretches from Edmonton, Alberta, to Regina, Saskatchewan, and is 439 miles long. The line will ultimately reach Superior, Wisconsin, to enable oil from Alberta to be piped to the Great Lakes and shipped to markets in Ontario and the eastern United States.

Manufactures.—The following table shows the number of establishments and of employees and (in 1,000 Canadian dollars) the amount of their salaries and wages, the cost of materials, and the value of products in 1948, in various groups of industries :—

Group of industries	Number of establishments	Employees		Cost of materials	Gross value of products
		Number	Salaries and wages		
Vegetable	5,912	140,785	264,372	1,172,108	1,902,986
Animal	4,323	102,817	186,777	1,203,695	1,562,379
Textile	3,204	182,408	315,273	645,183	1,238,129
Wood and paper	13,806	256,938	534,657	1,013,842	2,215,985
Iron	2,548	269,776	652,954	1,076,895	2,253,777
Non-ferrous metal	817	99,921	230,892	736,583	1,270,323
Non-metallic mineral	1,009	40,956	93,583	441,613	724,110
Chemical	1,026	39,548	89,326	293,042	579,828
Miscellaneous	802	22,857	41,977	49,920	129,273
Totals	33,447	1,156,006	2,409,810	6,632,882	11,876,790

The Fur Trade.—In 1948–49 (year ended 30 June), 9,902,790 pelts valued at $22,899,882, were taken. Mink furs led in total value, followed by musk-rat, beaver, silver fox (including mutations squirrel), ermine, white

fox, otter and marten. Fur auctions are now held on a large scale at Montreal, Winnipeg, Regina, Edmonton and Vancouver. The more important animals raised on fur farms are fox, mink, racoon, marten, nutria, fitch, chinchilla and fisher. The value of animals and pelts sold from the farms during the year 1948 was $8,760,037. There were in 1948, 5,040 fur farms in Canada, of which 1,955 reported fox and 3,319 mink.

Water Power.—Canada is richly endowed with water power resources; on 1 Jan., 1950, the available horse-power at ordinary 6 months' flow was 42,709,100; on 1 Jan., 1950, turbine installation amounted to 11,613,333 horse-power. The Central Electric Station industry, which generates 98% of the total electrical output, had a gross production of power valued at $257,377,490 in 1948. The number of power plants was then 635.

Trade Unions.—Few unions are registered under the 1872 Act of the federal parliament which permits a registered union to bring or defend actions except in relation to certain contracts. From dicta of several courts, this provision relating to contract, a provincial subject, appears invalid.

Before the war, in the eight common-law provinces a union as a voluntary association could be sued only in a representative action, but since most unions are in restraint of trade, its right to sue was uncertain. To Quebec civil law, a representative action is unknown, but, under special statutes, a union in Quebec may be sued in its own name and some unions are incorporated. During the war, Alberta, Ontario and Saskatchewan removed the disability arising from the common-law doctrine of restraint of trade. Nova Scotia, Ontario and Saskatchewan have also exempted unions from the law of civil conspiracy.

Recent legislation in seven provinces, which requires employers to negotiate with unions, stipulates that the resulting agreement is binding on the parties, and penalties may be imposed on unions violating other provisions of these Acts. Ontario and Saskatchewan, however, provide that a union may not be made party to any action, nor a collective agreement the subject of an action, unless this can be done apart from the statute.

At the close of 1949 there were 1,005,639 trade union members in Canada. The membership of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada, founded in 1886, was 459,068 in 2,865 branches of affiliated and directly chartered unions; that of the Canadian Congress of Labour, organized in 1940, was 301,729 in 1,175 branches and local unions; that of the Canadian and Catholic Confederation of Labour, formed in 1921 and confined to the Province of Quebec, 80,089 in 424 branches; unions affiliated with the A.F.L. but not with any Canadian Congress, 13,996 members in 29 branches; unions affiliated with the C.I.O. only, 27,475 in 53 branches; the independent railroad brotherhoods, 41,363 in 382 branches; and independent national and international unions, 57,923 in 255 branches; other central labour bodies and unaffiliated local unions, 23,996 in 85 locals.

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 developed further 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. Canada is one of the 23 signatories of the Geneva agreement on tariffs and trade, of 1947; and, in addition has numerous reciprocal tariff arrangements with both Commonwealth and foreign countries.

Imports and exports (in Canadian dollars) entered for home consumption (merchandise only):—

Year ended 31 December	Imports for home consumption	Total exports	Year ended 31 December	Imports for home consumption	Total exports
1945	1,585,775,142	3,267,424,288	1948	2,636,945,352	3,110,028,668
1946	1,927,279,402	2,339,165,847	1949	2,761,207,241	3,022,452,834
1947	2,573,944,125	2,811,790,410	1950	3,174,300,000	3,157,100,000

Exports (domestic) by principal countries (in 1,000 Canadian dollars):—

Country	1949	1950	Country	1949	1950
Aden	57	31	China	13,801	—
Australia	35,363	35,446	Colombia	8,012	2,057
Bahamas	2,268	1,939	Cuba	14,391	18,005
Barbados	5,013	2,974	Czechoslovakia	3,030	2,179
Bermuda	3,616	2,991	Denmark	3,109	923
British East Africa	1,730	849	Dominican Republic	2,194	2,954
British Guiana	5,676	4,052	Egypt	4,762	3,716
British Honduras	600	491	France	36,004	18,403
Ceylon	2,159	4,353	Germany	23,451	8,873
Fiji	598	234	Greece	2,615	1,833
Gold Coast	1,489	581	Indonesia	4,640	3,052
Hong Kong	10,099	8,004	Irish Republic	9,052	13,321
India	72,551	31,520	Israel	12,709	12,126
Jamaica	9,033	7,495	Italy	12,567	15,476
Leeward and Windward Islands	4,515	3,213	Japan	5,860	20,533
Malaya	5,437	4,097	Mexico	15,411	17,624
Malta	3,905	4,680	Netherlands	13,759	8,617
Newfoundland	9,229	—	Norway	21,736	18,924
New Zealand	14,489	10,983	Panama	13,632	9,019
Nigeria	1,068	247	Peru	7,050	3,744
Pakistan	18,097	8,681	Philippine Islands	13,983	10,829
Southern Rhodesia	2,665	1,202	Poland	1,945	1,432
Sudan	37	75	Portugal	8,405	5,641
Trinidad and Tobago	12,325	7,476	Portuguese Africa	3,604	2,702
United Kingdom	704,956	469,910	Soviet Union	93	182
Union of South Africa	77,713	42,561	Sweden	5,516	4,250
			Switzerland	32,281	26,435
Total Commonwealth Countries	1,015,022	655,089	Syria	3,278	1,462
			United States	1,503,459	2,020,988
Argentina	2,902	13,360	Hawaii	8,311	6,830
Austria	3,706	2,369	Uruguay	2,282	1,918
Belgium	56,525	66,351	Venezuela	27,689	25,457
Belgian Congo	2,459	2,471	Yugoslavia	734	818
Brazil	17,259	15,806	Foreign Countries' total	1,977,939	2,463,297
Chile	3,633	6,864			
			Grand total	2,992,961	3,118,387

Leading imports into Canada in calendar years 1949 and 1950 (in 1,000,000 Canadian dollars):—

Commodity	1949	1950	Commodity	1949	1950
Machinery, except farm	216·3	226·3	Engines and boilers	58·7	54·6
Petroleum, crude.	193·1	200·5	Wool, raw and unmanufactd..	37·4	55·3
Coal	189·4	174·8	Rubber and products	29·0	48·7
Farm implements	177·2	161·6	Books and printed matter	36·1	42·5
Petroleum products	85·3	107·5	Nuts	23·2	22·3
Automobile parts	117·7	158·4	Clay and products	33·0	33·7
Rolling mill products	98·1	93·6	Grains and products	25·9	39·4
Cotton products	73·4	66·9	Artificial silk and products	30·1	21·3
Sugar and products	71·1	86·9	Autos, freight and passenger.	44·1	85·9
Wool products	62·7	52·4	Flax, hemp, jute and products	20·1	25 6
Electrical apparatus	69·8	82·6	Glass and glassware	25·4	28·2
Iron and steel	72·6	91·0	Furs and products	19·6	22·0
Cotton, raw and linters	67·0	90·6			

Principal exports (Canadian produce) for calendar years 1949 and 1950 (in 1,000,000 Canadian dollars) :—

Commodity	1949	1950	Commodity	1949	1950
Newsprint paper	433 9	485·7	Bacon and hams	24·2	28·3
Wheat	435·2	325·6	Meats, other	43·9	46·2
Wood pulp	170·7	208·6	Seeds	43·8	30·7
Planks and boards	160·4	290·8	Pulpwood	31·3	34·8
Flour of wheat	97·7	93·8	Zinc and products	55·9	58·9
Aluminium and products	94·0	106·9	Asbestos and products	37·3	63·5
Fish and fishery products	93·7	112·7	Machinery, except farm	31·8	25·6
Ships and vessels.	41·2	22·1	Automobiles	28·1	28·1
Copper and products	86·6	87·6	Eggs, shell and processed	20·9	6·3
Grains, other than wheat	64·3	53·2	Fertilizers	39·4	38·9
Cattle	61·4	79·1	Lead and products	42·2	38·2
Nickel	92·3	105·3	Paper, other than newsprint.	19·0	19·6
Farm implements	92·5	87·8	Rubber and products	25·8	12·2

The following figures are from the British Board of Trade returns :—

	1938	1947	1948	1949 [1]	1950
	£	£	£	£	£
Imports to U.K.	78,708,393	233,269,603	216,959,148	224,481,024	179,342,558
Exports from U.K..	22,529,765	43,482,251	70,462,514	79,316,487	125,855,812
Re-exports from U.K.	1,038,481	953,305	1,646,508	1,643,268	2,550,415

[1] From 1 April, 1949, including Newfoundland and Labrador.

Communications.

Shipping.—The registered shipping on 31 Dec., 1949, including vessels for inland navigation, totalled 14,102, with a net tonnage of 1,832,393. The sea-going and coasting vessels that entered Canadian ports during the year ending 31 Dec., 1949, were as follows :—Foreign service vessels, 30,565; 40,088,377 tons. Coasting service, vessels, 82,012; 56,037,003 tons. Total, vessels, 112,577; 96,125,380 tons.

Canada has a system of canal, river and lake navigation over 2,700 miles in length, and vessels drawing up to 14 ft. from the lake ports may reach the Atlantic without breaking bulk. Expenditures on canals, marine services and other water transport facilities have reached $390,953,995, and the value of fixed assets administered by the National Harbours Board

was $231,051,123 at 31 Dec., 1949. Of the expenditure $243,628,424 was on capital account and $22,264,472 on major improvements and alterations. The heavy expenditures in recent years have been due to the construction of the Welland Ship Canal, on which $131,867,244 had been spent to 31 March, 1949. The canal was opened on 20 April, 1931. Vessels 850 ft. long, 25 ft. draft, are allowed through as from April, 1932. In 1949, 24,219 vessels, of 24,033,869 tons, passed through the Canadian canals, carrying 24,373,752 tons of freight, chiefly grain, petroleum products, iron ore and coal.

Railways.—The total single track mileage of steam railways in Canada on 31 Dec., 1949, was 42,979. The total mileage, including second track, yard and sidings, was 57,005 in 1948.

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 with termini at Portland, Maine, U.S.A., and Chicago.

The mileage in private ownership is mainly that of the Canadian Pacific Railway, 16,603 in 1949. The main line of this road from Vancouver, B.C., to Saint John, New Brunswick, is 3,367 miles.

Statistics of the Canadian steam railways for 1949:—Passengers, 34·9 million; freight revenue, $705,754,568 (1948); gross receipts, $894,397,264; net receipts, $62,940,818.

Electric railways in 1948, 29; single-track mileage, 779; passengers during the year, 1,309,565,795; tons of freight carried, 4,050,111. The gross earnings in 1948 reached an aggregate of $89,310,215. Operating expenses amounted to $88,024,727. Stocks and funded debt, $168,830,761.

Roads.—The total highway mileage in Canada was 556,266 in 1948. Of this total, 150,493 miles were surfaced and 148,298 miles improved earth roads. Expenditure on roads, bridges, ferries, etc., in 1948, reached a total of nearly $266 million. Provincial governments supplied almost $249 million towards this sum with the remainder contributed by federal, municipal and other sources. Federal expenditures were chiefly devoted towards the upkeep of national park roadways and nationally owned bridges and ferries, although in the building of the 'Mackenzie Highway' from Grimshaw, Alberta, to Hay River, N.W.T., the Federal Government paid about 68% of the total cost. In general, however, highways are provincially controlled and maintained and responsibility of assisting municipalities and townships falls directly on the provinces.

Registered motor vehicles totalled 2,290,628 in 1949; they included 1,672,352 passenger cars and taxis, 580,880 commercial vehicles and 39,994 motor cycles.

The Alaska Highway (*see* THE STATESMAN'S YEAR-BOOK, 1945, p. 667) is now part of the Canadian highway system.

Civil Aviation.—The Division of the Controller of Civil Aviation is under the jurisdiction of the Director of Air Services Branch of the Department of Transport, and is responsible for the administration of the air regulations; the location, equipment and maintenance of airways and airports; aeronautical engineering; the licensing of municipal and private aerodromes, and the supervision of flying clubs. The branch is divided into three divisions, namely, Civil Aviation, Radio and Meteorological. On 31 March, 1949, there were in force 2,491 private air pilot licences, 929 commercial licences, 837 public transport licences, 1,640 air engineers'

licences, 128 air traffic control officers' licences, and 586 private and 1,458 commercial aircraft were registered.

Canadian air carriers transported 1,211,149 revenue passengers in 1949, an increase of 14 8% over 1948 traffic. There were carried by air 37,097,767 lb. of revenue and non-revenue freight (exclusive of mails) and 13,506,220 lb. mail.

Established by Act of Parliament in April, 1937, the Trans-Canada Air Lines system, Canada'a national air service, now spans the continent from Newfoundland to Vancouver Island. On 1 May, 1947, Trans-Canada Air Lines (Atlantic) Limited assumed responsibility for the operation previously provided by the Canadian Government Trans-Atlantic Air Service. In 1949, 36,512 revenue passengers were flown on the overseas routes. A total of 404,903 mail-ton miles were flown and 1,635,996 freight-ton miles including air express, cargo and excess baggage. Service was also provided to the Caribbean in Dec., 1948, and a Pacific Service was inaugurated in 1949. At 31 Dec., 1949, Trans-Canada Air Lines overseas routes totalled 8,303 miles, reaching to the United Kingdom and the British West Indies.

Post.—On 31 March, 1950, there were 12,408 post offices and 7,876 money order offices. Net revenue, $101,294,305; expenditure, $99,405,390. There were also 5,087 rural mail delivery routes, on which were erected 368,758 boxes. Mail subsidies and steamship subventions for the fiscal year ended 31 March, 1949, amounted to $2,035,139. This represents the payments by the Canadian Maritime Commission for coastal and inland-water shipping services, including the conveyance of mail on certain routes.

There were 52,535 miles of telegraph lines in Canada in 1949, and 413,759 miles of wire (exclusive of 930,856 miles of multiple channels), with 5,288 offices. There were 7,913,068 miles of telephone wire on 31 Dec., 1948, and 2,451,868 telephones on 1 Jan., 1949 (19·0 per 100 population).

Wireless Communications.—There were 2,451,866 licences in force at 31 March, 1949, of which 2,057,799 were for private receiving stations. Of the remaining 13,787, ship stations numbered 2,111 and radiobeacon stations 46. Radio coast stations provide radio-communication facilities for ships within 500 miles of the Canadian coast.

Wireless 'beam' stations are operated at Montreal for direct communications with Great Britain and Australia, and a station at Louisburg, N.S., provides a long distance service to ships.

Money and Credit.

The British North America Act confers the jurisdiction over currency and banking to the Dominion Government. Commercial banks in Canada are known as chartered banks and are incorporated under the terms of the Bank Act which imposes strict conditions as to capital, notes in circulation, returns to the Dominion Government, types of lending operations and other matters. In 1949, there were in operation 10 chartered banks incorporated under the provisions of the Bank Act, with 3,562 branches and sub-agencies in Canada and 105 branches, exclusive of 4 sub-agencies, in other countries. The Bank Act is subject to revision by Parliament every ten years, the last revision having taken place in 1944. Bank charters expire every ten years and are renewed at each decennial revision of the Bank Act. The chartered banks make detailed monthly and yearly returns to the Minister of Finance and are subject to periodic inspection by the Inspector-General of Banks, an official appointed by the Government.

The following are some particulars of the 10 chartered banks in

1949 :—Capital paid up, $145,500,000; reserve fund, $187,000,000; notes in circulation, $14,731,992; total on deposit in Canada, $7,921,694,763; elsewhere, $666,047,561; liabilities to the public, $8,310,215,001; total assets, $8,657,764,277. Cheques cashed at the clearing-house centres of Canada for 1949 amounted to $87,554,362,843.

Government post office savings banks have been in operation since 1868. The post office savings banks had on 31 March, 1950, deposits amounting to $38,757,634.

The deposits in the Quebec savings banks, incorporated under the terms of a special Dominion Act, amounted to $192,567,275 on 31 March, 1950.

The Bank of Canada Act, passed on 3 July, 1934, provided for the establishment of a central bank for the Dominion. This bank commenced operations on 11 March, 1935, with a paid-up capital of $5,000,000. By reason of certain changes introduced into the composition of stockholders of the bank (for which *see* THE STATESMAN'S YEAR-BOOK, 1944, pp. 322–23), the Minister of Finance on behalf of the Dominion of Canada is the sole registered owner of the capital stock of the bank. The chartered banks are required to maintain, in the form of deposits with and notes of the Bank of Canada, a reserve of not less than 5% of their deposit liabilities in Canada. The Bank of Canada is required to maintain a reserve in gold coin or bullion not less than 25% of its note and deposit liabilities. All gold held in Canada by the chartered banks was transferred to the Bank of Canada along with the gold held by the Government as reserve against Dominion notes outstanding at the time of the commencement of operations of the Bank of Canada. The liability of the Dominion notes outstanding at the commencement of business of the Bank of Canada was assumed by the bank. The following are some of the particulars of the Bank of Canada as at 31 Dec., 1950 :—Notes in circulation, $1,307·4 million; chartered bank deposits, $541·7 million; total liabilities, $2,125·9 million; securities, $2,039·7 million.

The Bank of Canada's gold reserves have been placed at the disposal of the exchange equalization authorities as from 30 April, 1950.

In Aug., 1944, the Industrial Development Bank, a subsidiary of the Bank of Canada, was set up for the purpose of providing credit in the post-war period to small industrial establishments. The monthly statement of assets and liabilities of the Industrial Bank, as at 30 Sept., 1950, showed outstanding loans and investments of $25,344,721. The authorized, issued and paid-up capital at this date amounted to $25 million.

Currency, Weights and Measures.

The denominations of money in the currency of Canada are dollars and cents. The cent is one-hundredth part of a dollar. Subsidiary coins of the denominations of 1 cent, 5 cents, 10 cents, 25 cents, 50 cents and 1 dollar are in use. The monetary standard is gold of 900 millesimal fineness (23·22 grains of pure gold equal to 1 dollar). The Currency Act provides for gold coins in the denominations of $2·50, $5, $10 and $20, which are legal tender. The British and United States gold coins are also legal tender, but only at the par rate of exchange. The legal equivalent of the British sovereign is $4·86⅔. The privilege of issuing notes is restricted to the Bank of Canada and the chartered banks. It is intended that by 1950 the Bank of Canada will have the sole right to issue notes, and the latest revision of the Bank Act provides for a gradual withdrawal of the right of note issue by the chartered banks.

The Bank of Canada issues notes, which are legal tender, in denominations of $1, $2, $5, $10, $20, $25, $50, $100, $500 and $1,000. They may be issued in any amount, so long as the bank maintains a reserve in gold coin or bullion of at least 25% of its note and deposit liability. Under the terms of the Bank of Canada Act, the bank is required to sell gold in bars of 400 ounces to any person tendering legal tender. This obligation is at the present time suspended by Order-in-Council. The exportation of gold from Canada is prohibited except by licence issued by the Minister of Finance to the Bank of Canada or a chartered bank.

The Ottawa Mint was established in 1908 as a branch of the Royal Mint, in pursuance of the Ottawa Mint Act, 1901. In December, 1931, control of the Mint was passed over to the Canadian Government, and since that time has operated as the Royal Canadian Mint. The Mint issues silver, nickel, bronze and steel coins for circulation in Canada. No gold coins have been struck since 1919. In 1935, on the occasion of His Majesty's Silver Jubilee, the Royal Canadian Mint issued a silver dollar bearing the effigy of King George V. Standard silver dollars were issued in 1936–38, and in 1939 a special issue was made to commemorate the visit of King George VI and Queen Elizabeth to Canada. Gold refining is one of the principal activities of the Mint.

In 1949, 3,925,618 fine oz. of gold were received for treatment, and 3,865,296 fine oz. of bullion were issued. Coin issued :—Bronze, 321,901 dollars; silver, 4,148,842 dollars; nickel, 637,500 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.

Books of Reference concerning Canada.

STATISTICAL INFORMATION.—The Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Ottawa, has been the official central statistical organization for Canada since 1918. To-day the Bureau under the Department of Trade and Commerce serves as the statistical agency for Federal Government Departments; co-ordinates the statistics of the Provincial Governments along national lines; and is the channel through which all Canadian statistical data are transferred to international organizations. *Dominion Statistician.*—H. Marshall.

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CANADIAN PROVINCES.

The ten 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; property and civil rights; direct taxation for revenue purposes; borrowing; management and sale of crown lands; provincial hospitals, reformatories, etc.; shop, saloon, tavern, auctioneer, and other licences for local or provincial purposes; local works and undertakings, except lines of ships, railways, canals, telegraphs, etc., extending beyond the province

or connecting with other provinces, and excepting also such works as the Dominion Parliament 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 Northwest Territories and the Yukon Territory are governed by commissioners assisted by councils.

Municipal Government.

Under the terms of the British North America Act the provinces are given full powers over local government. All local government institutions are, therefore, supervised by the provinces, and are incorporated and function under provincial acts.

The acts under which municipalities operate vary from province to province. A municipal corporation is usually administered by an elected council headed by a mayor or reeve, whose powers to administer affairs and to raise funds by taxation and other methods are set forth in provincial laws, as is the scope of its obligations to, and on behalf of, the citizens. Similarly, the types of municipal corporations, their official designations, and the requirements for their incorporation vary between provinces. The following table sets out the classifications which existed in 1949:—

Provinces	Cities	Towns	Villages	Total urban	Rural	Total local municipalities	Counties	Total incorporated municipalities
Newfoundland	1	19 [14]	—	20	—	20	—	20
Prince Edward Island	1	7	—	8	—	8	—	8
Nova Scotia	2	41	—	43	24 [1]	67	— [2]	67
New Brunswick	3	19	4	26	15 [3]	41	— [4]	41
Quebec	32	129	328 [5]	489	1,097	1,586	76 [6]	1,662
Ontario	29	147	157	333	584 [7]	917	38 [8]	955 [9]
Manitoba	4	33	33	70	114 [10]	184	—	184
Saskatchewan	8	84	401	493	304	797	—	797
Alberta	7	62	138	207	57 [11]	264	—	264 [12]
British Columbia	35	—	39	74	27 [13]	101	—	101
Totals	122	541	1,100	1,763	2,222	3,985	114	4,099

[1] Officially known as 'Municipalities.'

[2] Nova Scotia has 18 counties, 12 of which each comprise one municipality and 6 are divided into two municipalities each, making the total of 24 rural municipalities. Counties, as such, do not represent local units of self-government.

[3] Officially known as 'Counties.' Does not include 30 local improvement districts.

[4] New Brunswick has 15 counties which are incorporated municipalities and have direct powers of local self-government comprising the rural areas; they are thus classed here as 'rural.'

[5] In provincial reports these are classed as 'rural.'

[6] Although, being incorporated municipalities, each county is comprised of the villages and rural municipalities situated therein, which provide the necessary funds for the services falling within the scope of county administration.

[7] Officially known as 'Townships,' but includes also 11 'Local Improvement Districts.'

[8] Although, being incorporated municipalities, each county is comprised of the towns, villages and townships situated therein, which provide the necessary funds for the services falling within the scope of county administration. Geographically, there are 43 counties, but 5 are united with other adjacent counties for purposes of administration.

[9] Includes 5 units of self-government officially known as 'Suburban Municipalities.'

[10] [illegible]

[11] Officially known as 'Municipal Districts.'

[12] Excludes 58 'Improvement Districts.'

[13] Officially known as 'Districts.'

[14] Includes 15 towns and 4 rural districts, but not 4 local government areas.

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 Northwest Territories, Alberta and Saskatchewan were created 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 1 Oct., 1930, the natural resources were transferred from the Dominion to Provincial Government control. The province is represented by 6 members in the Senate and 17 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. Women suffrage has been established in the province.

There are 57 members in the legislature (elected 17 Aug., 1948)—51 Social Credit, 1 Independent, 2 Co-operative Commonwealth Federationists, 2 Liberals, and 1 Independent Social Credit.

Lieutenant-Governor.—His Honour J. J. Bowlen.

The members of the Ministry are as follows :—

Premier and Provincial Treasurer.—E. C. Manning.
Attorney-General.—Lucien Maynard.
Minister of Economic Affairs.—A. J. Hooke.
Minister of Agriculture.—David Ure.
Minister of Lands and Forests, Mines and Minerals.—N. E. Tanner.
Minister of Public Works.—D. B. MacMillan.
Minister of Public Health and Public Welfare.—Dr. W. W. Cross.
Minister of Education.—Ivan Casey.
Minister of Municipal Affairs and Provincial Secretary.—C. E. Gerhart.
Minister of Industries and Labour.—Dr. J. L. Robinson.
Minister of Railways and Telephones.—G. E. Taylor.

Local Government.—The local government units are City, Town, Village, Municipality and District Municipality.

There are seven cities in Alberta, namely :—Edmonton, Calgary, Lethbridge, Wetaskiwin, Red Deer, Medicine Hat and Drumheller. These cities operate under special charters. The governing body consists of a mayor and a council of from six to ten members. Specified legislation is required for the erection of a city. The population requirements are 2,500 in practice but neither area nor population is specified in the statutes.

There is no limit of area for a Town, specified in the Town and Village Act. The population requirements are 700 in practice and the area at incorporation is that of the original village plus any adjoining land on which there is one *occupied* dwelling or place of business for every five acres.

A Village must contain 35 separate and occupied dwellings but there is no limit of area specified. The Town and Village Act requires each dwelling to have been occupied continuously for a period of at least one month.

A municipality is a locality the inhabitants of which are incorporated. Areas not incorporated as municipalities are termed Improvement Districts and Special Districts. There are no restrictions as to the number of residents of a District Municipality and the area is not specified in the statutes.

Area and Population.—The area of the province is 255,285 square miles, 248,800 square miles being land area and 6,485 square miles water area. The population (census, 1946) was 803,330; in 1921, 588,454, and in 1901, 73,022. In 1946 the rural population numbered 448,934, and the urban 354,396. There were 12,565 Indians in 1946, or 2·39% of the total population. Population of the principal cities (1946):—Edmonton, 113,116; Calgary, 100,044; Lethbridge, 16,522; Medicine Hat, 12,859.

Estimated population, 1 June, 1950, was 895,000.

The vital statistics for 5 years are given as follows:—

	Births	Marriages	Deaths	Excess of births
1945 . . .	19,939	7,310	6,454	13,485
1946 . . .	22,184	9,478	6,601	15,583
1947 . . .	24,631	8,797	6,543	18,088
1948 . . .	24,075	8,844	6,987	17,088
1949 . . .	24,955	9,038	7,101	17,854

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 [illegible], secondary and technical education and agricultural [illegible]. In 1949 there were 2,459 schools and school systems in operation, which included 22 consolidated schools with 160,821 pupils. There are normal schools at Calgary and Edmonton for the training of teachers. The attendance during 1949 was 1,129. The University of Alberta, organized in 1907, had, in 1949–50, 6,260 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. By the Small Debts Act of 1918, as amended in 1924, magistrates have jurisdiction over matters up to $100. 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. The financial year ends 31 March.

Year	Revenue	Expenditure	Year	Revenue	Expenditure
	$	$		$	$
1944–45	31,848,484	25,062,684	1947–48	54,178,322	36,989,598
1945–46 [1]	40,915,956	29,268,548	1948–49	70,445,624	45,495,102
1946–47	42,588,038	31,939,342	1949–50	99,553,102	53,009,208

[1] Excluding net debt reorganization costs, paid during 1945–46, of approximately $7,100,000.

The net bonded debt of the province on 31 March, 1950, amounted to $121,165,895. Of this amount $32,198,709 represent assets which are self-supporting, leaving net general funded debt of $88,967,186. To this should be added the unfunded debt of $9,402,793, making a total of $98,369,979, net general debt.

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 approximately 70,000,000 acres which may be classed as lands capable of agricultural development. Up to the present, however, less than one-third of this area has been brought under cultivation.

For particulars of agricultural production and live-stock, *see* under CANADA above. The wool clip for 1949 was [illegible] 1,846,000 lb.

Grain elevators (1949) totalled 1,721, with [illegible] of 83,658,400 bushels, and temporary annexes having a capacity of 25,122,750 bushels.

A coal survey of Alberta by the Geological Survey of Canada places the coal area at 16,588 square miles containing 46 billion tons, of which 20 billion tons are mineable. The output in 1949 was 8,616,983 tons, valued at $44,541,538. Natural gas is found abundantly in numerous localities. In 1949, 67,095,204 cubic feet, with a well-head valuation of $3,354,760, were produced. High grade gasoline is profitably extracted from the gas in Turner Valley. 20,246,392 barrels of oil were produced in the province in 1949 from 1,219 wells in 24 petroleum fields; the production was nearly twice that of 1948, 79% coming from the oilfields outside Turner Valley, mainly Leduc and Redwater. Immense deposits of bituminous sand containing on an average 15 to 18% bitumen are situated in the McMurray district in northern Alberta. Value of total mineral production in 1949, $113,728,425.

Alberta has 8,999,322 acres of forest reserves.

The lakes of the province abound in whitefish, pickerel, pike and trout, but the industry is not developed. Value of fish marketed, 1949, $556,214.

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 1948:—Number of industrial establishments, 1,568; number of employees, 25,692; salaries and wages, $49,737,761; cost of materials, $253,754,967; value of products, $366,090,082.

Commerce and Communications.—The principal exports of the province consist of grain, livestock, meat and meat products, wool, fish, butter, eggs, mining and timber products.

In 1948, there were 82,235 miles of highways, including 14,228 miles surfaced. Number of motor vehicles, 173,950.

Length of railway lines 5,805 miles in the year 1949. Alberta's modern telephone system is owned and operated by the Provincial Government, except in the town of Banff and city of Edmonton. The total mileage of wire in all the telephone systems in the province is 341,781. There are 113,000 telephones installed, of which 23,000 are in the rural areas.

Agent General in London.—37, Hill Street, W.1.

Books of Reference.

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Board, Superintendent Neglected Children, Insurance, Scientific and Industrial Research Council. (All of these may be obtained free upon application.)
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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 20 July, 1871, British Columbia entered the Canadian Confederation, and is represented by 6 members in the Senate and 18 in the House of Commons of Canada.

The Provincial Government is administered by a Lieut.-Governor and a legislative assembly of 48 members on the system of executive administration known as 'responsible government.' The assembly is elected for 5 years, every adult. male or female (British subjects), having resided 6 months in the province, duly registered, being entitled to vote. The elections, held on 15 June, 1949, returned 39 Liberal-Progressive Conservatives (Coalitionists), 7 Co-operative Commonwealth Federationists, 1 Labour, 1 Independent.

Lieut.-Governor.—Col. The Hon. Clarence Wallace, C.B.E.

The members of the Coalition Ministry (assumed office in Oct., 1945, or were subsequently appointed) are as follows :—

Premier and President of the Executive Council.—B. I. Johnson, M.B.E.
Provincial Secretary and Minister of Education.—W. T. Straith, K.C.
Attorney-General.—G. S. Wismer, K.C.
Minister of Finance.—H. Anscomb.
Minister of Agriculture.—H. R. Bowman.
Minister of Lands and Forests.—E. T. Kenney.
Minister of Public Works.—E. C. Carson.
Minister of Mines and Minister of Municipal Affairs.—R. C. MacDonald.
Minister of Railways, Minister of Trade and Industry and Minister of Fisheries.—L. H. Eyres.
Minister of Labour.—J. H. Cates.
Minister of Health and Welfare.—A. D. Turnbull.

Agent-General in London.—W. A. McAdam, C.M.G., British Columbia House, 1/3 Regent Street, S.W.1.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT.—Vancouver City was incorporated by statute and operates under the provisions of the Vancouver Incorporation Act, 1921, and amendments. This is the only incorporated area in British Columbia not operating under the provisions of the Municipal Act, or the Village Municipalities Act. Under the former, the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council, by letters patent, may incorporate any locality that has no direct debenture indebtedness into a city municipality where the area does not exceed 2,000

acres and in which there are resident 100 male British subjects of the full age of 21 years. District and Village Municipalities may be created similarly. There are no towns or townships as governmental units, although the latter term is occasionally used synonymously with 'district.'

Area and Population.—British Columbia, Canada's Pacific Coast Province, has an area of 366,255 square miles, of which 359,279 square miles are land area and 6,976 square miles water area, but exclusive of territorial seas. It lies between latitudes 49° and 60° north. Vancouver Island has an area of about 12,408 square miles.

The last census (1941) places the population at 817,861; in 1921 the [illegible] was 524,582 and in 1931 it was 694,263. Vancouver Island, [illegible] 1941). Estimated population of British Columbia in 1950, 1,138,000.

Some of the principal cities and towns and their approximate populations are (1950):—Greater Victoria (the capital), population, 116,800; Greater Vancouver, 527,721; New Westminster, 34,500; Trail, 11,500; Penticton, 11,000; Kelowna, 10,000; Prince Rupert, 9,200; Kamloops, 8,500; Nanaimo, 7,500; Nelson, 6,800; Prince George, 6,500.

Vital statistics for 5 years :—

Year	Births	Marriages	Divorces	Deaths	Excess of births
1945	18,877	9,262	1,401	9,756	9,121
1946	22,609	11,762	2,049	10,137	12,472
1947	26,286	11,852	1,880	10,613	15,673
1948	25,984	11,718	1,744	10,316	14,668
1949[1]	27,346	11,400	1,491	11,289	16,057

[1] Preliminary figures.

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.

There were 90 high, junior-senior high and junior high schools, with 41,231 enrolled pupils and 1,748 teachers in 1948–49. The number of elementary and [illegible] schools was 865, with 3,601 teachers and 111,918 pupils. [illegible] superior schools with 2,366 pupils and 88 teachers. The Provincial University (University of British Columbia) was founded by Act in 1908. It began operations as a teaching institution in 1915, and in 1948–49 there were 8,810 students, with 416 more at Victoria College. There were 2 normal schools, with 486 students in 1948–49.

In addition, 14,292 students took advantage of the winter programme of evening continuation classes, and 2,759 students studied under the system of high school and elementary correspondence courses designed for those unable to obtain instruction in the public schools.

Finance.—Revenue and expenditure (in Canadian dollars) :—

Year	Revenue	Expenditure	Year	Revenue	Expenditure
1945–46	46,183,468	38,041,605	1948–49	92,000,910	87,435,964
1946–47	56,817,945	46,315,294	1949–50[1]	92,980,590	92,308,019
1947–48	67,077,739	63,475,697	1950–51[1]	105,831,190	105,558,518

[1] Estimate.

On 31 Dec., 1949, the net debt totalled $146,100,363.

Production and Industry.—British Columbia produced, in 1949 (1948 in brackets), minerals to the value of $133,012,968 ($152,524,752); fish produce, $56,456,260 ($58,703,803); agricultural produce, $139,960,500 ($144,225,000), and forest production, $331,589,549 ($363,786,000).

Fruit crop in 1949 :—Apples, 8,632,600 boxes; pears, 641,400 boxes; grapes, 2,224,500 lb.; peaches, 1,933,300 crates.

In 1949 gold produced was valued at $10,911,780; copper, lead and zinc, $[illegible], coal, $12,462,424. Uranium was discovered in 1948 in the Bridge River mining district north of Bralorne.

Particulars of the agricultural output and number of livestock are given under CANADA above.

British Columbia's industrial pay-roll for 1950 was estimated at $718,000,000 (1949 industrial pay-roll, $690,000,000).

The external trade through British Columbia customs ports had in 1949 a value of $153,489,462 for exports (1939, $140,527,174) and of $217,119,857 for imports (1939, $61,922,110).

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 4 main lines—the Canadian Pacific Railway, the Crow's Nest Pass Railway, the Kettle Valley Railway, the Esquimalt and Nanaimo Railway—and several branches connecting with United States railway systems, also steamboat connexions on the inland lakes, besides a large fleet of ocean-going and coasting steamers. The Canadian National has 2 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 Railway, owned and operated by the province, runs north and south through the heart of the country. The railway mileage at 31 Dec., 1949, was 4,845 miles of main line track and 1,165 miles of sidings (not including logging, mining and industrial railways). Railway freight loaded in British Columbia, including freight received from foreign connexions, was 10,395,223 tons.

Roads.—At 31 March, 1950, there were some 22,711 miles of highway in British Columbia of which 10,295 were surfaced roads. A new 70-mile highway from Hope to Princeton was opened in 1949. Motor vehicles registered at 31 Oct., 1950, totalled 251,667.

Shipping.—In the year ending 31 Dec., 1949, 52,210 sea-going vessels, with a net tonnage of 33,566,475 entered British Columbia ports, and 53,505 ships departed with registered net tonnage of 32,922,542.

Banking.—Bank debits :—1944, $3,735,622,000; 1945, $4,416,364,000; 1946, $5,367,594,000; 1947, $6,539,917,000; 1948, $7,043,620,000; 1949, $7,540,592,000; 1950 (estimated), $8,250,000,000.

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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 Lieut.-Governor and a legislative assembly of 57 members elected for 5 years. Women have been enfranchised. Proportional representation has been adopted for the 12 seats in the city of Winnipeg, and the 2 in the city of St. Boniface, and the transferable vote for all other constituencies. The province is represented by 6 members in the Senate and 16 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 15 July, 1930.

Lieut.-Governor.—His Honour R. F. McWilliams, K.C. (Nov., 1940).

State of parties in Legislative Assembly (Dec., 1950):—Liberal, 34; Independents, 7 (Government Coalition); Conservative, 8; Co-operative Commonwealth Federation, 7; Labour Progressive, 1.

The members of the Ministry are as follows (Dec., 1950):—

Premier and President of the Council, Minister of Dominion-Provincial Relations and Provincial Treasurer.—Douglas L. Campbell (Liberal).
Minister of Agriculture and Immigration.—Francis C. Bell.
Attorney-General.—C. Rhodes Smith, K.C.
Minister of Education.—Wallace Miller (Conservative).
Minister of Mines and Natural Resources, Minister of Industry and Commerce.—John S. McDiarmid.
Minister of Public Works, Minister of Public Utilities.—William Morton.
Minister of Labour and Provincial Secretary.—C. E. Greenlay (Conservative).
Municipal Commissioner.—Saveur Marcoux.
Minister of Health and Public Welfare.—Ivan Schultz.

Local Government.—The Municipal Act, R.S.M. 1940, c. 141, applies to all incorporated rural municipalities, villages, towns and cities, except cities with special charters (Winnipeg, St. Boniface, Brandon and Portage La Prairie).

Rural municipalities are incorporated under the Municipal Boundaries Act.

A town containing over 10,000 inhabitants may be erected into a city.

A locality containing over 1,500 inhabitants may be incorporated as a town corporation. No town incorporated after the passing of the Municipal Act, the population of which does not exceed 2,000, shall occupy an area of more than 640 acres. If the population exceeds 2,000, the limits may be

increased in the proportion of 160 acres for every additional 1,000 inhabitants. Public parks are excluded in calculating area.

A locality containing over 400 inhabitants and a taxable assessment of over $150,000 may be incorporated as a village corporation. No village so incorporated shall occupy an area of more than 640 acres, unless its population exceeds 2,000. Upon petition from 50% of the householders in a locality which is not included within the limits of a municipality, it may be incorporated as a municipal district. Localities which do not qualify under the provisions of the Municipal Act, Municipal Boundaries Act, or Local Government Districts Act, or if they desire special power or privileges, may be incorporated by special act of the legislature.

Area and Population.—The area of the province is 246,512 square miles (219,723 square miles land and 26,789 square miles water). In 1912 its boundaries were extended to the shores of Hudson Bay. (*See* map, THE STATESMAN'S YEAR-BOOK, 1912.) The population (census, 1946) was 726,923. The rural population in 1946 was 389,592. Population of the principal cities:—Winnipeg (capital), 229,045; St. Boniface, 21,613; Brandon, 17,551; Portage la Prairie, 7,620. Estimated total (1950), 795,000.

Vital statistics for 6 years:—

Year	Births	Marriages	Deaths	Year	Births	Marriages	Deaths
1944	16,008	6,294	6,701	1947	20,410	7,712	6,773
1945	16,253	6,579	6,550	1948 [1]	29,088	7,320	6,652
1946	18,794	8,594	6,537	1949 [1]	19,459	7,265	6,892

[1] Preliminary figures.

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 1950–51) 4,052 regular students in all courses. There were (1950) 4,701 teachers and 126,477 pupils in the 4,650 public schoolrooms. There are 111 schools having one room for high school work, 57 two-room high schools, 29 junior high schools, 26 collegiate departments and 33 collegiate institutes.

Finance.—Revenue and expenditure for 6 years (in Canadian dollars) exclusive of capital expenditures:—

Year	Revenue	Expenditure	Year	Revenue	Expenditure
1944	21,012,974	18,315,818	1947 [1]	24,018,947	19,737,345
1945	22,268,320	19,054,252	1948	33,304,555	28,879,193
1946	24,185,796	19,461,320	1949	37,522,214	34,074,418

[1] The fiscal year prior to 1947 ended 30 April, it has been changed to 31 March, so that the 1947 figures cover only 11 months.

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 is rich in mineral deposits. For particulars of agricultural production and number of livestock, *see* under CANADA above.

Cereal grains, sugar beets, dairy products, livestock and honey are the principal agricultural products. Other important primary industries are mining, forestry, furs and fishing. Manitoba used to be supported almost

entirely by the primary industries but has now a well-developed and growing manufacturing industry whose gross production value substantially exceeds that of agriculture.

Total value of minerals, 1949, $23,839,638. Gold in the Rice–Beresford Lakes district and large copper–zinc–gold–silver deposits in northern Manitoba are being operated. Extensive new gold deposits in the Snow Lake area, important nickel–copper deposits in the Lynn Lake area and new copper–zinc deposits in the Flin Flon area are being developed. The numerous lakes furnish large quantities of excellent fish. Total quantity taken, 1949–50, 29,502,600 lb.; market value, $4,800,387

Forest reserves (excluding Riding Mountain National Park), 7 reserves, comprising 4,598 square miles. Value of pelts in 1949–50 taken from the wild, $3,170,971; from ranch-bred animals, 1949, $1,334,570; 1948, $958,483. Water power generated in 1949 totalled 2,175 million kwh. Value of power produced, $13,055,188.

Statistics of manufactures for 1949:—1,550 industrial establishments; employees, 41,750; wages and salaries, $87,150,000; cost of materials used, $325,300,000, and gross value of products, $506,700,000.

Communications.—In the year 1950, the province had 5,249 miles of railway, not including industrial track, yards and sidings. There are (1950) 100,051 miles of open telephone wire and 132,980 telephone subscribers, excluding 42,000 in municipal and privately owned systems.

Books of Reference.

STATISTICAL INFORMATION.—Inquiries may be addressed to the Assistant Deputy Minister, Department of Industry and Commerce, Room [illegible] ilding, Winnipeg.

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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 52 members elected for 5 years. Any male or female British subject of full age is entitled to vote after 6 months' residence. Last election, 28 June, 1948:—Liberals 47, Progressive Conservatives 5. The province is represented by 10 members of the Senate and 10 in the Canadian House of Commons.

Lieut.-Governor.—Hon. D. Laurence Maclaren (appointed 1 Nov., 1945).

The members of the Ministry are as follows (Jan., 1950):—

Premier and Attorney-General.—John B. McNair, K.C., M.L.A.

Provincial Secretary-Treasurer and President of the Executive Council.—J. Gaspard Boucher, M.L.A.

Minister of Public Works.—W. S. Anderson, M.L.A.

Minister of Agriculture.—A. C. Taylor, M.L.A.
Minister of Health and Social Services.—F. A. McGrand, M.D., M.L.A.
Minister of Lands and Mines.—Richard J. Gill, M.L.A.
Minister of Education and Minister of Municipal Affairs.—James W. Brittain, M.L.A.
Minister of Labour.—Samuel E. Mooers, M.L.A.
Minister of Industry and Development.—J. André Doucet, M.L.A.
Minister without Portfolio and Chairman of the New Brunswick Electric Power Commission.—Isaac Melanson, M.L.A.

Local Government.—For the purposes of certain acts there is a distinction which defines a Municipality as 'city, town, incorporated village and municipality' or county unit, and a Municipal Corporation as 'a county, city, town, parish, incorporated village, school district and the inhabitants of a defined area within the Province, incorporated for the purpose of providing water, fire protection, light, power, streets, sidewalks, or other like utilities within such area.' These latter municipal corporations are incorporated under Special Acts and constitute a Commission governed by a board of commissioners. Cities may be erected by Special Acts, as may also villages and towns if they have not the statutory requirements of the Village Incorporation Act, 1920, or the Town Incorporation Act, 1896.

Area and Population.—The area of the province is 27,985 square miles, of which 27,473 square miles are land area. The population (census, 1941) was 457,401; in 1931, 408,219. Estimated population (1950), 522,000; estimated rural population, 358,956. Estimated population of the cities:—Saint John, 57,262; Moncton, 25,366; Fredericton (capital), 14,201.

Education.—Public education is free and non-sectarian. There are 5 universities. The University of New Brunswick, at Fredericton, is supported by the province. It was founded in 1800, and had 1,334 students in 1948–49; the Mount Allison University at Sackville had 1,122 students; St. Joseph's University at St. Joseph, 425 students; St. Thomas at Chatham, 113 students; Collège du Sacre-Coeur at Bathurst, 92 students. There were (1948–49) 101,289 pupils and 3,565 teachers in the 1,588 public schools.

Finance.—The finance (in Canadian dollars) for 8 years is shown as follows (years ended 31 October):—

Year	Ordinary revenue	Ordinary expenditure	Year	Ordinary revenue	Ordinary expenditure
1943	12,230,727	10,487,777	1947	25,574,374	19,226,554
1944	12,691,236	12,609,133	1948	27,071,290	25,038,872
1945	14,457,782	13,992,476	1949	29,453,148	27,550,439
1946	18,723,593	16,436,478			

Bonded debt (exclusive of Treasury bills), 31 Oct., 1949, $158,273,644. Provincial sinking funds, 31 Oct., 1949, $25,855,175.

Production and Industry.—New Brunswick is productive in agricultural manufacture, mining, fishing and forest products. The total area under field crops in 1948 was 938,500 acres, and in 1949, 933,500 acres. For particulars of agricultural production and livestock, *see* under CANADA.

The Crown lands held by the province include 7,500,000 acres out of the total land area of 18,000,000 acres. About 14,000,000 acres are covered

with productive forest, of which the Crown owns about one-half. In 1949 the gross value of forest production was $113,000,000, which was equal to 50% of the total production of all primary industries. A new pulp mill came into production late in 1949 at an estimated cost of $5,000,000; it has a capacity of 125 tons of sulphate pulp per day and is located at Newcastle on the Miramichi River. The capital invested in pulp and paper mills, sawmills, logging and driving equipment, etc., is placed at $65,000,000, and wages in forest industries amount to approximately $30,000,000 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 chief active mining in the year 1949 was in coal 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. Natural gas and oil are produced near Moncton. Coal output, 1949, 547,552 tons. Total mineral production for 1949 was $7,386,859.

In 1948 there were 1,067 industrial establishments, employing 24,325 persons; salaries and wages $43,919,000 ; cost of materials, $134,411,000; gross value of products, $234,580,000. Pulp and paper is the most important industry followed by sawmills, fish curing and packing, butter and cheese, and miscellaneous foods.

The total marketed value of fisheries in 1949 was estimated at $18,000,000.

Commerce and Communications.—The exports of the province in 1942 amounted to $373,969,931; the imports for consumption to $35,018,410.

The province had in 1949, 13,165 miles of highway, including 11,930 miles of gravel roads and 1,235 miles of paved roads.

There were 1,836 miles of steam railway operating in 1949. In 1949 there were 142,000 miles of telephone wire and 65,613 telephones.

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NEWFOUNDLAND AND LABRADOR.

Newfoundland was discovered by John Cabot 24 June, 1497, and was soon frequented by the Portuguese, Spanish and French for its fisheries. It was formally occupied in Aug., 1583, by Sir Humphrey Gilbert on behalf of the English crown. Guy, Calvert and others made unsuccessful attempts to colonize the island, but in the 17th century English colonists established themselves there. Although British sovereignty was recognized in 1713 by the Treaty of Utrecht, disputes over fishing rights with the French, who also had a station on the island, were not finally settled till 1904.

By the Anglo-French Convention of 1904, France renounced her exclusive fishing rights on a specified section of the coast, retained under the treaty of Utrecht, but retained the right to fish in territorial waters from Cape St. John northwards and southwards to Cape Ray for all sorts of fish, including bait and crustacea.

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The Hague court in 1910 granted 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.

The coast line is extremely irregular. Bays, fiords and inlets are numerous and there are many good harbours with deep water close to shore. The coast is rugged with bold rocky cliffs from 200 to 400 ft. high; in the Bay of Islands some of the islands rise 500 ft., with the adjacent shore 1000 ft. above tide level. The interior is a plateau of moderate elevation and the chief relief features trend northeast and southwest. Long Range, the most notable of these, begins at Cape Ray and extends northeast for 200 miles; the highest peak reaching 2,673 ft. Approximately one-third of the area is covered by water. Grand Lake, the largest body of water, has an area of about 200 sq. miles. The principal rivers flow towards the northeast. On the borders of the lakes and water-courses good land is generally found, particularly in the valleys of the Terra Nova River, the Gander River, the Exploits River and the Humber River, which are also heavily timbered.

In Jan., 1941, sites on Newfoundland were leased to the United States for naval or military bases (Cmd. 7294; Treaty Series No. 1, 1948); these were transferred from the military air transport service to the U.S. Defence Department, on 20 Sept., 1950.

Constitution and Government.—Until 1832 Newfoundland was ruled by the Governor under instructions from the Colonial Office. In that year a limited form of representative government was granted. A Legislature was brought into existence, but the Governor and his Executive Council were not responsible to it. In 1855 Newfoundland was granted responsible government with an elected Lower Chamber and an appointed Upper Chamber or Legislative Council. Under the constitution of 1855 which lasted until its suspension in 1934, the Government was administered by the Governor appointed by the Crown with an Executive Council responsible to the House of Assembly of 27 elected members and a Legislative Council of 24 members nominated for life by the Governor in Council. Women were enfranchised in 1925. At the Imperial Conference of 1917, when the self-governing colonies were given the designation of Dominions, Newfoundland was constituted as a Dominion.

In 1933 the financial situation had become so critical that the Government of Newfoundland asked the Government of the United Kingdom to appoint a Royal Commission to investigate conditions. They recommended that, as a temporary measure, Newfoundland's parliamentary form of government should be suspended and that the island should be administered, until it again became self-supporting, by a Commission of Government composed of 6 members appointed by the Crown—3 from Newfoundland and 3 from the United Kingdom—under the chairmanship of the Governor. These recommendations were accepted and in 1933 the Newfoundland Act was passed by the United Kingdom parliament, and Government by Commission was inaugurated on 16 Feb., 1934.

A National Convention, elected in 1946, made, in 1948, recommendations to His Majesty's Government in Great Britain as to the possible forms of future government to be submitted to the people at a national referendum. Two referenda were held. In the first referendum (June, 1948) the three forms of Government submitted to the people were: commission of government for five years, confederation with Canada, and responsible government as it existed in 1933. No one form of government received a clear majority

of the votes polled, and commission of government, receiving the fewest votes, was eliminated. In the second referendum (July, 1948) confederation with Canada received 78,408 and responsible government 71,464 votes.

In the Canadian Senate on 18 Feb., 1949, Royal assent was given to the terms of union of Newfoundland with Canada and on 23 March, 1949, in the House of Lords, London, Royal assent was given to an amendment to the British North America Act, made necessary by the inclusion of Newfoundland as the tenth Province of Canada.

Under the terms of union of Newfoundland with Canada, which was signed at Ottawa on 11 Dec., 1948, the constitution of the Legislature of Newfoundland as it existed immediately prior to 16 Feb., 1934, shall, subject to the terms of the British North America Acts, 1867 to 1946, continue as the constitution of the Legislature of the Province of Newfoundland until altered under the authority of the said Acts.

The Constitution of the Legislature of Newfoundland insofar as it relates to the Legislative Council shall not continue, but the Legislature of the Province of Newfoundland may at any time re-establish the Legislative Council or establish a new Legislative Council. The franchise shall be extended to female British subjects who have attained the full age of 21 years and are otherwise qualified as electors. The coast of Labrador has been constituted an additional electoral district, making 25 districts and 28 members of the Legislature.

A general election was held in Newfoundland on 27 May, 1949, and a deferred election on the coast of Labrador on 25 July. The first session of the 29th General Assembly of Newfoundland and the first General Assembly of the Province opened on 13 July, 1949. The members of the legislature receive $2,500 per annum.

The Province is represented by 6 members in the Senate and by 7 members in the House of Commons of Canada.

Lieutenant-Governor.—Sir Leonard Cecil Outerbridge, C.B.E., D.S.O. (appointed 17 Aug., 1949).

The Executive Council was, in 1951, composed as follows :—

Premier and Minister of Economic Development.—J. R. Smallwood.
Attorney-General.—L. R. Curtis, K.C.
Minister of Finance.—H. W. Quinton, C.M.G.
Minister of Public Welfare.—H. L. Pottle.
Minister of Fisheries and Co-operatives.—W. J. Keough.
Minister of Supply.—P. S. Forsey.
Minister of Education.—S. J. Hefferton.
Minister of Labour.—C. H. Ballam.
Minister of Health.—J. R. Chalker.
Minister of Provincial Affairs.—J. J. Spratt.
Minister of Public Works.—E. S. Spencer.
Minister without Portfolio.—O. L. Vardy.

Area and Population.—Area, 42,734 square miles. Census population, 1945, was 321,819 (including Labrador). Estimated population, 1950, 350,000.

The birth rate in 1948 was 33·8 and the death rate 9·1 per 1,000.

Capital of Newfoundland, St. John's, 57,496 inhabitants (1945); other towns (1945), Corner Brook, 8,711; Bell Island, 8,171; Grand Falls, 4,552; Carbonear, 3,472; Windsor, 2,772; Botwood, 2,744; Bishop's Falls, 2,522; Grand Bank, 2,329; Harbour Grace, 2,065.

Religion and Education.—Of the total population of Newfoundland and Labrador (1945), 100,878 belonged to the Church of England, 106,006 were Roman Catholics, 80,094 United Church, 1,548 Presbyterians, 22,571 Salvation Army, 7,558 Pentecostal Mission, and 3,164 other denominations.

The number of schools of all kinds in 1949–50 was 1,200, with a total of 2,390 classrooms. The enrolment was 78,613. The Memorial University, offering degree courses in Arts and Science and diplomas in Engineering and Household Science, had in 1949–50 an enrolment of 308. Total expenditure for education by government in 1949–50 was $4,488,300, and in 1950–51, $4,697,000 (estimated).

In 1950, there were 23 cinemas with a seating capacity of 11,500.

Revenue and Expenditure (in Canadian dollars) in 5 years ended 31 March:—

	1946–47	1947–48	1948–49	1949–50	1950–51[1]
Revenue . .	37,257,000	40,556,541	41,087,900	37,743,292	29,655,400
Expenditure . .	37,147,000	41,019,784	40,000,000	34,983,309	38,637,900

[1] Estimates.

Public debt (1950), $4,398,706.

Production.—The estimated value of agricultural products, including livestock, in 1950, was $18 million. Forests of spruce and fir exist on crown lands, and over 1,160 saw-mills are in operation, with a total output of about 60 million board-measure feet. The mineral resources are considerable. Large beds of iron ore, with total reserves of about 3,500,000,000 tons, are being developed on Bell Island in Conception Bay. In the eastern part of the island gold-bearing rocks and extensive deposits of silver and lead ore have been found.

Fishing is the principal occupation of the population. The principal fish are cod, salmon, halibut, lobster, herring, caplin and seal. In 1949, 26,768 people were [illegible]. The total value of all fishery products exported in 1949 was [illegible]. 171 factories packed salmon, with a total pack of some 3,976 cases, and 151 factories packed lobster with a total pack of 3,882 cases.

The seal fishery in 1950 was prosecuted by 4 auxiliary vessels. The total number of seal pelts landed was 81,908; net value, $159,313. Two companies are operating the whale fishery, one at Hawk's Harbour, Labrador, using 4 whalers, and the second at Williamsport, White Bay, using 2 whalers. The total catch was 472 whales.

The total value of all forest products exported in 1948–49 was $35,394,000, including 375,899 tons of newsprint ($28,606,446), 43,462 tons of sulphite wood pulp ($3,578,265) and 43,867 tons of pulpwood ($1,305,800).

Two newsprint and sulphite mills are in operation. The mill at Corner Brook has a daily production capacity of 1,000 tons of newsprint and 180 tons of sulphite pulp and the mill at Grand Falls a daily production of 650 tons of newsprint and 80 tons of sulphite pulp.

The total value of all mineral products in 1949 was $16,976,269, including 1,425,393 tons of iron ore ($7,412,044), 119,614 tons of lead, zinc and copper concentrates ($7,991,608), 372,903 tons of limestone ($584,950) and 73,206 tons of fluorspar ($987,678).

There are 16 hydro-electric power plants, operated by 7 companies, with 261,550 h.p. developed; of these Junction Brook takes up more than half the total.

Trade Unions.—There are 91 unions, representing 35,000 persons.

57 unions, with a membership of 15,000, are members of the Newfoundland Federation of Labour. 50 of these are affiliated with the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada and the American Federation of Labor, 2 with the American Federation of Labor, and 1 with the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada.

14 unions are affiliated with the American Federation of Labor and the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada, 8 with the Congress of Industrial Organizations, one with the Canadian Congress of Labour and one with the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada. There are 10 independent unions with a membership of some 20,000.

Imports and Exports (in Canadian dollars) for 5 years ended 31 March:—

	1944–45	1945–46	1946–47	1947–48	1948–49
Imports . .	65,824,066	65,898,707	74,827,596	105,051,928	110,336,545
Exports . .	48,711,980	62,588,498	62,427,305	80,467,855	92,735,792

The chief imports in 1948–49 were:—Machinery and vehicles, $20,456,000; fuel oils and gasoline, $13,697,000; textiles and clothing, $10,132,000; barrelled beef and pork, $8,852,000; flour, meal and grains, $6,205,000; sugar and products, $4,097,000. The chief exports:—Fishery products, $25,500,000; mining products, $16,976,269; forest products, $35,394,000.

Of the imports (1948–49) the value of $53,913,602 came from Canada; $43,749,149 from the United States; $7,874,339 from the United Kingdom. Of the exports the value of $35,803,775 went to the United States; $15,126,916 to the United Kingdom; $10,625,713 to Canada; $5,162,958 to Belgium; $3,499,404 to Puerto Rico; $3,275,418 to Mexico; $2,464,329 to Italy; $2,203,704 to Portugal.

Shipping.—Vessels registered 31 Dec., 1949, 1,184 sailing vessels of 42,897 net tons, 47 steam vessels of 16,262 net tons, and 1,016 motor vessels of 42,723 net tons. In 1947–48, the tonnage of vessels entered and cleared at Newfoundland ports was 3,050,885, of which 2,319,369 tons were British.

Communications.—Railways open, 1949:—705 miles of government line with a gauge of 3 ft. 6 in., and 56 miles of private line. Communication between various points on the coast and with Sydney, Cape Breton, is maintained by 10 first-class steamers and 4 motor vessels. There were 606 post offices in 1949, of which 161 were also telegraph offices, including 58 post offices in Labrador. Telephone wire maintained in 1949 was 6,512 miles; there were 16,712 telephones.

Ten commercial airlines, including Trans-Canada Airlines and British Overseas Airways Corporation, set down and take up passengers at Gander Airport whilst flying the North Atlantic route. There are also 2 local airlines.

Banking.—On 31 March, 1950, the Newfoundland Savings Bank held $23,481,114 standing to the credit of 27,095 depositors.

Labrador, the most northerly district of the Province of Newfoundland forms the most easterly part of the North American continent, and extends from Blanc Sablon at the northeast entrance of the Straits of Belle Isle to Cape Chidley at the eastern entrance of Hudson's Strait. In March, 1927,

the Privy Council decided the boundary between Canada and Newfoundland in Labrador. The area now under the jurisdiction of Newfoundland is approximately 110,000 square miles. The population (1945 census) is 5,528. Capital: Battle Harbour.

Under the terms of the union of Newfoundland with Canada, the coast of Labrador together with the islands adjacent thereto, were constituted an additional electoral district to be known as Labrador and to be represented by one member in the House of Assembly.

Little is known about the geology of the country. The prevailing formation on the coast is granite, gneiss or mica slate; above which, in some places, are beds of old sandstone and a stratum of secondary limestone. The secondary rocks disappear towards the interior. Between Hamilton River and the southern boundary of Labrador there exists the largest stand of virgin timber on the North American continent. Estimates show some 50,000,000 cords of merchantable timber, with an approximate value of $62,500,000 on the stump. Labrador is noted for its fisheries. Cod fishery employed in 1949, 3,400 men and 144 vessels. Labrador also possesses valuable salmon, herring, trout and seal fisheries.

The Moravian Missions have maintained, over the past 150 years, mission stations in northern Labrador, at Nain, Mokkovik, Hebron and Hopedale; the International Grenfell Association operate hospitals at Mary's Harbour, Cartwright and North West River, as well as a boarding school at North West River. In the months that the coast is ice-free, from June to November, the Provincial Government maintains a coastal service, the steamer making a trip every 3 weeks from St. John's to Nain. In addition to this service a motor vessel is maintained by the government on the coast north of Hamilton Inlet to service the interests of fishermen.

The Government of Canada has established an airport at Goose Bay located at the bottom of Hamilton Inlet.

At the headwaters of the Hamilton River an iron exploration is being carried out on an area similarly of the same age as part of the Lake Superior iron ore where the geological formations are structurally similar to those of Lake Superior.

During 1949 the Labrador Mining and Exploration Company, holder of a concession from the Government of Newfoundland, proved the existence of 300,000,000 tons of high-grade iron ore in an area of one square mile. The productive zone is 90 miles long and the width of the trough, in which the concession is situated, varies from 10 to 60 miles. In 1950, the building of a railway was begun from Seven Islands, a port on the north shore of the Gulf of St. Lawrence, to the site of the iron-ore deposits, near the headwaters of the Hamilton River, a distance of 360 miles; and also the construction of a shipping port at Seven Islands.

The Hamilton River is probably the largest undeveloped power river left in North America. It has a length of 560 miles and drains an area of 30,000 square miles. The two most important power sites on it are at Grand Falls and at Muskrat Falls. Theoretical continuous horse-power is 4,350,000.

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NOVA SCOTIA.

The first permanent settlement was made by the French early in the 17th 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 Lieut.-Governor, appointed and paid by the Federal Government, and holding office for five years, and a House of Assembly of 37 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 13.

The franchise and eligibility to the legislature are granted to every person, male or female, if of age (21 years), a British or Canadian subject, and a resident for one year in the province and two months before the date of the writ of election in the county or electoral district of which the polling district forms part, and if not by law otherwise disqualified, or in receipt of aid as a pauper.

At the election held on 9 June, 1949, there were returned 28 Liberals, 7 Progressive Conservatives and 2 Co-operative Commonwealth Federation candidates.

Lieutenant Governor.—The Hon. John Alexander Douglas McCurdy, M.B.E. (appointed 12 Aug., 1947).

The members of the Ministry are as follows:—

Premier and Provincial Treasurer.—Angus Lewis Macdonald, P.C., K.C., S.J.D.
Attorney General and Provincial Secretary.—Malcolm A. Patterson, K.C.
Minister of Highways and Public Works.—Merrill Denzil Rawding.

Minister of Agriculture and Marketing and Minister of Lands and Forests.—Arthur W. Mackenzie, E.D., B.S.A.

Minister of Public Health and Minister of Public Welfare.—Harold Connolly.

Minister of Mines and Minister of Labour.—Alexander Hugh McKinnon, K.C.

Minister of Trade and Industry.—Wilfred T. Dauphinee.

Minister of Education.—Henry Davies Hicks.

Minister of Municipal Affairs.—Ronald Manning Fielding, K.C.

Ministers without Portfolio.—Geoffrey Stevens; A. B. DeWolfe.

Clerk of the Executive Council.—Charles L. Beazley, K.C.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT.—The main divisions of the Province for governmental purposes are the 2 cities, the 40 towns and the 24 municipalities, each governed by a council and a mayor or warden. The cities have independent charters and the various towns take their powers from and are limited by The Towns' Incorporation Act of 1941 which is a consolidation of earlier acts, and the various municipalities take their powers from and are limited by The Municipal Act of 1940, which is in effect a consolidation of the earlier municipal acts of the Province. The majority of municipalities comprise one county, but 6 counties are divided into 2 municipalities each. In no case do the boundaries of any municipality overlap county lines. The 18 counties as such have no administrative functions.

Any city (of which there are 2) or incorporated town (of which there are 40) that lies within the boundaries of a municipality is excluded from any jurisdiction by the municipal council and has its own government.

Area and Population.—The area of the province is 21,068 square miles, of which 20,743 square miles are land area and 325 square miles fresh water area. The population (census, 1941) was 577,962. Total estimated population in 1949, 645,000.

Population of the principal cities and towns (1941):—Halifax, 70,488; Sydney, 28,305; Glace Bay, 25,147; Dartmouth 10,847; Truro, 10,272; New Glasgow, 9,210; Amherst, 8,620; Sydney Mines, 8,198; Yarmouth, 7,790.

The vital statistics for 3 years are as follows:—

Calendar year	Births [1]	Marriages	Divorces	Deaths	Excess of births
1946	17,914	6,046	259	6,549	11,365
1947	19,265	5,861	210	6,009	13,256
1948	17,791	5,093	230	6,097	11,694

[1] Exclusive of still births.

Education.—Public education in Nova Scotia is free, compulsory and undenominational through elementary and high school. Attendance is compulsory to age of 14 in rural areas and 16 in urban areas. There are also the Schools for the Blind and for the Deaf, which serve the Maritime Provinces; the Nova Scotia Home for Boys; the Maritime Home for Girls, and the Nova Scotia Training School for mental deficient children. The Nova Scotia Agricultural College and the Normal College are centrally located at Truro. The Nova Scotia Technical College at Halifax grants degrees in civil, chemical, electrical and mining engineering. The Department of Education operates through its Vocational Education Division vocational evening schools, coal-mining classes, apprenticeship

classes, a land survey school, a marine engineering school, a correspondence study branch and 2 regional vocational high schools.

Total expenditure on public education for the year ending 31 July, 1949, was $12,059,447, of which 54·7% was borne by the provincial government. 4,114 departments operated in 1,738 school sections, with 4,708 teachers and 127,069 pupils, of whom 25,418 were in junior high school and 9,847 were in senior high school grades. The province has 10 universities and colleges.

Justice and Crime.—Justice in Nova Scotia is administered in the Supreme Court, the county courts, the probate courts, the Divorce Court, the magistrates' courts, the municipal and justice courts. The Court of Appeal consists of a panel of judges of the Supreme Court. There are also bodies, sometimes referred to as courts, for the revision of assessment rolls, voters' lists and like purposes. There are also juvenile courts in certain counties of the province.

For the year ended 30 Nov., 1949, a total of 4,357 persons was committed to provincial jails for offences against dominion and provincial statutes.

Finance.—The revenue is raised from Dominion [illegible] under the British North America Act and under a Dominion-Provincial agreement in lieu of certain income and special taxes surrendered for a period of 5 years to the Dominion Government, royalty on coal and minerals, special fees on incorporated companies, partnerships, automobiles and other statutory fees, a tax on gasoline, theatres, lands and forests and telephones. Under the agreement with the Dominion Government (1942) the Province vacated the fields of personal income and corporation taxes for the duration of the war and one year thereafter. On the expiry of this agreement on 30 Nov., 1946, a new agreement was signed, the Province vacating to the Dominion Government for 5 years the fields of personal income, corporation income and succession duty taxes. The rental is an annual *per capita* allowance, plus $2,005,140 statutory subsidies. The *per capita* allowance is based on a formula of the Dominion gross national product of 1942 and the populations of the Dominion and the Province of the same year, varying from year to year in proportion as these factors change, with a guaranteed minimum of $8,865,000.

Revenue, expenditure and debt (in Canadian dollars) for 5 years :—

Year (ended 30 Nov.)	Revenue	Expenditure [1]	Debt
1945-46	22,546,260	19,249,801	105,779,633
1946-47	33,294,214 [2]	22,787,958	99,344,633
1947-48	33,502,015	27,335,602	124,469,633
1948-49	35,404,211	33,387,165	141,097,500
1949-50 [3]	47,655,609	46,793,267	—

[1] Not including Sinking Fund instalments.
[2] Includes $9,493,915 attributable to fiscal year 1947 under Dominion-Provincial agreement signed 8 Jan., 1948.
[3] Estimated.

Sinking fund investments totalled $14,382,335 (30 Nov., 1949). Revenue producing assets :—Advances to Nova Scotia Power Commission, $18,572,483; other revenue producing assets, including balance at credit of province with federal government, $14,869,077; totalling $33,441,560.

Production and Industry.—Nova Scotia is a province of many industries. Agriculture, coal-mining, fishing and steel manufacturing are the most important. Dairying, poultry raising and fruit growing are the

most important branches of agriculture. Gross cash income, including income in kind to persons on farms, for 1949 is estimated at $54,500,000.

Cash income from the sale of dairy products, including income in kind, is estimated at $17,700,000 in 1949. Milk production in 1949 approximated 442,700,000 lb.

In the poultry industry about 1,750,000 chicks were hatched in approved hatcheries during 1949. The marketing of dressed poultry in a graded basis exceeded 1,400,000 lb.

The 1949 apple crop was about 1,200,000 barrels, of which 500,000 were exported to the United Kingdom.

Interest in the use of ground limestone as a soil conditioner is increasing; approximately 78,000 tons were used in 1949 compared with 14,000 tons in 1939.

The 116 co-operative organizations, with over 24,000 members, had, in 1949, total assets in excess of $4,800,000 and a sales volume in excess of $13,800,000.

Principal minerals are (31 Dec., 1949):—Coal, 6,182,400 short tons; coke, 557,108 short tons; gold, 106 oz.; gypsum, crude, 2,558,891 short tons, calcined, 4,593 short tons; salt, 85,090 short tons; barytes, 43,347 short tons; dolomite, 84,361 short tons; limestone, 31,801 short tons; silica, 9,255 short tons.

The known coalfields embrace 1,000 square miles. The gold districts cover about 5,000 square miles.

The estimated forest area of Nova Scotia is over 15,900 square miles. The principal trees are spruce, fir, hemlock, pine, birch, oak, maple and poplar, with smaller quantities of larch, ash and elm.

The fisheries of the province in 1949 had an estimated value of $17,950,000 (landed value), including cod fishery, $4,902,000, and lobster fishery, $6,239,000. In 1948, $15,085,000 were invested in this industry, and 14,915 men were engaged in the primary fishing industry and 4,988 in the fish processing industry. Capital investment in the fish processing industry was $7,551,825 in 1945.

The number of manufacturing establishments was (in 1947) 1,480, employing 30,285 wage-earners; wages and salaries, $46,113,036; gross value of products, $204,219,433.

Trade Unions.—Most local unions are affiliated with the Trades and Labour Congress (the counterpart of the A.F.L. in the U.S.A.) or with the Canadian Congress of Labour (C.I.O. in the U.S.A.). The most important independent organizations are the railroad brotherhoods of engineers, firemen and enginemen, conductors and trainmen, which have international affiliation but are not connected with the A.F.L. or C.I.O. In 1948 the number of branches reporting membership in Nova Scotia was 207 (240 were chartered) with a membership of 33,533.

Communications.—The country is covered with a network of railways, 1,420 miles in extent. There are 15,117 miles of highways; 1,646 trunk (958 paved), 13,471 county (84 paved) highways. The figures are exclusive of highways within cities and towns. Besides this, subsidized boats ply round the shores, making regular calls at all the important ports.

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ONTARIO.

Constitution and Government.—From 1791 to 1867 Ontario was called Upper Canada. The provincial government is administered by a Lieut.-Governor, a cabinet and one chamber consisting of 90 members elected by a general franchise for a period of 5 years. Women have the vote and can be elected to the chamber.

At the elections for the provincial legislature held on 7 June, 1948, the following parties were returned:—Progressive Conservatives, 53; Liberals, 13; Co-operative Commonwealth Federation, 21; Liberal Labour, 1; Labour Progressive, 2; total, 90.

Lieut.-Governor.—His Honour Ray Lawson, O.B.E.

The members of the executive council in Jan., 1951, were as follows (all Progressive Conservatives):—

Prime Minister, President of the Council and Provincial Treasurer.—Leslie M. Frost, K.C.
Minister of Agriculture.—Thomas L. Kennedy.
Minister of Highways and Minister of Public Works.—George H. Doucett.
Attorney-General and Minister of Education.—Dana H. Porter, K.C.
Minister without Portfolio.—George H. Challies.
Minister of Municipal Affairs.—George H. Dunbar.
Minister of Labour.—Charles Daley.
Minister without Portfolio.—Russell T. Kelley.
Provincial Secretary and Registrar.—G. Arthur Welsh.
Minister of Public Welfare.—William A. Goodfellow.
Minister of Planning and Development.—William Griesinger.
Minister of Lands and Forests.—Harold R. Scott.
Minister of Travel and Publicity.—Louis P. Cecile, K.C.
Minister of Mines.—Welland S. Gemmell.
Minister without Portfolio.—William E. Hamilton.
Minister of Health.—Mackinnon Phillips.
Minister of Reform Institutions.—John W. Foote, V.C.

Agent General in London.—J. S. P. Armstrong (Ontario House, 13 Charles II Street, S.W.1).

Local Government.—Local government in Ontario is divided into two branches, the more important branch pertaining to municipal institutions and the other to education. The present system of municipal institutions was established on 1 Jan., 1850; its scope has been considerably enlarged as to functional operation.

For general municipal and local government purposes, Ontario is divided into counties (or union of counties), cities, towns, villages and townships. The cities function ndependently of the county units, as also do 7 towns which many years ago were separated from the counties for municipal purposes. Every town, village and township which lies within

the confines of a county, functions for certain specific purposes through the county as a unit but for all other purposes each of them functions as a separate unit.

The municipalities have control over all local affairs and undertakings, including the construction and upkeep of roads and streets, other than main traffic arteries, provision of utility services, provision and administration of police forces, fire departments, sanitation services, and social welfare services. The annual expenditures for municipal purposes are provided in part by grants received from the Province of Ontario, but the bulk of the money required is provided by direct taxation imposed upon real property and in a limited way upon what is known as business assessment. The council of each municipality also imposes and collect from the taxpayers such monies as the local education authority itself may require for the purposes of education.

Each unit of municipal government is governed by a council elected by popular vote. A city council is composed of a mayor and aldermen; a town council of a mayor, reeve (or reeves) and councillors; a village and a township council of a reeve (or reeves) and councillors. The basic unit for a municipal council is the township which is composed of 5 members including the reeve and the deputy reeve, if any. The councils in cities, towns and villages vary in number of members but none of them exceed 25.

The county council is composed of the reeve and deputy reeve (if any) of each town, village and township within the county boundaries. The only exceptions from that rule are the cities and the 7 separated towns referred to above. The principal functions of a county council are related to construction and maintenance of such traffic arteries as have been included in the county road system, the provision of court houses and gaols, homes for the aged and child welfare institutions. Some counties also exercise a certain measure of jurisdiction for purposes of secondary education. Funds required for county purposes are apportioned among the towns, villages and townships which form the county, the apportionment being based on an equalization of the capital value assessment of real property in each such local municipality. A city, situated within the confines of a county, shares the cost of constructing and maintaining court houses, gaols and homes for the aged and child welfare institutions.

No municipality in Ontario may incur debts to be met in future years without the sanction of the tribunal created by the Provincial Legislature and known as the Ontario Municipal Board. Debenture obligations incurred by municipalities for utility undertakings (water-works and electric light and power systems) are discharged ordinarily out of revenues derived from the sale of utility services and do not fall upon the ratepayer.

With respect to education, municipal councils have no jurisdiction, except as to the provision of monies. Responsibility for provision of school premises and for their operation and maintenance and for the supply of teachers is in the hands of the local education authority, which is an elected body. In cities and towns education falls under the control of one local authority. The smaller urban communities and the townships usually have separate authorities for elementary and secondary education. In many townships there are several local boards for elementary education, the township being divided into school section areas.

The conduct of municipal institutions comes under the guidance of the provincial Department of Municipal Affairs. The principal functions of the department are of an advisory nature, but it does exercise a limited measure of control with respect to matters relating to municipal audits and other specific situations. Education comes under the guidance and control of

the provincial Department of Education, which deals with the training of teachers and formulation of the curriculum.

There are considerable areas in the northermost parts of Ontario where as yet there is little or no settlement of population. In such areas no municipal organization exists and control for all purposes over such areas remains in the hands of the provincial government.

Area and Population.—The total area is 412,582 square miles (363,282 square miles land area and 49,300 square miles water). The province extends 1,000 miles from east to west and 1,050 miles from south to north. About 82% of this area lies south of the isotherm of 60° F. mean July temperature, which is generally considered as the northern limit for the economic production of cereals.

The population of the province (census, 2 June, 1941) was 3,787,655, including 30,339 Indians and Eskimos. The assessed population of the principal cities (1949) was :—Toronto (capital), 673,104; Hamilton, 192,125; Ottawa, 188,665; Windsor, 120,532; London, 92,789.

Vital statistics, 1949 :—Births (exclusive of still births), 106,601 (ratio per 1,000 of population, 24·2); deaths, 43,371 (9·8); marriages, 43,304 (9·8). The estimated population as at 1 June, 1950, was 4,512,000.

Education.—There is a complete provincial system of elementary and secondary schools. The University of Toronto, founded in 1827, had about 1,500 professors, lecturers, etc., on its staff in Oct., 1950, and an enrolment of about 11,825 students, of whom 2,203 were Second World War veterans. Other Ontario universities are Queen's at Kingston, Western Ontario at London, McMaster at Hamilton, and Ottawa at Ottawa. The first two are now undenominational and are aided by the state. In 1950 there were 7,320 day and evening schools of all grades in operation, with 823,000 pupils enrolled, and 26,292 full-time certificated teachers engaged. The Agricultural College in Guelph had, in 1949–50, an attendance of 2,300 and the Veterinary College had 413 students. The total expenditure of the Provincial Department of Education for the fiscal year ended 31 March, 1949, was $47,812,478, excluding expenditure for the Agricultural College and other agricultural schools amounting to $2,625,471.

Finance.—The net ordinary revenue and expenditure (in Canadian dollars) for 6 years were as follows :—

Year ended 31 March	Revenue	Expenditure	Year ended 31 March	Revenue	Expenditure
1945	117,124,347	116,248,977	1948	191,698,952	166,070,200
1946	128,368,864	126,802,964	1949	215,469,614	206,256,361
1947	142,875,759	140,929,509	1950 [1]	224,033,800	223,029,800

[1] Net interim figures.

The estimated gross public debt on 31 March, 1950, was $698,124,175.

Production and Industry.—Ontario is rich in agricultural and mineral resources. There are 102,870 square miles which have agricultural possibilities. 34,981 square miles are occupied, and of this area 20,880 square miles are improved lands. In 1949 there were 9,411,000 acres under field crops (9,139,000 acres in 1948) and the estimated value of the crops was $343,940,000 ($378,378,000 in 1948). The estimated total value of agricultural production in 1949 amounted to $1,051,717,000; 1948, $1,029,204,000.

The mineral production in 1949 included gold, 2,330,108 oz.; silver,

2,061,774 oz. The total value of the mineral production in 1949 was $315,323,367.

The total area of productive forest is about 173,800 square miles, 66,200 square miles of which are softwood and 16,100 square miles hardwood. The accessible timber stand is approximately 58,384,000,000 cubic feet. Gross value of forestry production in 1949 was $294,390,605; 1947, $288,391,163.

In 1947 Ontario had 11,860 manufacturing establishments employing 537,581 persons. Total salaries and wages paid, $1,037,976,714; cost of materials used, $2,651,697,573; gross value of production, $4,903,472,526.

The Hydro-electric Power Commission of Ontario recorded for the year ended 31 Oct., 1949, a total available capacity of 2,229,906 kw. and a total energy generated of 14,032,949,990 kwh.

Communications.—In 1949 there were 73,000 miles of highways, of which 55,000 were surfaced. The amount expended by provincial, municipal and dominion governments for construction and maintenance in 1949–50 was $73,322,600. There were 10,464 miles of single-track steam railway operated in 1949. There were 1,190,000 telephones in use in 1949.

Number of motor vehicles, 1949, was 969,369, of which 771,709 were passenger cars.

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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 1 July, 1873. The provincial government is administered by a Lieut.-Governor and a legislative assembly of 30 members, who are elected for 5 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 11 Dec., 1947):—Liberals, 24; Progressive Conservatives, 6; total, 30.

Lieut.-Governor.—T. William L. Prowse (sworn 4 Oct., 1950).

The members of the executive council are as follows (March, 1951):—

Premier, President of the Executive Council and Minister of Public Works and Highways.—J. Walter Jones.

Minister of Education.—Frederic Alfred Large, K.C.

Minister of Health and Welfare.—Alexander W. Matheson, K.C.

Minister of Agriculture.—C. Cleveland Baker.

Provincial Secretary.—J. Wilfrid Arsenault.

Minister of Industry and Natural Resources.—Eugene Cullen.

Attorney and Advocate General and Provincial Treasurer.—Walter E. Darby, K.C.

Minister without Portfolio.—Joseph G. Campbell.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT.—An Act to Enable the Inhabitants of Certain Villages to Supply Themselves with Certain Services, passed in 1950, provides for the incorporation of villages. All cities and towns have been incorporated under Special Acts.

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 square miles. The total population (census, 2 June, 1941) was 95,047; estimate, 1948, 93,000. Population of the principal cities (1941):—Charlottetown (capital), 14,460; Summerside, 4,978. Estimated population as at 1 June, 1949, 90,000.

Religion and Education.—The population of the province at the census of 1941 was divided among the different creeds as follows:—Roman Catholic, 42,743; United Church, 24,005; Presbyterian, 14,724; Anglican, 5,739; Baptist, 5,443; other, 2,393. There were (1947) 462 schools, 691 teachers, 18,051 pupils. This is exclusive of 2 Roman Catholic convent schools at Charlottetown and Summerside, with 665 pupils. There are two colleges, Prince of Wales College, head of the provincial school system, and St. Dunstan's University, a Roman Catholic institution, both in Charlottetown. Total expenditure on government education in the year ending 31 March, 1949, $865,459.

Finance.—Revenue and expenditure (in Canadian dollars) for 6 years:—

	1944-45	1945-46	1946-47	1947-48	1948-49	1949-50
Revenue .	2,639,763	2,991,514	3,953,778	5,231,700	5,688,162	6,453,445
Expenditure	2,988,248	3,291,883	3,813,154	4,875,710	4,979,207	6,199,882

Total sinking funds on 31 March, 1950, amounted to $1,844,716.

The total liabilities of the province amounted on 31 March, 1950, to $14,157,172.

Production and Industry.—The farm land occupied in 1945 was 1,260,800 acres. Field crops in 1948 covered about 487,000 acres, and were valued at $22,748,000. The land in natural forest covers 610 square miles, and in pasture 317,440 acres. For particulars of agricultural production and livestock, *see* under CANADA above.

Silver fox breeding is extensively carried on. Breeding foxes are exported. The chief market is with the United Kingdom and the United States. In 1944 the value of the pelts sold was $607,252.

The fisheries of the province in 1947 had a landed value of $1,880,089 and a market value of $2,897,284. Oysters abound in Richmond Bay, the home of the famous 'Malpeques,' where the beds, under scientific cultivation, extend to upwards of 20,000 acres. The Dominion Government has possession and control of the oyster areas surrounding the province.

In 1946 there were 246 industrial establishments, employing 1,755 persons; salaries and wages, $1,651,469; cost of materials, $7,582,046; gross value of products, $11,200,310.

Commerce and Communications.—The trade of Prince Edward Island is chiefly with the other provinces of Canada and Newfoundland, and this inter-provincial trade does not appear in the trade statistics. The gross value of the production of its various industries for the year 1946 is

estimated at $38,000,000. In 1947 the province had 286 miles of railway—part of the Canadian National Railway system. Three ferries operate between Prince Edward Island and the mainland. One, a railway and automobile ferry steamer of great power, connects the lines of the Canadian National Railway on Prince Edward Island with those on the mainland, making several trips daily throughout the year. The others, two automobile ferry steamers, operate during the summer season between the island and the province of Nova Scotia. Daily steamship communication with the mainland has been maintained, without interruption, since 1917. There is a four-times-a-day air schedule for passengers, mails and express, both ways, between the province and the mainland, connecting with the airways of the continent. In 1946 there were 12,928 miles of telephone wires and 8,296 telephones.

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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.

The Quebec Act, passed by the British Parliament in 1774, guaranteed to the people of the newly conquered French territory in North America security in their religion and language, their customs and tenures, under their own civil laws.

Constitution and Government.—The provincial government is modelled on that of the Dominion organization and is in the hands of a Lieut.-Governor and a responsible ministry, assisted by a legislative council of 24 members, appointed for life by the Lieut.-Governor, and a legislative assembly of 92 members elected for 5 years. Members of both Houses receive $3,000 per session, plus $1,000 for travelling and office expenses. Women were enfranchised by the Women's Franchise Bill, April, 1940. Last election, 28 July, 1948:—Union Nationale, 82; Liberals, 8; Independent, 2.

Lieut.-Governor.—Hon. Gaspard Fauteux (appointed 30 Oct., 1950).

The members of the Ministry (appointed 30 Aug., 1944, and all re-elected 28 July, 1948) are as follows:—

Premier and Attorney-General.—Maurice L. Duplessis, K.C., M.L.A.
Provincial Treasurer.—Onésime Gagnon, K.C., M.L.A.
Minister of Lands and Forests and of Hydraulic Resources.—Lieut.-Col. John S. Bourque, M.L.A.
Minister of Health.—J. H. Albiny Paquette, M.D., M.L.A.
Minister of Social Welfare and Youth.—J.-Paul Sauvé, M.L.A.
Minister of Municipal Affairs.—Bona Dussault, M.L.A.
Minister of Colonization.—J. D. Bégin, M.L.A.
Minister of Roads.—Antonio Talbot, M.L.A.

Minister of Public Works.—Roméo Lorrain, M.L.A.
Minister of Mines.—C. D. French.
Minister of Game and Fisheries.—Camille E. Pouliot, M.D., M.L.A.
Minister of Labour.—J. Antonio Barrette, M.L.A.
Minister of Trade and Commerce.—Paul Beaulieu, C.A., M.L.A.
Minister of Agriculture.—Laurent Barré, M.L.A.
Provincial Secretary.—Omer Côté, M.L.A.
Solicitor General.—Antoine Rivard, M.L.A.
Ministers without Portfolio.—Antonio Elie, M.L.A.; Tancrède L'abbé, M.L.A.; Marc Trudel, M.D., M.L.A.; Patrice Tardif, M.L.A.; J. H. Delisle, M.L.A.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT.—The Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council may erect the territory of a village municipality into a town municipality, if it contains at least 2,000 souls; and the territory of a village or town municipality, if it contains at least 6,000 souls, into a city municipality. Any territory, in order to be erected into a village municipality, must contain at least 40 inhabited houses within a space of 60 superficial arpents and the taxable immovable property in such territory must have a value of at least $50,000. The county council is composed of the mayors in office of all the local municipalities in the county which are subject to the provisions of the Municipal Code, 1916.

Area and Population.—The area of Quebec (as amended by the Labrador Boundary Award) is 594,860 square miles (523,860 square miles land area and 71,000 square miles water). Of this extent, 351,780 square miles represent the Territory of Ungava, annexed in 1912 under the Quebec Boundaries Extension Act. The population (census, 1941) was 3,331,882. Estimated population in 1950, 3,976,000. Of the 1941 population 91,857 were British born and 3,107,939 Canadian born. The rural population in 1941 was 1,222,198 and the urban population 2,109,681. According to religious beliefs, in 1941, 2,894,621 were Roman Catholics, 162,006 Anglicans, 100,196 United Church, 65,683 Jews and 4,228 Protestants. Population of the principal cities, 1949 (estimated):—Montreal, 1,125,000; Quebec (capital), 180,000; Verdun, 84,000; Three Rivers, 49,000; Sherbrooke, 44,000; Hull, 38,000.

Vital statistics (1949), including rates per 1,000 of population:—Births, 114,294 (29·4); marriages, 33,226 (8·5); deaths, 32,304 (8·3).

Education (1947-48).—*Superior Education.*—The province has 4 universities: 2 Protestant universities, McGill (Montreal), founded in 1821, and Bishop's (Lennoxville), founded in 1845; and 2 Catholic universities: Laval (Quebec), founded in 1852, and Montreal University, opened in 1876 as a branch of Laval and erected independently in 1920. The 2 Protestant universities had 1,096 professors and 13,028 students; the 2 Catholic universities, 2,843 professors and 23,444 students. Besides university schools (included in university figures) there are 19 Catholic and 3 Protestant institutions for higher education, chiefly theological colleges, with 719 students of theology and 2,273 others.

Secondary Education.—Secondary education is given in 44 classical colleges for Catholics and in 3 colleges of modern secondary education, with 17,422 students. The classical [illegible] girls appear in the primary section at the exclusion of 2 colleges h[illegible] for the B.A. degree only; there are 799 students of this course in 14 colleges for girls. Both Catholic and Protestant high schools are completely included with primary education.

Primary Education.—The primary schools, according to religious denomination, are, 8,916 Catholic schools, with 24,805 teachers and 561,528 pupils; 461 Protestant schools, with 2,685 teachers and 66,319 pupils.

Training of teachers for primary schools is given in 85 Catholic normal schools (939 teachers; 5,978 students) and in 1 Protestant normal school (13 teachers; 104 students).

The expenditure on education amounted to over $86,000,000.

Finance.—The ordinary revenue and expenditure for 6 years :—

Years ended 31 March	Revenue	Ordinary expenditure	Years ended 31 March	Revenue	Ordinary expenditure
	$	$		$	$
1945	96,455,703	91,990,114	1948	167,792,992	123,425,104
1946	110,321,293	95,552,896	1949	194,469,247	160,704,215
1947	133,405,956	106,934,126	1950	207,249,228	175,495,665

The total funded debt at 31 March, 1949, was $430,684,526, and the net funded debt $351,443,413.

Production and Industry.—Water power is one of the most important natural resources of the province of Quebec. Its turbine installation represents about 53% of the aggregate of Canada. On 1 Jan., 1950, the turbine installation amounted to 6,130,097 horse-power. Several of the more important hydro-electric plants and transmission and distribution systems of the province were taken over, on 15 April, 1944, by the Quebec Hydro-Electric Commission.

In 1949, the total area under cultivation in the province was 6,370,000 acres and the value of the crops $183,810,000. The principal varieties cultivated were :—

Crops	Yield	Value in $1,000	Crops	Yield	Value in $1,000
Hay and clover	5,935,000 tons	94,545	Fodder corn	713,000 tons	5,276
Oats . .	26,639,000 bush.	24,508	Turnips, beets	3,453,000 cwt.	3,798
Potatoes . .	10,558,000 cwt.	26,078	Barley . .	3,885,000 bush.	3,491
Mixed grains .	5,568,000 bush.	5,457	Alfalfa . .	156,000 tons	2,723

The agricultural production also includes for 1949 :—Dairy products, $124,516,000; farm animals (including poultry), $184,343,000; fruit and vegetables, $19,674,000, and maple products, $1,040,000.

The value of the wool clip for 1949 was estimated at $440,000.

There are about 264,170 square miles of forests, made up as follows :—Private forests, 26,740 square miles; wood lots under location tickets, 1,000 square miles; forests leased, 78,933 square miles; township forest reserves, 2,789 square miles, and timber lands not leased, 151,858 square miles. Quebec leads the Canadian provinces in pulpwood production, having over half of the Canadian estimated total. In 1948, 3,783,633 tons of pulp and 3,240,000 tons of paper were produced; gross value of products of pulp and paper industry, $393,347,430.

The principal fish are cod, herring, mackerel, lobster and salmon.

The value of the mineral production was $163,962,245 in 1949 and $152,285,045 in 1948. Production of metallic minerals (gold, copper, zinc, silver, chrome, molybdenum and others), valued at $83,601,340 in 1949. Gold (1949) 964,058 oz., valued at $35,010,360 at standard rate.

The most important iron ore deposits are situated in the Labrador Trough; the centre of exploration activity is at Burnt Creek camp. A titanium ore deposit was discovered in 1946 on the shores of Lake Allard near Havre St. Pierre. Non-metallic minerals produced include :—Asbestos (100% of Canadian production), industrial lime, dolomite and brucite, quartz and pyrite. Among the building materials produced in 1949 were :—Cement, $13,935,091; sand and gravel, $7,403,455; building limestone, $2,936,156; clay products, $5,684,899, and granite, $2,778,000.

The number of fur farms in the province in 1948 was 1,058, with landed property and buildings valued at $2,892,171 and animals in captivity estimated at $1,315,503. Of all the wild animals, the fox has proved the most adaptable to breeding. The total value of fur production for the season 1948–49 (pelts taken by trappers and pelts sold from fur farms) was estimated at $2,388,065. The royalties collected on pelts taken in 1948–49 netted to the Government the sum of $103,989.

In 1948 there were 11,122 industrial establishments in the province; employees, 383,966; salaries and wages, $756,216,134; cost of materials, $1,954,111,943; gross value of production, $3,599,306,033. Among the leading industries are pulp and paper, non-ferrous metal smelting and refining, chemical products, cotton yarn and cloth, men's and women's clothing, railway rolling stock, shipbuilding, brass and copper products, electrical apparatus and supplies, butter and cheese, slaughtering and meat packing, cigars and cigarettes, machinery, boots and shoes.

Commerce and Communications.—Total imports for consumption in 1949 amounted to $808,523,911; total exports to $1,000,018,626.

Quebec had 4,953 miles of railway, including 189 miles of tramway, in 1949. There were 604,715 telephones and 2,567 post offices, as well as 791 telegraph offices in 1949. In 1948, there were 40,650 miles of roads in the province, of which 25,562 were surfaced.

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SASKATCHEWAN.

Constitution and Government.—The province receives its name from the Saskatchewan River (Saskatchewan is Indian expression for 'rapid 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 by the Saskatchewan Act, passed by the Canadian parliament, which came into force on 1 September, 1905, before which it was part of the Northwest

Territories. The provincial government is vested in Lieut.-Governor and a legislative assembly, elected for 5 years. Women were given the franchise in 1916, and are also eligible for election to the Legislature. State of parties (election 24 June, 1948):—Co-operative Commonwealth Federation (Socialist Party), 31; Liberals, 20; Liberal-Progressive Conservative, 1.

Lieut.-Governor.—Hon. J. M. Uhrich (appointed 24 March, 1948).

Present members of the Ministry, formed on 4 Aug., 1948, are as follows:—

Premier, President of the Council and Minister of Co-operation and Co-operative Development.—Thomas C. Douglas, M.L.A.
Provincial Treasurer.—Clarence M. Fines, M.L.A.
Attorney-General.—J. W. Corman, K.C., M.L.A.
Minister of Agriculture.—I. C. Nollet, M.L.A.
Minister of Municipal Affairs.—L. F. McIntosh, M.L.A.
Minister of Social Welfare.—J. H. Sturdy, M.L.A.
Minister of Natural Resources and Industrial Development.—J. H. Brockelbank, M.L.A.
Minister of Highways.—John T. Douglas, M.L.A.
Minister of Education.—Woodrow S. Lloyd, M.L.A.
Minister of Labour and Provincial Secretary.—Chas. C. Williams, M.L.A.
Minister of Public Works and Telephones.—J. A. Darling, M.L.A.
Minister of Public Health.—T. J. Bentley (appointed 14 Nov., 1949).

Agent General in London.—Graham Spry (28 Chester St., S.W.1).

Local Government.—The [illegible] a City requires a minimum population of 5,000 persons; [illegible], 500; that of a Village, 100 persons and an area not to exceed 240 acres. No requirements as to population exist for the Rural Municipality and the Local Improvement District, either of which usually has an area of 324 square miles. Cities, Towns, Villages and Rural Municipalities are governed by elected councils which consist of a mayor and 6–20 aldermen in a City, a mayor and 6 councillors in a Town, an overseer and 2 other members in a Village, a reeve and a councillor for each division (usually 6) in a Rural Municipality.

Area and Population.—The province stretches along the Canada–United States boundary for 393 miles east of the 110th meridian, and extends north for 761 miles. Its northern width is 227 miles. The area of the province is 251,700 square miles (237,975 square miles land area and 13,725 square miles water). The population (estimate, 1950) was 874,000 (census 1941, 895,992). Population of principal cities (1946):—Regina, 60,246 (capital); Saskatoon, 46,028; Moose Jaw, 23,069; Prince Albert, 14,532; Weyburn, 7,003; Swift Current, 6,379; North Battleford, 5,717; Yorkton, 5,714.

Education.—The province has one university—the University of Saskatchewan at Saskatoon, established 3 April, 1907. In 1950–51 it had 146 instructors and 2,417 students. The right to legislate on matters relating to education is left to the province. In 1949 there were operating under the School Act 5,207 school districts and 14 operating under the Secondary Education Act, with an enrolment of 138,882 pupils of elementary school grade and 33,856 pupils of high-school grade. Of the public school districts, 25 are Roman Catholic Separate and 10 are Protestant Separate. For the training of teachers there are 2 normal schools, at Saskatoon and Moose Jaw.

Finance.—Revenue and expenditure for 6 years (ending 30 April):—

Year	Revenue	Expenditure	Year	Revenue	Expenditure
	$	$		$	$
1944–45	34,116,570	31,900,544	1947–48 [1]	53,251,281	51,772,523
1945–46	39,275,647	38,784,814	1948–49	55,622,965	54,608,746
1946–47	39,527,696	39,406,666	1949–50	52,303,302	52,059,105

[1] The end of the fiscal year was changed to 31 March in 1946.

Net public debt, 31 Dec., 1949, was $147,913,814.

Production and Industry.—Wheat production in 1950 was 263,000,000 bushels from 16,203,000 acres; oats, 116,000,000 bushels from 3,381,000 acres; barley, 47,000,000 bushels from 1,954,000 acres, and flax, 1,200,000 bushels from 177,000 acres. Cash income from the sale of farm products in 1949 was $570,560,000.

A large irrigation project is designed ultimately to provide for an area of 500,000 acres with a storage capacity of 4 million acre feet.

Mineral production was valued at $34,987,119 in 1949. Production included 80,938 lb. of cadmium, 62,148,713 lb. of copper, 87,923 oz. of gold, 127,482 lb. of selenium and tellurium, 1,323,900 oz. of silver, 60,943,757 lb. of zinc, 1,595,870 tons of coal, 451,973 m.c.f. of natural gas, 156,765 tons of sodium sulphate, 815,294 barrels of petroleum. Total value of clay products and building materials, $458,230.

The total value of the catch of the commercial fisheries during 1948–49 was $512,638 (8,075,619 lb.). Furs to the value of $2,243,867 and forest products valued at $5,251,098 were produced in 1948–49.

In 1947 Saskatchewan had 1,001 industrial establishments, employing 11,723 persons; gross value of products, $196,452,000; wages paid, $19,662,000.

Communications.—There were, in 1950, 7,100 miles of steam railway in operation in the province. There are 8,308 miles of provincial highways In 1949 there were 114,301 telephones; wire mileage, 53,503 miles.

There were 1,400 post offices operating during 1950. Eight radio broadcasting stations were in operation during 1950.

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THE NORTHWEST TERRITORIES.

Constitution and Government.—The Northwest Territories comprise the mainland portion of Canada, lying north of the 60th parallel of latitude between Hudson Bay on the east and Yukon Territory on the west, together with the islands lying between the mainland of Canada and the North Pole, including those in Hudson Bay, James Bay and Hudson Strait. This region includes the areas 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.

For administrative purposes the Territories were divided into three districts, namely, Mackenzie (527,490 square miles), Keewatin (228,160 square miles) and Franklin (549,253 square miles), by Order in Council of 16 March, 1918.

The Northwest Territories Act, 1905, as amended, provides for the government of the Territories by a Commissioner (who is Deputy Minister of the Department of Resources and Development) under instructions from time to time given by the Governor in Council or the Minister of Resources and Development. A council of 6 (one of whom is Deputy Commissioner) aids the Commissioner in the administration of the Territories.

The Commissioner in Council has power to make ordinances for the government of the Territories relating to subjects designated by the Governor in Council as provided by the Northwest Territories Act (Chapter 142, R.S.C. 1927), subject to any act of the Parliament of Canada applying to the Territories, respecting such matters as direct taxation within the Territories in order to raise revenue, establishment and tenure of territorial offices, maintenance of municipal institutions, administration of justice, licences, education, public health, property and civil rights, and generally all matters of local nature.

Commissioner.—Maj.-Gen. H. A. Young, C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O.
Deputy Commissioner.—F. J. G. Cunningham.
Members of the Council.—S. T. Wood, J. G. McNiven, L. de la C. Audette, H. B. Godwin, D. M. MacKay.
Secretary.—J. G. Wright.

The administration is carried on by the Northern Administration and Lands Branch of the Department of Resources and Development. The seat of government is at Ottawa. District administrators reside at Fort Smith and Aklavik, and the main office for mining business is at Yellowknife.

Area and Population.—The area of the Territories is 1,304,903 square miles. The population at the census of 1941 was 12,028, including 2,284 whites, 4,334 Indians and 5,404 Eskimos. Estimated total population in 1950 was 15,786.

Education.—Schools are operated by the Northwest Territories Administration (11), by the Indian Affairs Branch of the Department of Citizenship and Immigration (8), and, with financial assistance from the federal government, by missions of the Church of England, the Roman Catholic Church and the Northern Canada Evangelical Mission. The only organized school district is at Yellowknife.

Public Welfare.—Medical care of Indians and Eskimos is the responsibility of the Department of National Health and Welfare. During 1950 there were 8 mission hospitals, 2 company hospitals, 1 community hospital and 8 health centres in operation. Medical teams conducting examinations, X-ray surveys and preventive inoculations reached each settlement.

The Royal Canadian Mounted Police are designated as District Registrars of Vital Statistics and Family Allowances for the Eskimo people.

Production and Industry.—Mining, fishing and fur trading are the principal industries. Mineral production, exclusive of pitchblende, for the year 1949 was valued at $6,801,729, of which gold accounted for $6,389,748. Yellowknife continues to be the centre of goldmining activity. The new hydro-electric power development on the Snare River, a federal government project 94 miles north-west of Yellowknife, which was opened in 1948, assists in the development of the mining industry.

Communications.—The Mackenzie District and Western Arctic are served by water and air transportation; truck and tractor roads exist near most settlements. The new all-weather Mackenzie Highway from Grimshaw, Alberta, to Hay River Settlement on Great Slave Lake was opened in 1948. Commercial passenger services were established by bus over the highway and by boat between Hay River and Yellowknife. Regular mail, passenger and express services are maintained by air throughout the year to many points in the Mackenzie District. Radio communication between important settlements and trading posts in the Territories and outside points is maintained through government and private radio stations.

Fur produced during the year ended 30 June, 1949, was valued at $1,535,461 from 922,136 pelts. Fur bearers include muskrat, beaver, mink, lynx and red and white fox. A commercial fishery operates on Great Slave Lake caught 3,722,783 lb. in winter 1949–50 and 3,[illegible] lb. in summer 1950. The principal catch are whitefish and lake trout.

The herding of reindeer as a native industry is being fostered; it is centred at the Reindeer Station, near Aklavik.

Crude oil is produced at Norman Wells on the Mackenzie River.

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YUKON TERRITORY.

Constitution and Government.—The Yukon Territory was constituted a separate political unit in June, 1898. It is governed by a Commissioner (appointed) and a territorial council of 3 elected members who have a 3-year term of office. The seat of government is at Dawson.

The Northern Administration and Lands Branch of the Department of Resources and Development, at Ottawa, is responsible for business arising from the general administration of the Territory under the Yukon Act and Ordinances passed by the Territorial Council, the disposal of lands under the Territorial Lands Act, the administration of the Yukon Placer and Quartz Mining Acts and the collection of revenue.

Commissioner.—A. H. Gibson, K.C.
Territorial Treasurer.—W. A. Wardrop.
Members of Council (1949–52).—C. J. Lelievre, E. J. Corp, R. G. Lee.

Area and Population.—The area of the territory is 207,076 square miles (205,346 square miles land area and 1,730 square miles water area).

The population in 1941 was 4,914; it reached its peak in 1901 with 27,219. The estimated population in 1949 was 8,641 (7,141 whites, 1,447 Indians, 53 Eskimos). The estimated population of the principal cities (1948):—Dawson (capital), 783; Whitehorse, 3,845; Mayo, 288.

Vital statistics (1949):—Births, 268; marriages, 65; deaths, 73.

Education.—The territory had (1949) 10 public schools with 23 teachers and 652 pupils. The amount spent on education was $137,664.

Finance.—The territorial revenue and expenditure (in dollars) for 6 years (ending 31 March) was:—

Year	Revenue	Expenditure	Year	Revenue	Expenditure
1945	299,016	296,682	1948	695,660	585,148
1946	412,985	417,341	1949	636,982	785,656
1947	615,405	618,595	1950	886,934	886,934

Production and Industry.—Mining is the principal occupation of the people. Silver, lead, gold are the chief minerals. The output of gold in 1949 was 81,970 fine oz.; silver, 1,562,730 fine oz.; lead, 5,356,405 lb. Total mineral production to the end of 1949 was valued at $254,218,235.

The principal forest trees are white and black spruce, balsam, poplar, cottonwood and birch, but lumbering is not a major industry.

The country abounds with big game, such as moose, caribou, mountain sheep, bears and fur animals. The fur yield for the year ended 30 June, 1949, was [illegible] pelts, valued at $143,810.

Communications.—There are 58 miles of railway. The Yukon River, 1,979 miles long, of which 1,777 are navigable (570 within Yukon Territory), is the great channel of communication from the end of the railway at Whitehorse to the interior. There were (1950) 2,383 miles of motor roads, secondary roads, winter roads and trails, in addition to the Alaska Highway which enters Yukon Territory at Mile 620 and crosses the international boundary into Alaska at Mile 1,221. There were 15 post offices in 1949; revenue, $59,319.

Commercial airlines provide passenger and express services daily except Sunday between Vancouver and Whitehorse, and Edmonton and Whitehorse. These services, which extend to Fairbanks, Alaska, connect with transcontinental airlines at Edmonton and Vancouver. A service is also maintained twice weekly from Whitehorse to Mayo and Dawson.

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Agriculture and Forestry of Yukon Territory.

BERMUDA.

BERMUDA is a colony, with semi-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; a favourite winter resort for Americans, and now an important British and American naval and air base. The civil population (*i.e.* excluding British and American military, naval and air force personnel) at December, 1949, was estimated at 36,771.

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.

Area, approximately 22 square miles (575 acres under cultivation). In 1949 the birth rate was 25·2 per 1,000 (20·2 white, 28·1 coloured) and the death rate 10·2 per 1,000 (10·2 white, 9·4 coloured); there were 305 marriages. Chief town, Hamilton; population, about 3,500. Bermuda is an important naval base on the America and West Indies station, with dockyard, victualling establishment, etc. In 1940 sites on the island were leased to the United States as air and naval bases. In January, 1941, Tucker and Morgan Islands, situated in the Great Sound, were leased to the United States for 99 years for use as a flying-boat base.

Governor.—Lt.-Gen. Sir Alexander Hood, G.B.E., K.C.B., assumed office 24 Oct., 1949 (£4,250 salary, £1,500 entertainment, £3,400 grant towards expenses of Government House).

Colonial Secretary.—Oswald Raynor Arthur (appointed April, 1951); *ex-officio* member of the Executive Council and Legislative Council.

The Governor is assisted by an Executive Council of 7 members (4 official) appointed by the Crown, a Legislative Council of 9 members (3 official), also appointed by the Crown, and an elected House of Assembly of 36 members; 4,211 electors. Women received the vote in 1944.

Police force, 1949, 111.

Education is compulsory between the ages of 7 and 13, and government assistance is given by the payment of grants, and, where necessary, of school fees. Free elementary education was introduced on 1 May, 1949. In 1949, 27 aided schools, with 5,701 pupils, received grants. Total amount spent on education in 1949 was £[illegible]. There is also 1 garrison school and 1 naval school, and 16 private schools receiving no government grant.

There were, in 1949, 15 cinemas with a seating capacity of 4,350.

Finance.—Revenue and expenditure (in £ sterling) for 6 years:—

	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949
Revenue .	801,571	815,657	1,066,101	1,455,440	1,531,970	1,885,548 [5]
Expenditure.	847,885	836,129 [1]	1,121,704 [2]	1,362,511 [3]	1,531,762 [4]	1,706,587 [6]

[1] Includes £15,000 transferred to School Buildings Reserve Fund.

[2] Includes £115,000 for purchase of Bermuda Railway and £37,406 for contribution towards construction of road for causeway to naval base.

[3] Includes £100,000 transferred to School Buildings Reserve Fund, £75,000 to Public Works Fund, £40,000 towards the construction of Grays, Watford and Little Watford Bridges, and £13,000 operating loss on Bermuda Railway during 1946.

[4] Includes £19,712 for demolition of Railway, £25,000 transferred to School Buildings Reserve Fund and £50,000 transferred to Public Works Reserve Fund.

[5] Includes £86,000 on account of sale [illegible] Guiana.

[6] Includes £50,000 transferred to [illegible] Reserve Fund and £62,000 to School Buildings Reserve Fund.

Chief sources of revenue in 1949:—Customs, £1,132,380; postal, £85,000; public transportation, £60,000; note security fund, £12,818.

Public debt in 1949, £275,000, which includes £200,000 lent free of interest to H.M. Government.

The chief products are bananas, potatoes, lily-bulbs and various kitchen garden vegetables.

Legislation providing for trade unions was enacted in Oct., 1946, and 2 trade unions were registered in 1947 (Union of Teachers, 121 members; Industrial Union, 1,222 members, in 1949).

Commerce.—Imports and exports (in £ sterling) for 6 years:—

	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949
Imports [1] .	2,465,678	2,444,472	3,612,127	6,004,840	7,121,039	7,182,178
Exports .	108,287	142,920	261,445	780,467	955,405	943,212

[1] Excluding government stores from imports.

Imports in 1949 (excluding government stores) from United Kingdom, £1,937,587; Canada, £[illegible],303. British West Indies, £134,357; United States of America, £3,174,149; other countries, £1,048,781. Imports to U.K. (Board of Trade figures) in 1950, £35,303; 1949, £33,566; 1948, £42,200. Exports from U.K., 1950, £2,211,432; 1949, £1,854,053; 1948, £1,537,792. Re-exports, 1950, £81,944; 1949, £38,560; 1948, £42,792.

Food supplies are mostly imported from the United States and Canada. The principal imports in 1949 were:—Food, £1,908,498; clothing, £1,150,605; alcoholic beverages, £316,934; agricultural supplies, £158,193; fuel, £617,658; building material, £632,353; drugs, etc., £150,459; cigars, cigarettes and tobacco, £85,297.

The registered shipping consisted (1949) of 5 steam vessels of 321 tons net, 21 sailing vessels of 2,363 tons net and 26 motor vessels of 662 tons net; total net tonnage, 3,346. In 1949 the total tonnage of vessels entered and cleared was 3,253,482 tons, of which 2,441,361 were British.

Communications.—British Overseas Airways maintains a twice-weekly service between Bermuda and London. Pan American Airways and Colonial Airlines each maintain a daily service between Bermuda and New York, and once weekly Colonial Airlines operate between Washington and Bermuda. Trans-Canada Airlines maintain weekly flights between Toronto and Bermuda, and Montrea and Bermuda. Aircraft entered and cleared in 1949, 2,450.

During April, 1948, the railway service was discontinued and a government-operated bus service introduced. There is a private telephone company, with over 26,500 miles of wire, serving 3,270 subscribers. Cables connect the islands with Halifax, Nova Scotia, and through Turks Island with Jamaica and Barbados. There were (1949) 14 post offices. Post office revenue was £126,227, and expenditure, £62,316.

Between 1908 and August, 1946, the use of motor vehicles, with the exception of ambulances, fire engines and other essential services, was prohibited. With the passing of the Motor Car Act in 1946, the use of motor vehicles, subject to certain limitations on size and horse-power, became lawful. At the end of 1949, 1,501 private cars, 439 taxis, 566 commercial vehicles, 3,363 auto-cycles, 39 buses and 88 miscellaneous vehicles were registered in addition to 14,234 bicycles.

Money.—There are 2 banks, the Bank of Bermuda, Ltd., and the bank of N. T. Butterfield and Son, Ltd. Savings bank deposits on 31 December, 1949, were £270,287 to the credit of 9,374 depositors

The currency, weights and measures are British. There were £5, £1,

10*s.* and 5*s.* Bermuda government notes to the value of £884,096 in circulation on 31 December, 1949.

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FALKLAND ISLANDS AND DEPENDENCIES.

Crown colony situated in South Atlantic, 300 miles E. of Magellan Straits. East Falkland, 2,580 sq. miles; West Falkland, 2,038 sq. miles, including in each case the adjacent small islands; total, 4,618 sq. miles; besides South Georgia, 1,600 sq. miles. Among other dependencies are the South Shetlands (1,800 sq. miles), the South Orkneys (240 sq. miles), South Sandwich (130 sq. miles) and Graham Land. The dependencies include all islands and territories between 20° and 50° W. long., south of 50° S. lat., and between 50° and 80° W. long., south of 58° S. lat. Population:—Falkland Islands, estimated 1948, 2,268 (1,239 males and 1,029 females), exclusive of the Whaling Settlement in South Georgia (estimated population in 1946, 360, including 7 females). Chief town, Stanley (1946), 1,252 inhabitants.

Governor.—Sir Geoffrey Miles Clifford, K.B.E., C.M.G., E.D. (appointed 20 Sept., 1946; salary, £1,750 and £550 duty allowance per annum).
Colonial Secretary.—Michael Robert Raymer (appointed 30 April, 1949).

The Government is administered by the Governor, assisted by an executive council and a legislative council. As from 1949, the latter consists of 12 members, namely, 3 *ex officio* members (Colonial Secretary, senior medical officer, agricultural officer); 3 official and 2 non-official members nominated by the Governor, and 4 representatives elected by the people.

Education is compulsory. In 1950 there were 1 government school in Stanley, with 220 pupils on the roll; in the country districts, 8 schools were maintained or assisted by the government and their 119 pupils were taught in their homes for periods of a few weeks every few months by travelling teachers; there were 7 travelling and 8 resident settlement teachers.

	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Total revenue .	172,643	110,677	198,879	103,788	148,934	169,811
Total expenditure .	159,193	103,554	223,724	125,955	162,694	163,911
Imports . .	14,528	712,712	945,637	1,031,193	2,336,547	1,998,409
Exports . .	8,844	811,556	1,287,882	2,214,588	4,221,587	3,551,782

Chief sources of revenue (1949):—Customs, £96,012; internal revenue, £49,519; sale of stamps, £25,985; telegrams, etc., £6,554. On 31 Dec., 1949, the assets exceeded the liabilities by £259,260. There is no public debt.

Leading exports, 1949:—Wool, £384,820; whale oil, £2,993,754 (£697,460 produced on the high seas and re-exported from South Georgia). Chief imports, 1949:—Groceries, £173,181; fuel, £765,176; drapery and bagging, £24,026; hardware and machinery, £411,920. Exports to United Kingdom were £2,498,744 in 1948; £2,416,193 in 1949; £1,746,559 in 1950. Imports from United Kingdom, £498,327 in 1948; £675,688 in 1949; £526,143 in 1950 (Board of Trade returns).

Vessels entered in 1949, 106; tonnage, 182,599 (British tonnage, 144,754).

Chief industry, sheep-farming; about 2,875,520 acres pasturage. Sheep 603,751 in 1948–49. The whaling industry is carried on successfully, 169,203 barrels of whale oil being exported in 1949 (58,814 produced on the high seas and re-exported from South Georgia). Sealing operations in 1949 yielded 13,358 barrels of oil. Value of whale-fishing exports to United Kingdom, 1950, £10,220,906; 1949, £11,705,235; 1948, £11,917,734.

On 31 Dec., 1949, the Savings Bank held a balance of £609,319 belonging to 1,842 depositors. There are no banking facilities except those offered by this bank.

There is normally a month to 6 weeks' mail service provided by a local steamer between Stanley and Montevideo. 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 the United Kingdom, Punta Arenas, Montevideo, Buenos Aires and South Georgia.

Money, Weights and Measures.—These are the same as in Great Britain.

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BRITISH GUIANA.

Governor.—Sir Charles Campbell Woolley, K.C.M.G., O.B.E., M.C. (salary £4,500 and £1,500 allowances).

Colonial Secretary.—John Gutch, O.B.E. (appointed 24 June, 1950; salary £2,000).

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. The colony is situated on the north-east coast of South America on the Atlantic Ocean, with Surinam on the east, Venezuela on the west and Brazil on the south and west. Capital, Georgetown.

Constitution and Government.—The British Guiana (constitution) Orders in Council, 1928 to 1949, provide for the Government of the colony

and for the constitution of a legislative council. The present constitution came into operation on 18 July, 1928. The legislative council consists of the Governor as President, and since May, 1943, the Colonial Secretary, the Attorney-General and the Treasurer (now Financial Secretary and Treasurer) as official members, 7 nominated unofficial members and 14 elected members. Executive and administrative functions are exercised by the Governor and executive council.

The law, both civil and criminal, is based on the common and statute law of England, save that, with certain exceptions, the English law of personal property applies to both movable and immovable property, and the principles of the Roman-Dutch law have been retained in respect of the registration, conveyance and mortgaging of land. 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 these courts to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council.

In Nov., 1940, a site on the bank of the Demarara River, about 25 miles from the sea, was leased to the United States as a military base. A naval base at Makouria, about 40 miles up the Essequibo River, was also established by the United States Government. These bases are not now being used by the U.S. Government. Atkinson Field, on the Demarara River, is now being operated by the British Guiana Government as a civil airport.

Area, Population, etc.—Area, 83,000 square miles. Estimated population, 1949, 414,887. Births (1949), 17,137 (41·3 per 1,000); deaths 5,506 (13·2 per 1,000). Greater Georgetown had, in 1949, a population of 107,264. Total East Indians (1949), 184,773. 195 schools (and 71 in remote and sparsely populated districts) received government grant (£342,523) in 1949; 71,249 pupils; average daily attendance, 56,497; teachers, 1,688. Secondary education is provided for both boys and girls.

Finance.—Revenue and expenditure (in £ sterling) for 5 years :—

	1946 [1]	1947 [1]	1948 [1]	1949 [1]	1950 [2]
Revenue .	2,845,246	3,691,380	4,289,761 [3]	4,591,509	4,350,360
Expenditure .	2,938,928	3,619,486	4,085,593	4,364,701	4,288,519

[1] These figures are exclusive of special receipts from the Colonial Development Fund and the related expenditure.
[2] Estimates.
[3] Includes contribution by H.M. Government towards subsidization cost for 1947, £166,667.

Chief items of revenue (1949):—Customs, £1,717,873; excise and licences, £585,151; income tax, £1,055,974. Expenditure on general administration, £250,490; treasury, £28,828; customs, £38,668; lands and mines, £38,111; agriculture and forests, £172,579; judicial and legal, £72,449; police, £299.235; prisons, £42,199; charity, £148,653; medical, £490,092; education, £446,989; post and telegraphs, £219,458; pensions and gratuities, £156,267; subventions and miscellaneous, £280,620; public debt charges, £250,867; transport services, £358,594; public works, £709,145; colonial emergency measures, £233,227; surplus at 31 Dec., 1949, £1,616,801; public debt (funded), 31 Dec., 1949, £4,939,397.

Production.—British Guiana can be divided roughly into 3 regions :—(1) A low coastal region varying in width up to about 30 miles and con-

stituting the agricultural area; (2) an intermediate area about 100 miles wide, of slightly higher, undulating land containing the chief mineral and forest resources of the country, and (3) a hinterland of several mountain ranges and extensive savannahs.

Under cultivation (1949), 69,986 acres in sugar canes (sugar output, 174,236 long tons); 86,377 acres under rice (output, 103,311 tons of paddy, equal to 61,988 tons of milled rice); coconuts, 33,333 acres; under cultivation (1948), coffee, 2,877 acres; cacao, 375 acres; rubber, 787 acres; ground provisions, 20,400 acres; citrus and other fruit, 5,367 acres. Livestock (1948) estimated at:—Cattle, 186,262; horses, 2,518; sheep, 44,200; goats, 14,600; swine, 28,200; buffaloes, 101. British Guiana is rich in gold. Mining commenced in 1884, and from 1884 to 31 Dec., 1949, the output of gold was 3,211,846 oz., valued at £13,046,072; in the year 1949, 21,098 oz. were produced. In the period 1901 to 1949 the diamonds won amounted to 2,418,411 carats, valued at £9,521,440; in 1949, 34,375 carats were exported. 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), 1,757,650 long tons being exported during 1949, and 1,873,166 in 1948. Of the 1949 exports, 1,591,561 long tons went to Canada, 126,255 to the United States, 29,124 to the United Kingdom and 10,710 tons to other countries.

64,000 square miles of forests and 12,500 square miles of undeveloped land are still available for exploration and exploitation.

There are two wet seasons, one from the middle of April to the middle of August, the other from the middle of November to the end of January.

Commerce.—Imports and exports (in £ sterling) for 5 years:—

	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950 [2]
Imports .	5,597,454	8,652,266	10,037,708	10,609,950	11,470,332
Exports [1] .	5,633,715	7,255,397	7,707,054	9,636,784	10,466,053
Transit . .	146,331	163,235	101,980	50,048	—

[1] Including bullion and specie. [2] Preliminary.

Chief imports (1949):—Machinery, £1,569,407; cotton manufactures, £617,815; metal manufactures, £679,974; oils (other than edible), £541,564; flour, £676,373; manures, £333,102; tobacco, £91,474; fresh vegetables, £209,508; artificial silk manufactures, £413,273; boots and shoes, £250,721; paper manufactures, £133,756; fish (dried), £154,159; pickled meats, £123,503; motor vehicles, £216,491; medicines and drugs, £124,321; milk (condensed), £94,851; butter, £129,766; beer and ale, £109,067. Chief domestic exports (1949):—Sugar (raw) (173,818 tons), £4,386,367; rum (3,683,308 proof gallons), £991,414; rice (26,105 tons), £645,369; timber (596,297 cu. ft.), £213,227; charcoal (3,758 tons), £29,380; firewood (8,867 tons), £11,490; matches (28,040 gross boxes), £6,116; gold (16,331 oz.), £129,630; [illegible] £2,947,747; bauxite (1,757,650 tons), £2,501,949; ba[illegible] molasses 4,101,889 gallons), £90,590.

Imports (exclusive of transhipments) from United Kingdom (1950), £5,381,906; from Canada, £1,526,175; from United States, £1,430,406. Exports (exclusive of transhipments) to United Kingdom, £3,047,052; to Canada, £5,619,795; to United States, £533,133.

Exports to United Kingdom in 1950, £3,787,476; 1949, £4,575,701; 1948, £4,317,011. Imports from United Kingdom in 1950, £4,957,790; 1949, £4,505,532; 1948, £3,505,175.

Shipping.—In 1949, 3,019 vessels, with a total tonnage of 4,211,258. entered and cleared, mainly British, American, Dutch and Norwegian. The registered vessels in 1949 were 8 steamers of 902 net tons, 14 sailing vessels of 743 tons and 18 motor vessels of 1,495 tons.

Communications.—There are 305 miles of river navigation; 14 miles of canals; 317 miles of driving or motor road, 239 miles of forest road from Bartica at the junction of the Essequibo and Mazaruni Rivers to the Potaro Gold Mining District [illegible] inches to the Upper Potaro River at Kangaruma on the rout[illegible] to Issano on the Mazaruni River above the long range of falls and rapids and to the lower Potaro River at a point beneath the large fall of Tumatumari) and 268 miles of trails (including a government cattle trail of 182 miles, from Takama on the Berbice River to Annai on the Rupununi Savannah).

There are 91 miles of government-owned and operated railroads, including 12 miles of sidings. These extend from Georgetown to Rosignol along the East Coast, and from Vreed-en-Hoop to Parika along the West Coast of the colony. There are also 45½ miles of railroad owned and operated by the Demarara Baux. Co. in connection with their mining operations in the Demerara River, and 18 miles from Wismar on the Demerara River to Rockstone on the Essequibo River.

Air Services.—The following services of commercial airlines are in operation in British Guiana:—Pan American Airways Inc., to and from North, Central and South America thrice weekly; British West Indian Airways, Ltd., to and from Trinidad three times a week, and too and from Barbados once weekly; British Guiana Airways, Ltd., to and from Trinidad, St. Vincent, Barbados, Dominica, St. Lucia and Grenada, weekly; K.L.M., to and from Curaçao and Paramaribo once weekly. An air service within, and charter service outside, the colony is operated by British Guiana Airways, Ltd.

Post.—On 31 Dec., 1950, there were 125 post offices and agencies (including travelling post offices and agencies), of which 48 are telegraph offices and 6 radio stations.

Telecommunications.—The inland public telephone, telegraph and radio services are maintained and operated by Post Office Telecommunications. Landline telephone and telegraph services are operated along the coastlands. There are main telephone exchanges in Georgetown and New Amsterdam with 11 country sub-exchanges and 90 private branch exchanges carrying from 3 to 80 lines each. There are 5,001 conductor miles of telephone lines (which includes 1,701 miles contained in 16¾ miles of aerial cable), 120 miles of railway telephone lines and 415 miles of telegraph lines. The number of telephone instruments in use at 31 Dec., 1950, was 3,337. There are 66 radio telephone stations in the interior. Cable and Wireless, Ltd., operate and maintain cable and radio communications, including radio-telephone [illegible] vice with ships and radio-telephone services with Brit[illegible] amaribo, Canada, the United Kingdom, Europe and U.S.A.

Broadcasting.—The British Guiana United Broadcasting Co., Ltd. operates station ZFY on 5,981 and 1,230 Kcs., on a commercial basis.

Money.—Accounts are kept in dollars and cents ($1 = 4*s.* 2*d.*). In circulation are British silver and bronze coins, with some silver 'bits'—fourpenny pieces—local coins. Notes are issued by Barclays Bank (D., C. & O.) and the Royal Bank of Canada in denominations of $5, $20

and $100, and there are government currency notes of $1, $2, $5, $10, $20 and $100. The face value of the latter in circulation at 31 Dec., 1950, was £1,964,792.

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See also under VENEZUELA and BERMUDA.

BRITISH HONDURAS.

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.

Governor and Commander-in-Chief.—Sir Ronald H. Garvey, K.C.M.G. (appointed, 1948; salary $9,600, duty allowance $2,400), assisted by an executive council of 7 members and a legislative council consisting of 3 official and 10 unofficial members (4 nominated and 6 elected).

Colonial Secretary.—Evelyn Dennison Hone, O.B.E. (9 June, 1948).

Area and Population.—Area, 8,867 square miles. The climate is tropical, with an average rainfall for the past 4 years of 81·96 in. The wet season lasts from the middle of May to the middle of February.

Population, census 1946, 59,220 (28,722 males and 30,498 females). Estimated population at 31 Dec., 1950:—66,892 persons (32,719 males and 34,173 females). The birth rate per 1,000 was 39·7 and the death rate 12·6; there were 480 marriages and 3 divorces.

The police force contained (1950) 3 officers, 190 non-commissioned officers and men, which includes immigration police. Chief town, Belize; population, census 1946, 21,886 (9,673 males and 12,213 females).

Education.—Government and aided primary schools (1950), 90; children enrolled, 11,298; average attendance, 9,227; [illegible] grant, $263,655. There are 5 unaided secondary schools, with a [illegible] pupils. All schools, both primary and secondary, except for 5 unaided primary schools and 3 government schools, are under denominational management.

The total school roll, including unaided schools, is estimated at 12,734, and attendance at 11,666.

Finance.—Revenue and expenditure (in dollars) for 5 years :—

	1946 [1]	1947	1948 [2]	1949 [3]	1950 [4]
Revenue .	2,637,501	2,941,158	3,208,623	3,711,232	4,763,345
Expenditure .	2,552,357	2,909,985	3,394,916	3,847,374	4,694,172

[1] Includes $80,600 grant-in-aid of the administration.
[2] [illegible] of the administration.
[3] [illegible] of the administration.
[4] [illegible] grant-in-aid of the administration.

Debt, 31 Dec., 1949, $1,160,503.

Commerce.—In 1950, total imports amounted to $8,787,510 (U.S.A., $3,040,856; U.K., $2,779,914; Canada, $713,365); total exports, $4,779,802 (U.K., $1,330,565; U.S.A., $884,859; Canada, $872,281).

Imports to U.K. (Board of Trade figures), £549,227 in 1950; £474,672 in 1949; £324,805 in 1948. Exports from U.K., £713,092 in 1950; £488,696 in 1949; £271,714 in 1948. Re-exports from U.K., £15,018 in 1950; £13,111 in 1949; £3,330 in 1948.

The principal domestic exports were, in 1950 :—Mahogany logs, 319,008 cu. ft. ($619,367); mahogany lumber, 382,809 cu. ft. ($1,000,087); pine lumber, 102,218 cu. ft. ($1,061,887); bananas, 28,083 bunches ($21,607); chicle, 934,161 lb. ($1,002,451); grapefruit juice, 2,323,495 lb. ($245,160).

Shipping and Communications.—Tonnage entered, 1950, 260,776 tons. Registered shipping, 1950, 88 sailing vessels, 613 tons, and 87 motor vessels, 1,647 tons. 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 (1935), 395 miles. Number of telephones (1949), 575.

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, 7,532, deposits $1,608,315 on 31 Dec., 1949. 4 British Honduras dollars = £1 sterling.

There are (31 Dec., 1949) a paper currency of $837,643 in government notes and a subsidiary silver coinage of $150,626 in circulation. There is also a subsidiary mixed metal coinage of 1-cent and 5-cent pieces whose issues amount to $35,357. Barclays Bank (D., C. & O.) have a branch in Belize.

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WEST INDIES.

THE British West Indian possessions fall into 6 groups, (1) Bahamas, (2) Barbados, (3) Jamaica with Turks Islands, (4) Leeward Islands, (5) Trinidad with Tobago, (6) Windward Islands. The Bahamas are not strictly a part of the West Indies, but for geographical purposes are included in the West Indian category.

Currency, weights and measures throughout the islands are based on their British counterparts. American and Canadian currency is generally accepted in some islands.

The Conference on the Closer Association of the British West Indian Colonies recommended on 19 Sept., 1947, 'the appointment of a commission to examine the establishment of a customs union.' The report of the commission, appointed by the Secretary of State for the Colonies, was published in Jan., 1951 (Colonial No. 268). It states that a customs union would strengthen the economic position of the territories, encourage their local industries, and increase trade between them, and that it could be with or without political federation. The proposed union would at first comprise Barbados, British Guiana, British Honduras, Trinidad, Jamaica (excluding the Cayman Islands and the Turks and Caicos Islands), the Leeward Islands (excluding the British Virgin Islands), and the Windward Islands. There would be a central advisory board, to which an Inspector-General of Customs and Excise, with headquarters in Trinidad, would be responsible.

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BAHAMAS.

Governor and Commander-in-Chief.—Maj.-Gen. R. A. R. Neville, C.B.E. (sworn in 6 Dec., 1950) (£3,000), assisted by an executive council of 8, a legislative council of 9 and a representative assembly of 29 members, electors requiring to have a small property qualification. Women have not the vote.

Colonial Secretary.—C. P Bethel, O.B.E., I.S.O. (appointed 13 Dec., 1950).

Bahamas consists of about 20 inhabited and many uninhabited islands and rocks off the S.E. coast of Florida. They are the surface protuberances of two oceanic banks, the Little Bahama Bank and the Great Bahama Bank. Of the group, about 700 areas might be classified as islands or cays; the rest only as rocks. Land area, 4,404 square miles. Average annual rainfall 50·3 in. Month with heaviest average rainfall, Sept., 8·2 in.

Average winter temperature, 74° F. Average summer temperature, 80° F. Highest recorded temperature 94° F. Lowest recorded temperature 51° F.

Principal islands with population in 1943:—New Providence (pop. 29,391, containing capital, Nassau), Abaco (3,461), Harbour Island (769), Grand Bahama (2,333), Cat Island (3,870), Long Island (4,564), Mayaguana (591), Eleuthera (6,430), Exuma (3,784), San Salvador or Watling's Island (693), Acklin's Island (1,744), Crooked Island (1,078), Great Inagua (890), Andros Island (6,718).

Total estimated population, 1948, 80,639 (about 85% coloured). Births in 1949, 2,553 (33·7 per 1,000); deaths in 1949, 987 (13·2 per 1,000). Primary education is compulsory from ages 6 to 14. In government schools the number of pupils was, in 1949, 13,356 (in board schools 12,015 and in grant-in-aid schools 1,341). Government grant in 1949, £112,908. In 1949 there were in Church of England schools enrolled 803 pupils, in Roman Catholic schools 1,991 and in all other denominational schools 892 pupils. In 1948, there were 5 private secondary schools connected with religious bodies with 548 pupils, and a government secondary school with 127 pupils. There were, in 1950, 6 ci[illegible]

In 1948, 3,569 persons were dealt [illegible] court. The authorized strength of the police force in 1949 was 6 officers and 184 other ranks.

Revenue (1948), £1,360,226; expenditure, £1,317,621; customs, £802,001. Public debt, 31 Dec., 1949, £245,000.

Tomatoes are being exported in increasing quantities. Sponge and sisal used to be the mainstay of the colony, but in recent years the export of sisal has greatly diminished, and sponge has in the last few years suffered from a severe mortality, which has brought the industry almost to a standstill. Turtle fisheries are carried on, and some shell and ambergris is obtained. Okras and a certain amount of pineapples are exported.

Imports and exports (excluding specie) for 6 calendar years (in £):—

Year	Imports	Exports	Year	Imports	Exports
1944	1,743,399	338,482	1947	4,201,497	423,866
1945	1,806,019	432,202	1948	4,720,151	721,290
1946	2,840,576	399,319	1949	4,775,942	660,813

Imports from United Kingdom (1949) were valued at £1,297,857; from United States, £2,466,605; from Canada, £685,700.

Principal imports (1949) were:—Spirits and wines £91,313; iron and steel manufactures, £236,639; lumber and shingles, £86,002.

Principal exports (1949) were:—Salt, £67,737; tomatoes, £75,192; crawfish, £64,392; lumber, 8,276,000 board feet. Exports to the United Kingdom were £3,469; United States, £79,856; Canada, £118,823.

Trade with the United Kingdom (Board of Trade returns):—Imports to U.K., 1950, £197,208; 1949, £183,214; 1948, £47,326; exports from U.K., 1950, £1,572,977; 1949, £1,381,781; 1948, £1,012,179; re-exports, 1950, £120,054; 1949, £22,255; 1948, £11,049.

Shipping 1949:—Entered 1,855 vessels of 519,791 tons (1,000 British of 352,382 tons); cleared, 1,782 vessels of 533,330 tons (1,011 British of 365,017 tons).

In the island of New Providence an automatic telephone system of the latest type is in operation, together with an extensive system of underground cables. The total number of telephones in use at the end of Dec., 1950, was 3,856. An overseas radio telephone link to the U.S.A. provides

service from the subscribers' telephone to any part of the world. All the important islands are connected with Nassau by means of radio telegraphy, and in several cases radio telephony is also available. Connexion through Nassau to the U.S.A., Canada and Central America can be provided. Radio telegraph and telephone services to Jamaica, radio teletype to Florida connecting into the U.S.A. network, and ship–shore radio telephone services are also available. The Bahamas broadcasting station operates on 1,540 kilocycles. There are no railroads in the Bahamas.

There are more than 150 miles of good paved roads in Nassau, and good roads on most of the other islands.

Electricity for lighting and power is available in New Providence. Total units generated during 1949, 14,976,350. Total number of consumers, 5,500. Other islands have small privately owned generating plants.

The Royal Bank of Canada and Barclays Bank (Dominion, Colonial & Overseas) have branches in Nassau. British silver and 'copper' coins are legal tender. Silver coins of U.K. ceased, with effect from 1 Nov., 1936, to be legal tender in the colony for payment of an amount exceeding 40*s*. Local currency notes, based on £ sterling, are in circulation, but American and Canadian currency is generally accepted. Bank of England notes are not accepted, except at the banks from travellers from the U.K. and then only to a maximum of £5. Post office savings bank, 30 June, 1950, depositors, 24,638; balance due, £381,302.

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BARBADOS.

Governor.—Sir Alfred W. L. Savage, K.C.M.G. (appointed Feb., 1949; salary, £3,000 plus £1,000 duty allowance).
Colonial Secretary.—R. N. Turner (appointed 30 Nov., 1950).

There are an executive council, executive committee, legislative council of 15 members (appointed by the King), and House of Assembly of 24 members, elected triennially; in 1946, there were 20,317 registered electors. In 1943 women were given the vote. At the election held in December, 1948, there were returned to the House of Assembly 12 Progressive League, 9 Electors' Association, 3 Congress Party.

Barbados lies to the east of the Windward Islands. It was occupied by the English in 1627; unlike most of the ' ' ' ' islands, it has never changed hands. The hot and rainy seas ' ' ' June to December, and the average rainfall is 61 inches a year.

Area, 166 square miles; population (census of 1946), 192,841. Estimated population, 31 Dec., 1949, 206,838. Births (1949), 6,357: deaths, 2,979. Bridgetown is the principal city. Education is controlled by a government department. In 1950 there were 123 primary schools, 30,492 pupils on roll (15,549 boys; 14,943 girls); 8 second-grade schools (3 for girls; 1 co-educational), with 1,735 pupils; 3 first-grade schools (1 for girls), with an attendance of 809 boys and 363 girls. Codrington College, affiliated to Durham University, had 28 students. Government votes on education in 1949–50, £295,957, and £23,025 to supply milk and biscuits to elementary school children, and £1,000 for medical, visual and dental treatment. There are 5 newspapers, 3 weekly, 1 tri-weekly and 1 daily; and 9 cinemas with a seating capacity of 7,014.

There is a supreme court; grand sessions are held once in every 4 months, with additional sittings under special commissions; there are 7 police magistrates. In 1950, there were 86 convictions in superior courts.

Of the total area of 106,470 acres, about 67,000 are under arable cultivation; the staple produce is sugar. In 1950, 41,241 acres were under sugar cane, which produced 158,183 tons of sugar [illegible] the equivalent of 5,016,475 wine gallons of fancy molasses, [illegible] equalling 1 ton of sugar). Exports in 1950 were 131,744 tons of sugar and 5,805,657 wine gallons of molasses. There are 35 sugar and molasses plants and 4 rum distilleries in production. Rum exported in 1949 was 631,926 proof wine gallons. The cotton lint exported in 1949 was 58,274 lb. In the fishing industry about 600 sail boats and 1,800 men and 400 women are employed during the flying-fish season. The majority of these boats are laid up from July to October.

	1945-46	1946-47	1947-48	1948-49	1949-50
	£	£	£	£	£
Revenue . .	1,529,544	1,695,767	1,926,413	1,940,467	1,997,299
Customs[1] . .	534,348	648,114	885,998	742,152	840,605
Expenditure . .	1,144,650	1,415,941	1,725,926	2,051,626	2,150,813
Public debt . .	605,360	605,360	605,360	605,360	605,360
Imports[1 2] . .	3,455,427	4,992,492	7,123,930	6,346,230	7,064,988
Exports[1 2] . .	2,870,231	3,142,164	3,715,107	3,048,165	4,688,536

[1] Calendar years.
[2] Excluding bullion and specie, and the exports include bunker coal and ship's stores.

The principal imports (1949) were:—Rice, £213,275; flour, £287,068; animal feeding stuffs, £167,584; meat, £267,936; fish, £220,488; lumber, £283,620; bags and sacks empty, £246,318; cotton piece-goods, £328,585; other cotton manufactures, £221,000; artificial silk piece-goods, £186,651; electrical apparatus, £187,758; machinery, £421,485.

The principal exports (1949) were:—Sugar, £3,273,904; molasses, £682,358; rum, £251,735; margarine, £23,834; fresh vegetables, £18,761; building lime, £17,700; tamarinds, £15,010; lard, £14,571; cotton lint, £12,140; oil edible, £12,848.

The imports in 1949 from the United Kingdom totalled £2,875,053; from Canada, £1,398,321; other parts of the British Empire, £1,483,849, and from the United States of America, £883,450. Exports to the United Kingdom, £2,199,108; to Canada, £1,731,813; to the United States of America, £56,470.

Total trade with the United Kingdom in £ sterling (Board of Trade returns):—

	1938	1947	1948	1949	1950
Imports to U.K. . .	588,089	1,365,758	1,107,687	2,757,377	2,784,177
Exports from U.K. .	739,772	1,540,000	2,001,213	2,488,969	3,271,423
Re-exports from U.K. .	23,336	11,614	15,261	23,201	59,761

Three banks operate in Barbados:—Barclays Bank (Dominion, Colonial & Overseas), the Royal Bank of Canada, and the Canadian Bank of Commerce. The Government Savings Bank on 30 June, 1950, had 40,876 depositors, with £2,181,660 to their credit. English gold, silver and bronze coins are legal tender, and $5, $20 and $100 notes of Barclays

Bank, Royal Bank and Canadian Bank, and $1, $2, $5, $20 and $100 government currency notes are in circulation. Government currency notes of British Guiana and Trinidad are also in circulation.

Registered shipping, 1949:—10 sailing vessels (net tonnage, 1,766), 12 steam and motor vessels (net tonnage, 521 tons). The total tonnage of shipping entered during the year 1949 was 1,288,420 (1,004 vessels). There are 583 miles of roads open to traffic of which 421 miles are all-weather roads. There are 16,500 miles of telephone line in the island belonging to one private company. The telephone system has been reconstructed with a new central automatic exchange in the city and other branch exchanges. There were, in 1950, 4,068 telephones. External telegraph communication is provided by both cable and wireless. There is also a wire broadcasting (rediffusion) service for Bridgetown and the suburbs. Radio telephone communication has been established with other West Indian Islands, Canada and the United Kingdom.

There is a landing ground for aircraft at Seawell, Christ Church.

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JAMAICA.

Captain-General and Governor-in-Chief.—Sir Hugh Mackintosh Foot, K.C.M.G., O.B.E. (assumed office April, 1951); salary, £4,500; duty allowance, £1,500).

Colonial Secretary.—D. C. MacGillivray, C.M.G., M.B.E. (appointed 1 Oct., 1947).

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.

There is a great diversity of climate, the temperature ranging from 80° to 86° F. on the sea-coast to 40° in the mountains, with a dry atmosphere.

Constitution and Government.—According to the constitution which came into force on 20 Nov., 1944, the Governor is assisted by a House of Representatives of 32 elected members; a legislative council—the Upper House—of 15 members, and an executive council of 10 members (5 to be appointed by the House of Representatives and 5 to be nominated by the Governor). Every person over 21 years of age has the right to vote.

At the election held on 20 Dec., 1949, the Labour Party secured 17, the People's National Party 13 and independents 2 seats.

In Nov., 1940, various sites in the island were leased to the United States for military purposes.

Area and Population.—Attached to Jamaica are Turks and Caicos Islands, Cayman Islands, Morant Cays and Pedro Cays. Area of Jamaica, 4,411 square miles; Turks and Caicos Islands, etc., 202 square miles. Population of Jamaica (census, 1943): total, 1,237,063 (males, 598,267; females, 638,796). According to the 1943 census there were:—White, 14,793; coloured, 216,348; black, 965,960; East Indian, 21,393; Chinese, 6,886. Capital, Kingston (census, 1943), 109,056. Other towns (census, 1943), Spanish Town, 12,007; Montego Bay, 11,547; Port Antonio, 5,482;

Savanna-la-Mar, 4,046; Port Maria, 3,167; St. Ann's Bay, 3,133; Falmouth, 2,561. Births (1950), 46,384 (33·06 per 1,000); deaths (1950), 16,584 (11·82 per 1,000); marriages (1949), 5,864 (4 2 per 1,000).

Estimated population in 1950, 1,416,987.

Religion.—There is no established Church. The numbers of communicant members in 1950 were as follows :—Church of England, 44,000; Baptists, 23,000; Methodists, 20,000; Presbyterians, 11,000; Moravians, 10,500; Disciples, 5,000; Church of God, 4,500; Congregational, 4,000; Salvation Army, 55 corps; Society of Friends, 16 meeting houses. These denominations, together with the Y.M.C.A. and Y.W.C.A. form the Jamaica Christian Council.

The Roman Catholic Church has 66 priests, but publishes no statistics of its members. A Jewish community numbers about 1,200. Seventh Day Adventists have 15,000 members.

Education.—In 1949 there were 677 public elementary schools, 197,969 children enrolled, average attendance 134,995. Government grants, £847,358. There are three vocational schools for boys and one for girls. There are three training colleges for women and one for men, and two secondary schools largely supported by government. There are 26 secondary and high schools, some endowed, others not endowed, in receipt of grants-in-aid from the Government, and 9 industrial schools. Total expenditure for education, 1949, £1,472,760.

The University College of the West Indies, affiliated to London University, opened its medical faculty with 33 students in Oct., 1948, and received a royal charter on 10 Jan., 1949. The faculty of science opened in 1949, that of arts in 1950.

There were in 1950, 29 cinemas with a seating capacity of 23,867.

Justice, etc.—There is a Supreme Court, circuit courts, and resident [illegible] in each parish. Total summary convictions (1950–51), [illegible] in gaol (police lock-ups) serving short sentences on 31 March, 1950, 30. In 1949–50 there was a constabulary force of 38 officers and 1,778 sub-officers and men, 3 women police and 1,225 district constables.

There is a garrison of regular troops.

Finance and Commerce.—Statistics for 6 years (in £ sterling) :—

	1944–45	1945–46	1946–47	1947–48	1948–49	1949–50
Revenue [1]	5,490,537	6,979,534	8,390,657	9,031,777 [2]	9,712,942	9,959,855 [3]
Expenditure	6,319,116	7,120,700	7,851,030	8,746,029 [2]	10,130,204	10,256,646 [3]
Public debt	8,646,165	8,739,991	10,125,933	10,519,328	11,192,188	—
Imports [2]	8,973,122	9,595,587	18,942,877	19,680,859	19,225,539	—
Exports [2]	4,479,462	8,754,332	10,171,038	11,150,463	12,137,496	—

[1] Includes customs revenue. [2] Calendar years.
[3] Revised estimates.

Principal imports in 1949 :—Flour, £1,690,825; cotton goods, £1,521,176; motor cars and trucks, £591,401; fish, £591,358; boots and shoes, £307,457; artificial silk piece-goods, £641,900; paper (all kinds), £631,887; rice, £406,865; machinery, £1,236,476; fuel oil, £549,225.

Principal exports in 1949 :—Sugar, 1,908,873 tons (£4,624,167); bananas, 6,563,378 stems (£2,270,507); rum, 1,640,864 gallons (£1,292,768); cigars, 200,570 lb. (£385,827); cocoa, 4,118,725 lb. (£203,879); pimento, 8,536,611

lb. (£405,414). Coffee export in 1947, 3,061,843 lb.; 1948, 2,822,102 lb.; 1949, 2,404,760 lb.

In 1949, the United Kingdom supplied 45·1% of the imports, U.S.A. 16·5%, Canada 12·9%; of the exports, 62·6% went to the United Kingdom, 26·5% to Canada, 3·5% to U.S.A.

Total trade with the United Kingdom, in £ sterling (Board of Trade returns):—

	1938	1947	1948	1949	1950
Imports to U.K. .	4,615,680	10,072,634	10,317,434	9,460,621	10,981,080
Exports from U.K. .	2,007,227	3,561,101	6,959,732	7,859,556	8,702,600
Re-exports from U.K.	41,628	21,736	38,251	65,648	117,396

Registered shipping of Kingston, 1949:—14 sailing vessels of 985 net tons, 4 steam of 6,225 net tons and 4 motor of 1,022 net tons. Shipping, 1949:—Entered and cleared, 771 vessels of 1,961,134 net tons.

Production.—Acres under cultivation and care, 1949, 1,018,000; sugar cane, 90,000; coffee, 17,400; bananas, 66,780; coconuts, 100,000; cocoa, 2,474,000 trees; corn, 35,000; pasture, 595,000, including 50,000 acres of improved Guinea grass. Sugar production, 1949, 237,744 tons; 1950–51 (estimate), 281,280 tons. Rum production, 1948, 3,111,500 liquid imperial gallons. Livestock, 1942–3:—Cattle, 225,736; sheep, 12,706; horses, mules and asses, 90,009.

Communications.—Jamaica has 207 miles of railway open of 4 ft. 8½ in. gauge; receipts, in year ended 31 March, 1949, £356,467; expenses [illegible] charges), £550,470; 2,565 miles of main roads; 2,581 m[illegible]. including railway telegraph lines; 2,819 miles of telephor[illegible] lines not included); 26½ miles of electric and 81 of steam tramways; 27 miles mule tramways; 3,725 feet rope-ways. Total receipts of the postal service, 1949–50, £437,486; expenditure, £332,337, including telegraph and telephone (government) expenditure. There are 310 post offices and 86 postal agencies.

Roads.—The island has 2,565 miles of main roads which are maintained from the general revenue of the Colony and 4,438 miles of parochial roads, of which 2,137 miles are suitable for light motor traffic, and 2,301 miles are cart or bridle roads. The latter classes of roads are maintained by the Parochial Boards from funds derived from the local rates.

Money and Credit.—On 31 March, 1950, there were 277,531 depositors in the government savings bank, the balance at credit amounting to £2,623,237. The legal coinage is that of Great Britain. Notes of Barclays Bank (Dominion, Colonial & Overseas), the Bank of Nova Scotia, the Royal Bank of Canada, and the Canadian Bank of Commerce are current; their circulation on 31 March, 1950, was £24,680, £18,071, £5,296 and £3,571 respectively. Government of Jamaica currency notes are legal tender. The total circulation on 31 March, 1950, was £3,132,457.

STATISTICAL INFORMATION.—The Central Bureau of Statistics (93 Har[illegible] was set up in 1945—the nucleus being the Census Office which undertook [illegible] 1943 Census of Jamaica and its Dependencies; *Island Statistician.*—O. M. Royes. Publications of the Bureau include the Annual Trade Report and the Quarterly Digest of Statistics

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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, the islands were discovered by Columbus on 10 May, 1503; area 93 square miles. Census population of 1943, 6,670. Grand Cayman (population 5,311), 22 miles long, 4 to 8 miles broad; capital: Georgetown (population 1,462). Little Cayman, 10 miles long, 2 miles broad; population, 63. Cayman Brac, 12 miles long and 1¼ miles wide; population, 1,296. Vital statistics (1949):—Births, 164; marriages, 52; deaths, 52. Principal industries are turtle fishing, shark fishing, shipbuilding and rope making. There are 13 government primary schools with 952 pupils enrolled and 782 average attendance, and 3 private schools.

Revenue, 1948-49, £40,565; expenditure, £34,078. Public debt at 31 Dec., 1949, £5,530; reserve fund, £30,109. Exports—Grand Cayman: green turtle, shark skins, thatch rope, hides, turtle shell; Little Cayman and Cayman Brac: turtle shell. Imports (1949), £144,450; including food, drink and tobacco, £69,765, and manufactures, £74,685. Exports (1949), £22,764; including live turtles, 3,205 (£9,615), straw rope, 1,424,150 fathoms (£7,121), shark products, 9,208 lb. (£26,400), turtle products, 11,653 lb. (£2,860). Shipping registered at Georgetown, 5,191 net tons (1949).

The government is administered by a Commissioner, who sits as president of the Legislative Assembly of justices and vestry. Justices of the Peace (27) are appointed by the Governor of Jamaica.

Commissioner.—Ivor O. Smith.

Annual Report, 1948. H.M.S.O., 1949.

The MORANT CAYS and PEDRO CAYS (Guano Islands) are also attached to Jamaica.

TURKS AND CAICOS ISLANDS, a dependency 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 7 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 30 small cays; area 166 square miles. Only 8 are inhabited; the largest, Grand Caicos, is 25 miles long by 12 broad. The seat of government is Grand Turk, 7 miles long by 2 broad; about 1,800 [illegible] (1950 estimate), 6,500, of whom 122 were white. Births (1949), 227; marriages, 46; deaths, 73.

Education is free in the government schools. There are 11 government schools, average number on rolls in 1949, 934; average attendance, 674. The secondary school had an average attendance of 26.

Revenue in 1949, £100,240 of which £16,300 was from customs, and £4,800 from royalty on salt; expenditure, £93,931. Public debt, nil.

Total imports (1949) £102,544; (1948) £82,756. Total exports (1949) £78,935; (1948) £62,415. Principal imports (1949):—Flour, £7,905; sugar, £6,122; rice, £7,764; rum, £1,379. Principal exports (1949):—Salt, 60,809 tons (£72,895); conchs, 1,907,200 (£1,907). Imports from United Kingdom, (1948) £622, (1949) £22,600.

The total shipping entered in 1949 was 70,000 tons.

The most important industry is salt raking. There is a cable station at Grand Turk. Savings bank deposits (1949), £58,612; depositors, 1,421.

The current coins are British and Jamaica, in silver and copper. Jamaican Treasury notes are in circulation.

Commissioner.—C. E. Wool-Lewis, O.B.E.

Annual Report, 1948. H.M.S.O., 1949.

LEEWARD ISLANDS.

Governor and Commander-in-Chief.—K. W. Blackburne, C.M.G. (appointed 14 Sept., 1950; salary, £2,750 (of which £450 is duty allowance), and £100 travelling allowance).

Colonial Secretary.—P. D. Macdonald (appointed 31 Dec., 1949; salary £1,300 and free quarters).

The group, which lies to the north of the Windward group, and south-east of Puerto Rico, is divided into 4 presidencies, viz., Antigua (with Barbuda and Redonda); St. Christopher–Nevis (St. Kitts, Nevis, Anguilla and Sombrero), Montserrat, and the Virgin Islands. There are for the whole federation a federal executive council nominated by the Crown, and a general legislative council, 9 official and 9 unofficial members. Of the latter, 3 are elected by the unofficial members of the local legislative council of Antigua, 3 by those of St. Kitts, 2 by those of Montserrat and 1, appointed by the Governor, for the Virgin Islands. The general legislative council meets, as a rule, once a year. The duration of the council is 3 years. There are also separate executive and legislative councils for the 3 larger presidencies, and an executive council for the Virgin Islands. A commission appointed in 1932 recommended in 1933 that the Leeward Islands and the Windward Islands should be united into 1 colony under a governor, with headquarters at St. Lucia. Political franchise was introduced in the legislatures of St. Kitts–Nevis, Antigua and Montserrat by legislation passed in 1936.

Leeward Islands	Area: sq. miles	Population according to census taken in 1946		
		Males	Females	Total
Antigua	108	18,580	22,197	40,777
Barbuda and Redonda	63	442	538	980
Virgin Islands	67	3,131	3,377	6,508
St. Kitts	68	13,582	16,252	29,834
Nevis	50	5,056	6,327	11,383
Anguilla	50	2,216	2,820	5,036
Montserrat	32½	6,356	7,973	14,329
Total	422½	49,363	59,484	108,847

Estimated population on 31 Dec., 1949, was 110,525.

The principal religious bodies are Anglican, Roman Catholic, Methodist and Moravian. Education is denominational in Montserrat and the Virgin Islands. In Antigua there are 25 government elementary schools and 4 private schools; and 4 grant-aided and 1 denominational secondary schools. There are 32 government primary schools in St. Kitts–Nevis. In 1949 there were, in Antigua, St. Kitts, Nevis, Anguilla and the British Virgin Islands, 93 primary schools, with average attendance 19,412; government expenditure on education in the colony amounted to $490,791.

There were, in 1949, 6 cinemas with a seating capacity of 2,455.

Police force, end of 1949, 8 officers and 270 N.C.O.s and men.

The chief products are sugar and molasses (Antigua and St. Kitts), cotton (Montserrat, St. Kitts–Nevis), limes and fruits, carrots and onions (Mont-

serrat), coconuts (Nevis), salt (Anguilla and St. Kitts) and livestock and charcoal (Virgin Islands).

Financial and commercial statistics (in £ sterling) :—

	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949
Revenue .	571,563	819,000	700,000	819,019	828,797	958,562
Expenditure	594,749	824,000	620,000	802,064	934,900	1,002,220
Public debt .	105,991	106,418	177,181	136,208	138,236	135,956
Imports .	1,200,000	1,250,000	1,500,000	2,180,821	1,894,163	2,083,480
Exports .	1,350,000	1,200,000	1,100,000	1,440,030	1,425,831	1,867,695

Total shipping entered and cleared (1949), 2,610,066 tons.

Total trade with the United Kingdom (Board of Trade returns, in £ sterling) :—

	1947	1948	1949	1950
Imports to U.K.	1,538,858	1,640,951	1,893,189	2,430,000
Exports from U.K. . .	366,039	416,197	694,073	1,052,206
Re-exports from U.K. . .	665	1,478	2,723	6,443

ANTIGUA. Area, 108 square miles; Islands of Barbuda (62 square miles) and Redonda (1 square mile) are dependencies; estimated population at end of 1949, 44,532. Antigua is the seat of government of the colony. There is an executive council, nominated, and a legislative council, consisting of 3 official members, 3 nominated members and 5 elected members. The Governor presides at the executive council. The administrator is president of the legislative council. Chief town, St. Johns, 11,000. In Antigua in 1949 the birth rate per 1,000 was 35·82; the death rate, 11·88; there were 170 marriages. There were 29 elementary schools (1949). Revenue (1949), $1,802,731; expenditure, $2,143,531. Public debt (1949), $427,036. Imports (1948), $4,180,781; exports (1949), $2,951,568. Chief products:— Sugar and cotton. In government savings bank, 4,858 depositors on 31 Dec., 1949, $573,224 deposits. Barclays Bank (D., C. & O.) have a branch at St. John's. Telephone lines 600 miles. The island is hilly. There are numerous sheltered harbours, but they are too shallow for steamships. Air-mail services connect the colony with Barbados, Trinidad, the Windward Islands, Jamaica and Puerto Rico. Passenger steamers from Canada and U.S.A. call at ports. Direct steamship communication with the U.K. is infrequent.

In Nov., 1940, sites near Parham were leased to the United States as military and naval bases.

Administrator.—Richard St. John Ormerod Wayne.

MONTSERRAT. Nominated executive and elected and nominated legislative councils. Area, 32½ square miles. Population, 1949, 13,508. Chief town, Plymouth, 2,000 inhabitants. Revenue (1949), $570,600; expenditure, $489,494. Imports (1949), $703,142; exports, $867,542. Chief exports, 1949, cotton lint (702,229 lb.), cotton seed, lime juice, lime oil, green limes, tomatoes, onions, carrots, tamarinds, vegetables, skins and hides.

A wireless station was opened in Montserrat on 25 May, 1925.

Commissioner.—Charlesworth Ross.

ST. CHRISTOPHER (ST. KITTS) AND NEVIS (with ANGUILLA) have one executive council, nominated, and a legislative council of 3 official members,

including the administrator, who is the President, 3 nominated members and 5 elected members. Population 1949, 46,288. Chief town of St. Kitts, Basseterre, population 29,142; of Nevis, Charlestown, 11,887, and Anguilla, 4,830. Revenue (1949), $1,970,939; expenditure (1949), $1,965,976. Public debt at 31 Dec., 1949, $128,921. Imports, 1949, $4,801,626; exports, $4,984,368. Chief exports (1949):—Sugar, 33,780 tons ($4,306,905); cotton, 591,179 lb. ($377,906); molasses, 1,067,807 gallons ($72,111). Savings bank at 31 Dec., 1949, 3,451 depositors, $518,948 deposits. There is a branch of Barclays Bank (D., C. &. O.) at Basseterre.

Administrator.—Hugh Burrowes.

SOMBRERO is a small island in the Leeward Islands group, attached administratively to the presidency of St. Kitts–Nevis. Phosphate of lime used to be quarried. There is a Board of Trade lighthouse.

THE BRITISH VIRGIN ISLANDS form the eastern extremity of the Greater Antilles and, exclusive of small rocks and reefs, number 36, of which 11 are inhabited. The largest are Tortola (estimated population 4,500), Virgin Gorda, Anegada and Jost Van Dykes. Area about 67 square miles; population (1949), 5,547. There is a nominated Executive Council and partly nominated, partly elected Legislative Council of 8 members [illegible] the President. Road Town, on the south-east of Tortola, the capital and only town, is a port of entry; population 700. Fruit, vegetables and charcoal are produced. A fair trade in livestock, fish and poultry is carried on. Revenue (1949), £53,506; expenditure £44,094. Imports (1949), £65,659; exports £33,636. Savings bank (1949), 325 depositors; deposits, £13,563. Shipping (1949) entered, 16,407 tons; cleared, 16,568 tons.

Commissioner.—His Hon. J. A. C. Cruikshank.

Annual Report on the Leeward Islands, 1948. H.M.S.O., 1949.

TRINIDAD.

Trinidad, which lies immediately north of the mouth of the Orinoco, and includes Tobago [illegible], was discovered by Columbus in 1498 and colonized by [illegible] the 16th century. About the period of the Revolution a large number of French families settled in the island. 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.

The climate is tropical, with an average rainfall of 1 to 3 in. per month in the dry season (January to May) and 7 to 10 in. per month in the rainy season (June to December).

Governor.—Major-General Sir Hubert Rance, G.C.M.G., G.B.E., C.B. (assumed office March, 1950); salary $21,600; duty allowance, $7,200; allowance in lieu of exemption from customs duty, $1,920.

Colonial Secretary.—P. M. Renison, C.M.G. (appointed 26 Feb., 1948).

Constitution.—The Trinidad and Tobago (Constitution) Order in Council, 1950, provides for a Legislative Council of 3 *ex officio*, 5 nominated and 18 elected members, presided over by a Speaker appointed by the Governor from outside the Council; and an Executive Council of 3 *ex officio*, 1 nominated and 5 elected members, the elected members being elected by the Legislative Council.

The elections held on 18 Sept., 1950, gave the Home Rule Party

6 seats, Independents 6, Political Progress Group 2, Labour Party 2, Caribbean Socialist Party 2.

Area and Population.—Area —Trinidad, 1,864 square miles; Tobago: 116. Population :—Census 1946, 557,970 (279,651 males and 278,319 females) (Trinidad, 530,276; Tobago, 27,161; afloat, 533). Estimated population, end of 1949, 618,603. Capital, Trinidad, Port of Spain, 102,878. The white population is chiefly composed of English, French, Spanish and P[illegible]. The large majority of the inhabitants are natives of the [illegible]s, of African descent, the balance being made up of East Indians, estimated at 214,177, and a small number of Chinese. English is spoken generally throughout the colony. Births, 1949, 22,931; deaths, 7,487; marriages, 3,782.

Religion.— According to the census in 1946 there were 135,312 Anglicans, 192,500 Roman Catholics, 20,074 Presbyterians, 14,048 Methodists 12,182 Baptists, 126,345 Hindus, 32,615 Moslems.

Education.—At the close of 1949 there were 269 primary and intermediate schools in Trinidad and 34 in Tobago, 50 being government and 253 assisted schools (98 were Roman Catholic, 64 Church of England, 66 Canadian Presbyterian Mission, 11 Methodist, 11 Moravian, 1 Baptist, 1 African Methodist Episcopal and 1 Moslem). Of the 10 secondary schools, 5 are controlled by the Roman Catholics, 2 by the Church of England and 2 by the Canadian P[illegible] Mission. The total number of children on roll between the ag[illegible]: 15 in primary, intermediate, secondary, private and orphanage schools in 1949 was 117,713 or 86·9% of the estimated population of those ages. There are also 3 training colleges. Technical and commercial education is provided by the Board of Industrial Training, a statutory body in receipt of government grants.

There are 3 daily newspapers and several weekly and monthly periodicals; 49 cinemas and a broadcasting station.

Finance and Commerce.—Statistics for 5 years (in dollars) :—

	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949
Revenue	30,558,550	41,889,872	37,325,302	45,310,825	50,877,074
Expenditure	33,650,710	31,936,681	37,417,052	38,610,998	42,329,867
Public debt	27,507,817	26,562,364	26,074,860	34,151,947	42,278,899
Customs and excise	12,046,265	13,130,550	18,453,193	17,691,613	17,854,800
Imports	65,030,924	75,403,038	118,783,075	131,822,264	154,214,803
Exports	59,367,581	61,675,946	87,115,147	132,627,133	138,396,486
Transhipments	13,290,982	8,674,683	22,846,967	34,056,894	33,383,102
Ships' stores and bunkers	38,248,681	12,627,498	19,202,716	22,983,160	20,977,236

Besides customs and excise, the principal items of revenue during 1949 were :—Licences, etc. $3,204,201; tax on incomes, $20,482,933; forests, lands and petroleum, $4,024,359.

Imports, 1949	$	Imports, 1949	$
Food, drink and tobacco	31,551,799	Manufactured goods	84,956,841
Flour, wheaten	7,597,236	Iron and steel goods	16,050,606
Milk, preserved	3,988,224	Cotton piece-goods	3,572,334
Animals, for food	298,541	Apparel	2,620,096
Rice	1,804,034	Boots and shoes	2,294,938
Meat and meat products	2,953,783	Machinery	13,553,970
Raw materials	37,541,716	Animals, not for food	164,447
Timber	2,305,210	Cement	1,347,234
Coal	663,093	Petroleum, crude	33,279,986

The principal domestic exports during 1949 were:—Sugar, $17,752,243; rum and bitters, $3,519,800; cocoa, $4,519,387; asphalt products, $4,848,875; petroleum products, $97,328,440.

The chief countries of origin of imports were:—Canada (12%), Great Britain and Northern Ireland (37·3%), U.S.A. (15·8%) and Venezuela (14%). Domestic exports were shipped chiefly to Great Britain and Northern Ireland (31·2%), Brazil (9·3%), Canada (12·9%) and U.S.A. (4·5%).

Trade with the United Kingdom (Board of Trade returns, in £ sterling):—

	1947	1948	1949	1950
Imports to U.K. .	9,822,582	13,060,358	11,032,019	11,562,088
Exports from U.K. .	5,197,020	8,383,437	10,422,400	12,613,396
Re-exports from U.K. .	25,492	167,830	110,157	175,546

Production.—Of the total area of 1,267,236 acres (Trinidad, 1,192,844 acres, and Tobago, 74,392 acres), about half has been alienated. Acres under cultivation and care include (1949):—Forest, 643,933; sugar, 82,000; cocoa, 100,000; coconuts, 40,000; citrus, 12,000; tonca beans, 6,000; vegetables, etc., 80,000. Sugar production in 1949 amounted to 159,182 long tons (1950, 146,508 long tons). The Colony is still largely dependent on imported [illegible] ir and meat. Areas are being irrigated for rice and [illegible] is practised.

Production of crude oil during 1949 amounted to 20,616,721 barrels, asphalt output amounted to 145,160 tons.

At the end of 1949 there were 28 registered trade unions.

Communications.—There are 1,075 miles of main and 1,307 miles of local roads. Government railway:—118 miles of 4 ft. 8½ in. gauge; 119 miles of telegraph. Cable:—Communication by cable with the United Kingdom, Europe, North America and other parts of the world is maintained by the Cable and Wireless (West Indies), Ltd. Number of post offices, 148; number of telephones (1949), 12,216.

Four wireless stations are maintained by the Trinidad Government and 3 by airline companies. A meteorological station is maintained by the Air Ministry at Piarco airport. The following airlines operate scheduled passages, air-mail and freight services through the Colony:—British West Indian Airways Ltd., Trans-Canada Airlines, Air France, British South American Airways, Pan-American Airways, K.L.M. (Royal Dutch Airlines), Linea Aeropostal Venezolana, British Guiana Airways, Aerovias Brasil, Flota Aerea Mercante Argentina.

Money and Credit.—Banks operating:—Barclays Bank (D., C. & O.); Royal Bank of Canada; Canadian Bank of Commerce; Trinidad Co-operative Bank, Ltd; Gordon Grant & Co., Ltd. British currency is legal tender. There is no colonial coinage, but government 1, 2, 5, 10 and $20 notes are issued. Government savings banks are established in 44 districts, with a head office in Port of Spain, the amount of deposits at the end of 1949 being $9,736,082 and the total number of depositors 98,056. Currency circulation at the end of 1949, $18,399,234.

The British West Indian dollar equals 4*s.* 2*d.* sterling; £1 = $4·80 B.W.I.

Under the published United States Bases Agreement concluded between the Governments of the United Kingdom and the United States of America on 27 March, 1941, and the concomitant Trinidad–United States Bases

Lease of 22 April, 1941, defence bases have been leased to the United States Government for a period of 99 years. (Cmd. 7864; H.M.S.O., 1950.)

TOBAGO is situated about 21 miles north-east of Trinidad, and has an area of 116 square miles. Main town is Scarborough (population, 1,300).

The total value of the goods shipped from Tobago to Trinidad in 1949 was $1,614,019, of which copra amounted to $520,732, cocoa to $765,163, livestock and poultry to $118,800, fresh vegetables to $65,045 and coconut fibre to $49,100.

Trinidad and Tobago Year Book, with section on Barbados. Annual (from 1865).
Trade Union Organization and Industrial Relations in Trinidad (Colonial No. 215).
Herskovits (M. J. and F. S.), Trinidad Village. New York, 1947.
Reis (C.), A History of the Crown Colony of Trinidad. Vol. I. Trinidad, 1929.—The Government of Trinidad and Tobago. 3rd ed. Port of Spain and London, 1947.

WINDWARD ISLANDS.

Consist of Grenada, St. Vincent, the Grenadines (half under St. Vincent, half under Grenada), St. Lucia and Dominica, and form the eastern barrier to the Caribbean Sea between Martinique and Trinidad.

Governor and Commander-in-Chief.—Brigadier Sir Robert Arundell, K.C.M.G., O.B.E. (appointed 1948); salary, £2,100; £850 duty allowance and £500 travelling allowance; resident at St. George's, Grenada.

Each island has its own institutions; there is no common legislature, laws, revenue or tariff; but colonies unite for certain other common purposes (Windward Islands and Leeward Islands supreme court and court of appeal). The legal currency is British sterling and Trinidad Government currency notes. Barclays Bank (D., C. & O.) and the Royal Bank of Canada issue $5 notes.

In a dispatch sent to the governors of the Leeward and Windward Islands on 14 March, 1946, the Colonial Secretary outlined proposals for the amalgamation of the two groups into one colony.

Total trade with United Kingdom (Board of Trade returns, in £ sterling):—

	1947	1948	1949	1950
Imports to U.K. . . .	634,498	844,798	862,416	1,140,827
Exports from U.K. . . .	535,526	790,305	1,137,560	1,562,067
Re-exports from U.K. . .	1,904	4,628	7,984	13,068

GRENADA. *Administrator.*—G. C. Green, C.M.G., M.B.E. (appointed 1942). There are a nominated executive council and a legislative council, consisting of the Governor, with 3 official and 4 unofficial members nominated by the Crown and 7 elected members. Each district has a semi-elective board for local affairs. Area, 133 square miles; population, estimated 1949, 75,913. Births (1949), 2,746; deaths, 1,060. There were (1949) 14 government and 42 government-aided elementary schools, with 18,402 pupils and average attendance 12,969, and 5 secondary schools (2 boys, 2 girls, 1 combined), with 853 pupils.

In 1949 the revenue was £551,637 (including £15,750 grants from development and welfare); the expenditure, £659,019. Public debt, 1949, £294,789; the reserves and surplus funds amount to £99,956. Total value of imports, 1949, £1,086,599; of exports, £917,403. Chief exports, 1949:—

Cocoa (48,482 cwt.), £364,347; nutmegs (44,817 cwt.), £347,086; mace, (6,303 cwt.), £123,293; lime oil (5,360 lb.), £5,966; bananas (18,262 stems), £4,943; copra (517 cwt.), £1,095. Value of imports, 1949:—United Kingdom, £369,132; United States of America, £163,901; Canada, £259,477. Value of exports to United Kingdom, £331,736; to United States of America, £417,967; Canada, [illegible]. Total shipping entered, 1949, 531,545 tons, nearly one-half British.

There were (1949) about 64,030 acres suitable for cultivation.

In 1949, 12,117 depositors in savings banks; balance (31 Dec.), £1,070,685. There are 3 banks in Grenada, Barclays Bank (D., C. & O.), Royal Bank of Canada and the Grenada Co-operative Bank. There are 6,584 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, but it is not being operated at the present time. Telegraphic communication with the outside world is maintained by the cables of Cable and Wireless (West Indies), Ltd. Air communication with Trinidad is maintained by British West Indian Airways.

There are 400 miles of roads, of which 220 have bituminized surfaces.

The largest of the Grenadines attached to Grenada is Carriacou; area, 6,913 acres; population, provisional census, 1949, 7,113. A government wireless station communicating with Grenada has been installed.

Annual Report, 1948-49. H.M.S.O., 1950.

ST. VINCENT. *Administrator.*—W. F. Coutts, M.B.E. The legislative council consists of the Governor (and/or Administrator), 2 *ex-officio* members, 3 nominated members and 5 elected members. Area, 150·3 square miles; population, at the end of 1949, 66,164. Capital, Kingstown, population, 4,811 (1946 census). Births, 1949, 2,593; deaths, 898; marriages, 216. Education, 1949:—38 primary schools; scholars, 13,718, average attendance, 8,585; government grant, £26,301. There is also a secondary school for boys (230 pupils, and one for girls (217 pupils). Strength of police force, 1949, 111 (including 2 officers). There were 50 convictions in the Supreme Court in 1949.

Revenue, 1949, £380,555 (£39,435 from colonial development and welfare funds); expenditure, £375,456 (£60,150 expended on colonial development and welfare schemes). Public debt at end of 1949, £112,871. Imports, 1949, $3,158,309; exports, $2,134,789. Value of imports from United Kingdom, $1,091,742; of exports to United Kingdom, $557,465 (plus bullion and specie). Total shipping (1949), 892,340 tons.

Arrowroot, copra, cotton, sugar, rum, cassava, peanuts, food-crops and small quantities of cocoa, and spices are produced. The Sea Island cotton grown is the best in the British Empire, if not in the world. Sea Island cotton exports (1949), 339,255 lb. valued at $324,436. St. Vincent is also famed for the excellence of its arrowroot starch (exports, 1949, 7,580,802 lb., valued at $898,301). Copra exports in 1949, 2,984,161 lb., valued at $429,596. The estimated alienated area is about 54,000 of the total acreage of 96,000. About 25,000 acres are under cultivated crops. A few very large estates are in the hands of single individuals but recent census figures show that there are 4,579 farms of over 1 acre (covering an area of 49,381 acres) and 4,151 small plots. The Government has recently extended its land settlement programme in order to increase the peasant population.

There are 38 miles of oiled highway available for all traffic, 42 miles of metalled and 313 miles of earthen roads.

Besides the postal service, there is a telephone system with 1,200 miles of line and 361 subscribers, and a radio-telephone service to Union Island and Bequia of the Grenadines (1950). Kingstown and its environs are lighted by electricity; the installed capacity is 265 kw. There is a branch of Barclays Bank (D., C. & O.) at Kingstown.

A charter service provided by a Grumman Goose aircraft of the British Guiana Airways Company is operated weekly.

There are three registered trade unions:—Peasant Cultivators, General Workers Union, and Growers, but the first and third have ceased to function.

Annual Report, 1949. H.M.S.O., 1951.

ST. LUCIA. *Administrator.*—John Montague Stow, C.M.G. (27 Aug., 1947); with a nominated executive and a partly nominated and partly elected legislative council. Area, 233 square miles. Castries, the capital, was greatly damaged by fire in June, 1948, and again in March, 1951.

Births, 1949, 2,758; deaths, 1,274; population, 85,321.

Education (31 Dec., 1949): 45 primary schools (39 Roman Catholic, 3 Anglican, 3 Methodist), with 11,882 pupils on roll; government expenditure, 1949, £53,389. Primary education is free and compulsory by law, but the legislation is not enforced. There are 2 Roman Catholic secondary schools in receipt of government grants, totalling £2,153 in 1949.

Revenue in 1949 (including colonial development and welfare schemes, £204,402, and [illegible] £13,739) was £606,479, of which £156,553 was [illegible], £622,655, including £215,378 from development and welfare schemes and £24,739 from parliamentary grant-in-aid. Public debt, 1949, £559,946. Value of imports (1949), £5,248,187; of exports, £1,483,542. Exports in 1949 included sugar, £819,462; coconut products, £317,606, and cocoa, £185,065. Main items of imports, 1949, were cotton [illegible] wheat flour (£416,397) and machinery (£357,424). Total [illegible] 97,471 net tons.

Sugar, cocoa, charcoal, cotton, honey, rum, coconuts, fruits and vegetables are the chief products. Savings bank (end of 1949), 2,170 depositors, £71,677 deposits. There are 600 miles of telephone line, of which 150 miles are trunk lines and 450 branch lines. The island has 365 miles of main and secondary roads.

Currency:—British gold, British silver and copper coins, notes of Barclays Bank (D., C. & O.) and currency notes of the Government of Trinidad and Tobago of 1, 2, 5, 10 and 20 dollar denominations.

In Nov., 1940, a site at Gros Islet Bay was leased to the United States as a naval air base, and a United States military base and army aerodrome base was established at Vieux Fort. Both these bases are now (1951) out of use.

Annual Report, 1948. H.M.S.O., 1949.

DOMINICA.—After being governed by a nominated council of 12 members since 1898, Dominica in 1925 reverted to the elective system. A new constitution, providing for an unofficial majority in the Legislative Council with certain reserve powers vested in the Governor of the Leeward Islands colony, was introduced under the Constitution Ordinance, No. 8, of 1936. On 1 Jan., 1940, the island was transferred to the Windward Islands group, and has since then been governed as a separate colony. Chief town, Roseau (population, 9,812); estimated population of island, 1949, 52,858. Revenue, 1949, £272,910 (including £66,635 from development and welfare

fund); expenditure, £290,780 (including £28,569 from development and welfare fund); public debt, £23,000. Imports, 1949, £494,115 (from U.K., £145,597; Canada, £111,152; U.S.A., £80,899); exports, 1949, £284,089 (to U.K., £101,768; to Canada, £8,484; to U.S.A., £52,660). Chief products :—Limes, lime juice, bananas, bay oil, lime oils, oranges, cocoa, coconuts, copra, vanilla, fruit and rum. Exports of copra, 1949, 1,183,426 lb.; cocoa, 330,204 lb.; bananas, 141,474 bunches. Savings bank (1949), 1,357 depositors, with £66,801 deposits. There is a branch of Barclays Bank (D., C. & O.) at Roseau. Telephone lines, 655 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.—E. P. Arrowsmith, C.M.G. (appointed 26 Jan., 1946).

Annual Report, 1948. H.M.S.O., 1949.

AUSTRALASIA AND OCEANIA.

THE COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA.

On 1 Jan., 1901, the colonies of New South Wales, Victoria, Queensland, South Australia, Western Australia and Tasmania were federated under the name of the 'Commonwealth of Australia,' the designation of 'colonies' being at the same time changed into that of 'states'—except in the case of Northern Territory, which was transferred from South Australia to the Commonwealth as a 'territory' on 1 Jan., 1911.

In 1911 the Commonwealth acquired from the state of New South Wales the Yass-Canberra site for the Australian capital, with an area of 911 square miles. Building operations were begun in 1923 and Parliament was opened at Canberra on 9 May, 1927, by H.R.H. the Duke of York (now His Majesty King George VI). A further area of 28 square miles at Jervis Bay was acquired in 1915. (For further information concerning Canberra, *see* below, section Australian Capital Territory.)

Territories under the administration of the Commonwealth, but not included in it, comprise Papua (1 Sept., 1906), Norfolk Island, the trusteeship territories of New Guinea and Nauru, the territory of Ashmore and Cartier Islands, and the Australian Antarctic Territory (24 Aug., 1936), comprising all the islands and territory other than Adélie Land, situated south of 60° S. lat. and between 160° E. long. and 45° E. long.

The British Government transferred sovereignty in the Heard Island and the MacDonald Islands to the Australian Government on 26 Dec., 1947.

Government and Constitution.

Federal Government.

Legislative power in the Commonwealth is vested in a Federal Parliament, consisting of the King, represented by a Governor-General, a Senate

and a House of Representatives. Under the terms of the constitution there must be a session of parliament at least once a year. The Senate, originally consisting of 36 senators, was expanded in 1948 to comprise 60 senators (10 for each of the original states voting as one electorate) chosen for 6 years. In general, the Senate is renewed to the extent of one-half every 3 years, but in case of prolonged disagreement with the House of Representatives, it, together with the House of Representatives, 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 as shown by the latest statistics, but not less than five for any original state. Number provided for in 1948 enactment, 121 (excluding the non-voting members for Northern Territory and the Australian Capital Territory). The Northern Territory, by virtue of an Act passed in 1922, elects a member who is not entitled to vote, except on a motion for the disallowance of any ordinance of the territory or on any amendment of any such motion, but may take part in any debate in the House. In 1948, representation of the Australian Capital Territory was provided for under similar conditions. The House of Representatives continues for 3 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 5 years a naturalized subject under a law of the United Kingdom or of a state of Australia. He or she must be of full age, must possess electoral qualification and have resided for 3 years within Australia. The franchise for both chambers is the same and is based on universal adult (male and female) suffrage. Compulsory voting was introduced in 1925. If a member elected to the Federal Parliament holds a seat in a state parliament, he must relinquish it before entering the Federal Parliament.

Formally, executive power in the Commonwealth is vested in the Governor-General, who is advised by an executive council, which meets only for certain formal purposes. The whole policy of a ministry is, in practice, determined by the Ministers of State meeting without the Governor-General under the chairmanship of the Prime Minister. This [illegible] the Cabinet, does not form part of the legal mechan[illegible], its meetings are private and deliberative; the actual [illegible] are alone present; no records of the meetings are made public, and the decisions taken have, in themselves, no legal effect. All ministers are members of the Cabinet, and, as they are the leaders of the party or parties commanding a majority in the popular House as well as members of the Executive Council, the Cabinet substantially controls not only the general legislative programme of parliament, but the whole course of parliamentary proceedings and is a dominant element in the executive government of the country. The Executive Council is presided over by the Governor-General and its members hold office at his pleasure. All ministers of state are *ex-officio* members of the Executive Council. Meetings are formal and official in character, and a record of proceedings is kept by the secretary or clerk. At Executive Council meetings, the decisions of the Cabinet are (where necessary) given legal form, appointments made, resignations accepted, proclamations issued, and regulations and the like enacted.

The legislative powers of the Federal Parliament embrace commerce, shipping, etc.; finance, banking, currency, etc.; 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; social services (an

amendment to the constitution in 1946 specifying, in addition to the existing provision for invalid and old-age pensions, the provision of maternity allowances, widows' pensions, child endowment, unemployment, pharmaceutical, sickness and hospital benefits, medical and dental services, etc.). 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 [illegible] of the two Houses. No religion may be established. The Federal [illegible] 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.

The constitution also provides for the admission or creation of new states. 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 by a majority of all the electors voting.

Last election for the House of Representatives was held on 10 Dec., 1949, with the following results :—Liberal Party, 46; Liberal Country Party, 9; Country Party, 19 (Government Coalition); Australian Labour Party, 48 (Opposition); Independent, 1; total, 123 (including the non-voting members for Territories: A.C.T., 1 Independent; N.T., 1 Labour).

Senate.—As a result of the elections held on 10 Dec., 1949, the Labour Party had 36 seats and the Liberal-Country Party 24 seats until 30 June, 1950. From 1 July, 1950, the Labour Party has 34 seats and the Liberal-Country Party 26 seats.

The Cabinet fund, divided among ministers, amounts to £27,650, and ordinary members of parliament receive £1,500 per annum.

Governor-General.—The Right Hon. William John McKell, P.C., K.C. (assumed office 11 March, 1947).

The following is a list of Governors-General of the Commonwealth :—

Earl of Hopetoun	1901–2	Lord Somers (Acting)	1930–31
Lord Tennyson	1902–4	Sir Isaac Alfred Isaacs	1931–36
Lord Northcote	1904–8	Lord Gowrie	1936–44
Earl of Dudley	1908–11	Sir Winston Joseph Dugan (Acting)	1944–45
Lord Denman	1911–14	H.R.H. the Duke of Gloucester	1945–47
Viscount Novar	1914–20	Sir W. J. Dugan (Acting)	1947
Lord Forster	1920–25	William John McKell	1947–
Lord Stonehaven	1925–30		

The Liberal-Country Party Cabinet (appointed 19 Dec., 1949) is as follows (the state from which each member comes is added in brackets) :—

Prime Minister.—The Right Hon. Robert Gordon Menzies, P.C., C.H., K.C. (V.).

Treasurer.—The Right Hon. Arthur William Fadden, P.C. (Country Party, Q.).

Minister for the Interior.—Eric John Harrison (N.S.W.).

Minister for Labour and National Service and Minister for Immigration.—Harold Edward Holt (V.).

Minister for Commerce and Agriculture.—John McEwen (Country Party, V.).

Minister of National Development and Minister for Works and Housing.—The Right Hon. Richard Gardiner Casey, P.C., C.H., D.S.O., M.C. (V.).

Minister for Defence.—Phillip Albert Martin McBride (S.A.).

Minister for Health.—The Right Hon. Sir Earle Christmas Grafton Page, P.C., G.C.M.G., C.H. (Country Party, N.S.W.).

Minister for Trade and Customs.—Senator Neil O'Sullivan (Q.).

Minister for Fuel, Shipping and Transport.—Senator George McLeay (S.A.).

Minister for Air and Minister for Civil Aviation.—Thomas Walter White, D.F.C., V.D. (V.).

Postmaster-General.—Hubert Lawrence Anthony (Country Party, N.S.W.).

Minister for the Army and Minister for the Navy.—Josiah Francis (Q.).

Attorney-General.—Senator John Armstrong Spicer, K.C. (V.).

Minister for Social Services.—Senator William Henry Spooner (N.S.W.).

Minister for Repatriation.—Senator Walter Jackson Cooper, M.B.E. (Country Party, Q.).

Minister for Supply.—Oliver Howard Beale, K.C. (N.S.W.).

State Government.

In each of the six States of the Commonwealth (New South Wales, Victoria, Queensland, South Australia, Western Australia and Tasmania) there is a State government whose constitution, powers and laws continue, subject to changes embodied in the constitution of the Commonwealth and subsequent alterations and agreements, as they were before federation. The system of government is the same as that described above for the Commonwealth—*i.e.* the sovereign, his representative (in this case a governor), an upper and lower house of parliament (except in Queensland, where the upper house was abolished in 1922), a cabinet led by the premier, and an executive council. Amongst the more important functions of the State governments are those relating to education, health, hospitals and charities, law, order and public safety, business undertakings such as railways and tramways, and public utilities such as water supply and sewerage. In the domains of education, hospitals, justice, the police, penal establishments, and railway and tramway operation, State [illegible] activity predominates. Care of the public health and [illegible] are shared with local government authorities and the Commonwealth government, social services other than those referred to above are now primarily the concern of the Commonwealth government, and the operation of public utilities is shared with local and semi-governmental authorities. Other activities of State governments pertain to lands and surveys, agriculture, forestry and public works, including roads (the latter shared with local and semi-governmental authorities).

Local Government.

The system of municipal government is broadly the same throughout the Commonwealth, although local government legislation is a state matter. Each state is sub-divided into areas known variously as municipalities, cities, boroughs, towns, shires, district councils or road districts, and

numbering in all about 970. Within these areas the management of road, street and bridge construction, health, sanitary and garbage services, water supply and sewerage, and electric light and gas undertakings, hospitals, fire brigades, tramways and omnibus services and harbours is, in varying degree, the duty of elected aldermen and councillors. The scope of their duties, however, differs considerably, for in all States the State government, either directly or through semi-governmental authorities also carries out these types of services. In some instances, *e.g.* in New South Wales, a number of local government authorities combine to conduct a public undertaking such as the supply of water or electricity.

Diplomatic Representatives.

Countries	British Commonwealth and Foreign Representatives	Australian Representatives
Belgium [3]	Felix F. A. Jansen	—
Brazil [3]	José Cochrane de Alencar	P. R. Heydon
Canada [1]	C. Fraser Elliott, C.M.G., K.C.	F. M. Forde
Ceylon [1]	J. Aubrey Martensz	Dr. J. W. Burton.
Chile [3]	—	—
China [2]	Dr. Kan Nai Kuang	—
Denmark [3]	F. H. Hergel [4]	—
Egypt	—	Claude Massey [3]
France [2]	Gabriel Padovani	F. K. Officer, O.B.E., M.C.
Germany	—	N. St. C. Deschamps [6]
India [1]	Maharaj Shri Dulc[illegible]sinhji	H. R. Gollan, D.S.O., M.C.
Irish Republic	Dr. The Hon. T. J. Kiernan [2]	W. Anstey Wynes [4]
Israel	J. I. Linton [3]	O. C. W. Fuhrman, O.B.E.[3]
Italy [3]	G. del Balzo	C. V. Kellway
Japan	—	Lt.-Colonel W. R. Hodgson, O.B.E.[5]
Malaya	—	L. R. McIntyre [8]
Malta	Capt. Henry C. Curmi, O.B.E.[9]	—
Netherlands [2]	P. D. E. de Texeira Mattos	A. T. Stirling, O.B.E.
New Zealand [1]	G. E. L. Alderton	A. R. Cutler, V.C.
Norway [3]	L. J. H. Jorstad	—
Pakistan [1]	The Hon. Y. A. Haroon	J. E. Oldham
Sweden [3]	B. H. Alander [4]	—
Union of South Africa [1]	Dr. P. R. Viljoen, M.C.	Vacant
United Kingdom [1]	E. J. Williams	—
United Nations	—	Vacant
United States [2]	P. Jarman	P. C. Spender, K.C.
U.S.S.R.[2]	N. M. Lifanov	Vacant

[1] High Commissioner. [2] Ambassador. [3] Minister.
[4] Chargé d'Affaires. [5] Representative. [6] Head of Military Mission.
[7] Resident Minister. [8] Acting Commissioner. [9] Commissioner.

Area and Population.

States and territories (capitals in brackets)	Area (sq. miles)	Estimated population (30 June, 1950)[1]			
		Males	Females	Total	Per 100 sq. miles
New South Wales (Sydney)	309,433	1,621,456	1,603,786	3,225,242	1,042
Victoria (Melbourne)	87,884	1,099,575	1,103,294	2,202,869	2,507
Queensland (Brisbane)	670,500	605,904	577,888	1,183,792	177
South Australia (Adelaide)	380,070	349,680	350,577	700,257	184
Western Australia (Perth)	975,920	286,803	271,115	557,918	57
Tasmania (Hobart)	26,215	143,226	136,160	279,386	1,066
Northern Territory (Darwin)	523,620	9,639	5,664	15,303	3
Australian Capital Territory (Canberra)	939	10,886	9,886	20,772	2,212
Total	2,974,581	4,127,169	4,058,370	8,185,539	275

[1] Does not include full blood aboriginals. Those in employment camps, etc, numbered 23,869 at the last census. The nomadic habits of the tribes in the wild state render close computation difficult. Half-castes numbered 27,179 in 1947.

The number of occupied dwellings in Australia (at 1947 census) was 1,907,895, distributed as follows:—New South Wales, 746,343; Victoria, 527,406; Queensland, 272,045; South Australia, 168,538; Western Australia, 124,767; Tasmania, 62,484: Northern Territory, 2,697; Australian Capital Territory, 3,615. Of the grand total, 1,873,623 were private dwellings. There were also 47,041 unoccupied dwellings and 34,758 being built. New houses completed numbered 32,607 in 1946–47; 43,503 in 1947–48; 51,339 in 1948–49; 55,485 in 1949–50.

Vital statistics for 1949 :—

States and territories	Marriages	Divorces (including judicial separations)	Births	Deaths	Net migration	Infantile mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)
New South Wales	28,757	2,660	68,812	29,364	74,143	27·29
Victoria	20,066	1,780	46,873	21,991	33,134	21·89
Queensland	10,234	732	27,748	10,161	10,148	24·72
South Australia	6,247	588	16,042	6,373	12,277	27·68
Western Australia	4,951	569	13,511	4,790	13,764	26·42
Tasmania	2,422	266	7,110	2,389	4,382	23·91
Northern Territory	130	7	346	92	1,102	37·57
Aust. Cap. Terr.	192	19	819	100	1,051	15·87
Total	72,999	6,621	181,261	75,260	150,001	25·31

The birth rate in 1949 was 22 91 births per 1,000 of mean population; rate of marriages 9·23 per 1,000 of mean population; rate of mortality, 9·51 per 1,000 of mean population.

Oversea arrivals during 1949 numbered 233,135 and departures 83,134. Of these, 167,727 were permanent new arrivals and 18,457 Australian residents departing permanently. The resulting net permanent gain in population of 149,270 persons was the largest recorded since this basis of classification was introduced in 1924.

Religion.

Under the constitution the Commonwealth cannot make any law to establish any religion, to impose any religious observance or to prohibit the

free exercise of any religion, nor can it require a religious test as qualification for office or public trust under the Commonwealth. The figures in the table refer to those religions with the largest numbers of adherents at the time of the census of 1947. The census question on religion was not obligatory, however, and no reply was made in respect of 824,824 persons. In 1949, the Society of Friends had 696 members.

States and territories	Church of England	Roman Catholic [1]	Methodist	Presbyterian	Other Christian	Non Christian	Total
N.S.W. . .	1,293,964	676,993	246,876	262,166	142,169	14,603	2,636,771
Victoria . .	729,902	416,873	234,595	288,383	143,289	15,935	1,828,977
Queensland .	388,621	251,952	124,322	121,604	88,828	1,915	977,242
S. Australia .	188,151	80,990	170,513	24,304	99,411	783	564,152
W. Australia .	222,250	96,222	59,194	31,809	37,180	3,028	449,890
Tasmania .	123,158	39,844	33,358	12,644	19,211	173	228,388
North Terr. .	3,688	2,499	1,211	686	551	98	8,733
Aust. Cap. Terr.	7,091	4,353	1,356	1,944	574	27	15,345
Total .	2,957,032	1,569,726	871,425	743,540	531,213	36,562	6,709,498 [2]

[1] Includes Catholics (so described).
[2] Excludes indefinite, 18,708; no religion, 26,328; no reply, 824,824.

Education.

The 1939–45 war, with the necessity for the technical training of civilian and service personnel, first brought the Commonwealth to any extent into the field of education. Later incursions were brought about by the need for advice on the question of man-power in relation to the training of university students and to arrange for the training of graduates for national service (Universities Commission). Post-war developments are the Commonwealth Reconstruction Training Scheme, the constitution of the Commonwealth Office of Education (an advisory and research body maintaining liaison with other countries and the State systems) and preliminary steps in the establishment at Canberra of the Australian National University. During 1949–50, the Commonwealth government spent £11,953,000 on education, research, etc.

Primary and secondary education is undertaken by the State, sometimes termed 'public,' schools and the so-called 'private' schools, the bulk of which, though privately managed, cater for all classes of the community. They include the church schools, the most numerous being those of the Roman Catholics. The following is a summary for 1948 of State and private school education:—

States and territories	Schools		Teachers		Scholars (average weekly enrolment)		Net expenditure on State schools	Net State expenditure on education, science, art
	State	Private	State	Private	State	Private		
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	£	£
N.S.W.[1] .	2,618	720	12,243	5,591	348,855	114,066	9,135,065	11,793,207
Victoria .	2,193	470	8,866	2,985	210,230	83,367	6,235,296	7,747,936
Queensland .	1,545	254	5,410	1,769	137,300	40,349	3,205,609	4,194,279
S. Australia .	743	142	3,007	908	74,301	17,169	1,965,272	2,627,109
W. Australia	536	188	2,271	800[2]	62,396	19,014	1,639,811[2]	1,936,846[2]
Tasmania .	329	59	1,445	361	35,831	7,789	979,558	1,327,473
North. Terr.	5	2	29	11	993	302	27,370	27,370
Total .	7,969	1,835	33,271	12,425	869,906	281,056	23,187,981	29,654,220

[1] Includes Australian Capital Territory. [2] 1947.

This table excludes, in general, technical education, but expenditure on this is included in the last column, together with expenditure on universities, agricultural education, public libraries, museums, etc. Commonwealth government and private school expenditure is not included. There is a university in each of the States and technical education is provided for in more than a hundred State schools and colleges.

There were, in 1950, 1,656 cinemas with a seating capacity of 1,164,035.

Social Welfare.

The Commonwealth Social Services Consolidation Act, 1947–50, provides for the payment of invalid and age pensions, but so that the amount shall not exceed £130 a year, nor the pensioner's whole income (including the pension) exceed £208 a year. By special provision, a permanently blind person may receive an income of £416. 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 totally incapacitated, and have no other sufficient means of support. Funeral benefits in respect of pensioners' deaths totalled £245,822 in 1949–50.

On 10 Oct., 1912, a Commonwealth Maternity Allowance Act was passed providing for the payment, subject to a means test, of an allowance of £5 in respect of every viable child born (alive or dead) in Australia. From 1 July, 1943, the means test was abolished. From 1 July, 1947, the rates are as follows:—Where there are no other children under 16 years, £15; where there are one or two other children, £16; where there are three or more other children, £17 10*s.*; in addition, £5 is paid for each additional child born at a birth. To 30 June, 1950, 4,590,315 claims were paid, and the aggregate expenditure totalled £35,754,473.

A Commonwealth Child Endowment Act came into operation on 1 July, 1941. Payments are paid for children under 16 years at rate of 5*s.* per week for first or only child and 10*s.* per week for other children.

A Commonwealth Widows' Pensions Act was introduced in 1942, and operated from 1942–43. Subject to certain conditions, it provides for the payment of £2 15*s.* per week to widows maintaining one or more children under 16 years of age, and of £2 2*s.* per week to widows 50 years and over not maintaining children. A special allowance of £2 7*s.* 6*d.* per week, for not more than 26 weeks following death of husband, is also provided for widows under 50 years in necessitous circumstances not maintaining children. An allowance of £2 2*s.* per week is made to a woman whose husband has been imprisoned for more than 6 months. The cost of widows' pensions in 1949–50 was £4,420,566.

The Commonwealth Unemployment and Sickness Benefits Act came into operation on 1 July, 1945. Persons eligible must be between the ages of 16 and 65 (males) and 16 and 60 (females), and not qualified to receive age, invalid, widows' or service pensions, and must have resided in Australia for 12 months preceding the claim, or they must satisfy the Director-General of Social Services that they intend to reside permanently in Australia. The number of claims and amounts paid during 1949–50 were:—Unemployment, 161,101, £1,266,072; sickness, 63,842, £816,014; special, 4,660, £424,338 (including special benefits paid to new Australians).

The Hospital Benefit Act was introduced in 1945 and operated early in 1946, whereby the Commonwealth Government pays 8*s.* per day for

patients in public and private wards of public hospitals provided the hospital does not charge fees to patients in the public wards. The cost of this service in 1949-50 was £6,320,164.

The Tuberculosis Act, introduced in 1945, amended in 1948, provides for diagnosis, treatment, after care and allowances to sufferers and their dependents. The Commonwealth government meets approved additional maintenance cost and provides all capital money required. Cost of this service in 1949–50 was £534,550.

Provision was made in 1935–36 for the payment of service pensions to (*a*) aged ex-members of the forces, (*b*) to those permanently unemployable, (*c*) those suffering from tuberculosis and in certain cases to dependants of ex-soldiers. The number of pensioners (dependants stated in brackets) in each class at 30 June, 1950, were:—(*a*) 7,448; (*b*) 4,608 (3,598); (*c*) 299 (385).

COMMONWEALTH SOCIAL SERVICES, 1949–50.

State	Age and invalid pensions	Child endowment	Widows' pensions	Maternity allowances	Unemployment, sickness and special benefits	War and service pensions	
						War	Service
			Amounts paid, £000.				
N.S.W.	18,736	11,611	1,773	1,155	1,548	7,393	478
Victoria	10,783	7,663	1,099	778	366	5,857	347
Queensland	6,383	5,048	731	459	264	2,381	248
S. Australia	3,944	2,469	364	275	132	1,947	142
W. Australia	3,088	2,304	297	220	153	1,888	166
Tasmania	1,623	1,241	157	120	43	1,018	61
Elsewhere	—	1	—	1	—	380	—
Total	44,557	30,337	4,421	3,008	2,506	20,864[1]	1,432
			Number of pensions, allowances, benefits, etc.				
N.S.W.	172,725	263,959	17,079	73,566	154,244	173,689	5,478
Victoria	99,159	168,904	11,060	49,035	16,929	121,593	3,883
Queensland	58,092	99,582	6,970	28,652	30,341	57,018	2,805
S. Australia	35,271	57,695	3,525	17,273	13,256	45,662	1,641
W. Australia	28,610	48,456	2,876	13,759	11,716	48,878	1,953
Tasmania	14,560	24,286	1,384	7,408	3,117	19,168	578
Elsewhere	—	67	—	40	—	5,248	—
Total	408,417[2]	662,949[3]	42,894	189,733	229,603	471,256[4]	16,338

[1] Includes £10,435,000, 1939–45 war.
[2] Age 334,923, invalid 73,494.
[3] Endowed children, 1,813,925.
[4] Includes 324,984, 1939–45 war.

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 6 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 3 other judges, a chief conciliation commissioner

and 16 conciliation commissioners. The Federal Court of Bankruptcy is presided over by a judge.

Finance.

COMMONWEALTH.

In 1929, under a financial agreement between the Commonwealth and States, approved by a referendum, the Commonwealth took over all state debts existing on 30 June, 1927, and agreed to pay £7,584,912 a year for 58 years towards the interest charges thereon, and to make substantial contributions towards a sinking fund to extinguish existing debts in 58 years and future debts in 53 years. The Commonwealth Government arranges all borrowing for both Commonwealth and states through a loan council consisting of representatives of Commonwealth and state governments. By a war-time arrangement between the Commonwealth and state governments the Commonwealth Government alone levies taxes on incomes. In return for vacating this field of taxation, the states are reimbursed by a grant from the Commonwealth out of revenue received. This arrangement has now been continued indefinitely.

Commonwealth Budget	1946–47	1947–48	1948–49	1949–50
Revenue :	£	£	£	£
Customs	45,871,085	57,597,154	63,464,434	77,725,664
Excise	56,375,304	58,007,486	62,734,781	66,156,945
Sales tax	36,264,585	34,728,579	39,029,276	42,424,580
Flour tax	1,747,383	985,327	1,319	34
Land tax	3,679,481	3,640,900	3,032,316	4,210,576
Estate duty	4,018,620	4,555,004	4,740,362	6,054,250
Income taxes	207,764,940	232,900,055	272,346,873	279,653,623
Pay-roll tax	13,646,736	16,594,764	19,802,924	22,727,821
Entertainments tax	5,137,805	5,198,337	5,298,677	4,697,966
Gift duty	544,673	780,401	581,463	744,792
Gold tax	556,435	10,713	Cr. 4,605	9,217
Postmaster-General's Dept.	29,802,290	31,389,654	33,306,701	38,348,827
Broadcasting services	—[1]	—[1]	—[1]	1,934,278
All other	25,846,970	19,516,748	50,042,851	35,981,600
Total revenue[2]	431,256,307	465,905,122	554,377,372	580,651,739
Commonwealth expenditure :				
From revenue[2]	131,256,307	464,484,692	554,377,372	580,651,739
From loans[3]	48,894,893	13,125,515	Cr. 4,252,778	42,682,485
Total Commonwealth expenditure	480,151,200	477,610,237	550,124,594	623,334,224
[4] :				
From revenue	121,600,434	71,615,143	61,045,866	54,246,147
War and Repatriation (1939–45) services :				
From revenue	73,102,118	108,432,174	134,563,017	95,448,804
From loans	37,893,997	—	—	25,483,273
War and Repatriation (1914–18) services	19,259,227	19,674,353	21,646,855	21,773,213
Invalid and old age pensions	29,416,673	36,526,395	41,693,680	44,557,161
Maternity allowances	3,026,459	2,851,018	2,828,849	3,007,906
Child endowment	19,862,933	19,425,518	24,323,413	30,337,363
Widows' pensions	3,366,288	3,904,086	4,388,468	4,420,566

[1] Part included with Postmaster-General's Department, balance included in Wireless Broadcasting Trust Account.
[2] Excludes interest payable on states' debts (recoverable from states).
[3] Net expenditure on war, works, etc.
[4] Includes Capital Works and Services.

Commonwealth Budget	1946–47	1947–48	1948–49	1949–50
Including:	£	£	£	£
Unemployment and sickness benefits	1,650,125	1,217,474	1,070,426	2,506,425
Hospital benefits	4,380,296	4,448,015	5,885,446	6,320,164
Funeral benefits	209,349	209,588	252,979	245,822
Community rehabilitation	—	—	33,979	218,940
Pharmaceutical benefits	—	—	149,037	304,689
Tuberculosis benefits	—	—	151,079	534,550
National welfare fund balance [3]	2,625,010	19,429,928	29,280,634	30,484,066
Postmaster-General's Dept. [2]	33,916,799	40,430,891	53,438,764	64,304,499
Broadcasting services [2]	— [1]	— [1]	— [1]	3,028,876
Payments to states:				
From revenue	60,381,193	66,659,915	78,604,396	101,132,085
From loan [4]	11,015,000	13,305,000	14,492,000	17,215,000
Primary production self-balancing items [5]	18,819,507	8,913,981	19,329,071	14,072,581

[1] Part included with Postmaster-General's Department, balance included in Wireless Broadcasting Trust Account.
[2] Includes Capital Works and Services.
[3] This amount represents the payments to the fund to meet future benefits or the withdrawals from the fund for current expenditure (Cr.).
[4] Advances to States for housing.
[5] In addition, the following amounts for assistance to primary producers were provided under war services, £7,719,605 during 1946–47; £10,808,117 during 1947–48; £8,248,323 during 1948–49; £13,070,693 during 1949–50.

The estimated receipts, excluding loan, for 1950–51 amount to £A790,000,000 and the expenditure for purposes other than defence services £A656,000,000 (including £A51,000,000 self-balancing items connected with assistance to primary production). The estimated defence expenditure £A133,000,000 includes an estimated expenditure on the stockpiling of certain strategic raw materials and equipment of £A50,000,000.

The following table shows the public debt of the Commonwealth and the States at 30 June, 1950:—

Maturing in	Currency	Commonwealth	States	Total
London	£'000 Stg.	65,486	304,261	369,747
New York	£'000 [1]	15,731	24,440	40,171
Australia	£'000 Aust.	1,749,410	750,108	2,499,518
Total	£'000 [2]	1,830,627	1,078,809	2,909,436

[1] Payable in dollars which have been converted on the basis of $4·8665 to £.
[2] 'Face' or 'book' value, leaving out of account currency changes since the loans were floated.

The nominal annual interest payable (taking no account of exchange) was £85,576,759, an average rate of £2 18*s.* 10*d.* The nominal amount of interest payable in London amounted to £11,683,037 (excluding suspended interest on war debt due to British Government) and in New York to £1,596,525.

The average rate of interest on internal debt at 30 June, 1930, 1940, and 1950 was 5·27%, 3·62% and 2·90% respectively.

Debt per head of population at 30 June, 1950, was £355 8*s.* 9*d.*, while the annual interest charge, exclusive of exchange, and suspended interest of £3,919,774 on war debt due to British Government, amounted to £10 9*s.* 1*d.* per head.

STATES.

The following tables present a summary of the revenue and expenditure of the several States during 1949–50, showing, under general headings, the main sources of income and the main items of expenditure.

States	Revenue (£'000)				
	Taxation	Business undertakings	Commonwealth payments [1]	Lands and other	Total
New South Wales	11,936	50,879	31,754	11,935	106,504
Victoria	7,576	23,834	18,363	5,784	55,557
Queensland	4,649	15,460	12,739	4,271	37,119
South Australia	3,298	9,133	11,012	2,917	26,360
Western Australia	1,691	8,822	11,974	3,531	26,018
Tasmania	1,844	4	3,751	1,478	7,077
Total	30,994	108,132	89,593	29,916	258,635

[1] Includes special grants and other payments under the Tax Reimbursements Act.

States	Expenditure (£'000)				
	From revenue				From loan —Net expenditure on works
	Public debt charges	Business undertakings	Administration, works and social services	Total	
New South Wales	15,959	48,370	43,352	107,681	24,850
Victoria	9,295	21,420	25,101	55,816	17,870
Queensland	6,782	15,469	14,839	37,090	7,910
South Australia	5,628	9,934	10,988	26,550	9,968
Western Australia	4,659	10,908	10,427	25,994	8,105
Tasmania	1,676	715	4,953	7,344	4,880
Total	43,999	106,816	109,660	260,475	73,583

The aggregate revenue and expenditure (excluding loan) of Commonwealth and States combined during 1949–50 was, respectively, £746,300,000 and £747,100,000. Aggregate net loan expenditure on works was £116,265,000.

Defence.

The functions of the Department of Defence relate to defence policy and matters dealt with by the joint service machinery.

ARMY.

The military forces of Australia are administered by a Military Board, consisting of the Minister for the Army (President), the Chief of the General Staff, the Vice-Chief of the General Staff, the Adjutant-General, the Quartermaster-General, the Master-General of the Ordnance, the Citizen Force Member, a Finance Member, the Secretary of the Department of the Army, and a Secretary. The military forces consist of the Australian Regular Army and the Citizen Military Forces plus the Australian Cadet Corps.

The Australian Regular Army is organized in such a way as to enable it to carry out preparations for defence, and to form the nucleus for expansion in war-time.

Commencing on 1 May, 1951, all youths of 18 years of age who are British subjects in Australia are liable for National Service. In the case of the Army, this involves 14 weeks full-time military training in the first year, in training units specially raised, and this is followed by 3 years additional service in the Citizen Military Forces. The Australian Cadet Force is composed of students of educational establishments, and youths enrolled in detachments with C.M.F. units.

The Commonwealth of Australia is divided into 7 military districts, generally corresponding with the boundaries of the states. They are Northern, Eastern, Southern, Central, Western, Tasmania and Northern Territory, with headquarters at Brisbane, Sydney, Melbourne, Adelaide, Perth, Hobart and Darwin respectively. New Guinea is the responsibility of Northern Command. The organization is territorial, and the divisions are based upon infantry units.

Navy.

The Royal Australian Navy was established in 1911, with the provision of a squadron, commanded by a rear-admiral, and wholly maintained by the Commonwealth of Australia. On 1 Jan., 1949, the sea-going command was renamed from Squadron to Fleet. The policy has been to maintain a force as an active unit in the scheme of British Commonwealth Defence. The Naval Board, which is responsible for administration and control, consists of the Minister for the Navy, 4 Naval Members, 1 Finance Member and the Secretary, Department of the Navy (*ex officio*), the seat of administration being at Melbourne.

Following is a table of principal ships of the Royal Australian Navy : —

Completed	Name	Standard displacement	Armour		Principal armament	Torpedo tubes	Shaft horse-power	Designed speed
			Belt	Turrets				
					Light Aircraft Carrier.			
		Tons	inches	inches		21in.		Knots
1948	Sydney (capacity 34 aircraft) . .	14,000	—	—	30 40-mm. A.A.	—	40,000	25
					Cruisers.			
1936	Hobart . .	7,105	3	1	6 6-in.; 8 4-in. A.A.	8	72,000	32½
1929	Shropshire . .	9,830	—	2	8 8-in.; 8 4-in. A.A.	8	80,000	32¼
1928	Australia . .	10,000	5	2	6 8-in.; 8 4-in. A.A.	—	80,000	31½

There are also 10 destroyers (5 of which are being converted to fast anti-submarine frigates), 14 frigates, 32 fleet minesweepers, 3 L.S.T.s, a depot ship, 4 motor launches and a number of fleet auxiliaries.

Naval aviation is an integral part of the Navy, and a naval air station (H.M.A.S. *Albatross*) was established at Nowra, N.S.W., in Aug., 1948. A naval base is being established at Manus Island, in the Admiralty group.

Under the current 5-year defence programme (from July, 1947),

£A95,550,000 is being spent on naval defence. Of this amount £12,045,000 is being expended on the destroyer building programme and £A1 million on construction of frigates. Current estimates provide for the spending of £26,727,000 on Naval Aviation, £12,850,000 for capital expenditure and £13,877,000 for maintenance.

In addition to 2 'Battle' class destroyers (H.M.A.S. *Tobruk*, completed in May, 1950, and H.M.A.S. *Anzac*, completed in March, 1951), present plans provide for the building in Australian shipyards of 4 modern destroyers of the 'Daring' class; and it was announced in Aug., 1950, that 6 new fast anti-submarine frigates, to cost £12,000,000, are to be laid down. H.M.A. Naval Dockyard at Williamstown is responsible for half the programme in 2 'Daring' class and 3 fast frigates; the balance of construction is in the hands of Cockatoo Docks at Sydney. The current naval programme provides for a balanced force consisting of 2 light aircraft carriers, 3 cruisers and 9 modern destroyers, supported by frigates, minesweepers and auxiliaries, to a total of 116 vessels. The second of the R.A.N.'s light carriers, the *Majestic*, to be renamed H.M.A.S. *Melbourne*, is under construction in England. The destroyers *Quadrant*, *Quality*, *Queenborough*, *Quiberon* and *Quickmatch*, formerly in the Royal Navy and lent to Australia in 1943-45, were permanently transferred to the Royal Australian Navy in June, 1950, and are being converted to fast anti-submarine frigates.

The main repair base and store depot are at Sydney, where a graving dock, capable of accommodating battleships, was opened in March, 1945. An additional cruiser dock is at Brisbane.

The principal training establishment is at the Flinders Naval Depot, Victoria, and here the Royal Australian Naval College for the training of midshipmen is situated. Entry to the Naval College is by competitive examination, open to all boys on attaining the age of 13 years. There is also an intermediate entry available to boys of 15 years, special-entry candidatures are available to boys of 17–18 years. The personnel of the Navy is largely Australian-born, with some officers and ratings on loan from the Royal Navy, and many ex-Royal Navy personnel who have joined since 1945. Period of first engagement for a rating is 6 or 12 years. Manpower is to be built up to 15,173 officers and men by 1952. The serving strength as at June, 1950, comprised 1,018 officers, 9,198 ratings and 102 cadet midshipmen in training at the Naval College. The second year of resumed Reserve Training (1951) provided for the training of 5,000 men, including 500 officers.

Air Force.

The Royal Australian Air Force is administered by the Air Board which consists of the Chief of the Air Staff, the Air Member for Personnel, the Air Member for Technical Services, the Air Member for Supply and Equipment, the Citizen Air Force Member, the Finance Member, the Secretary, Department of Air (*ex officio*), and a Secretary.

The total strength of the R.A.A.F. as at 1 Sept., 1950, was 1,216 officers and 8,941 airmen.

Production.

At 31 Dec., 1949, 687,697,000 acres, representing 36·1% of the total area of Australia, were either unoccupied or occupied by the Crown; only 7·6% had been actually alienated (143,872,000 acres); 1·9% (36,006,000 acres) was in process of alienation, and 54·4% (1,036,158,000 acres) was held under the various forms of leases and licences.

The area of crops (distinguishing the principal crops) in Australia and the yield in 1949–50 were as follows :—

Crops	Total acreage	Total yield	Yield per acre
	'000 acres	'000 bushels	bushels
Wheat (grain)	12,210	218,221	17 83
Oats (grain)	1,748	27,421	15 69
Barley (grain)	1,040	19,543	18 79
Maize (grain)	194	6,313	32 53
		'000 tons	tons
Hay	1,605	2,437	1·52
Potatoes (ordinary)	134	473	3 53
Sugar cane [1]	281	6,849	24 35
Vineyards	136	—[2]	—[2]
		'000 gallons	gallons
Wine	59 [3]	32,631	552 26 [4]
Orchards and fruit gardens	281	—	—

[1] Sugar cane for crushing.

[2] [illegible] ield, 1 04); table grapes, 12,898 tons (yield, 1 57); wine [illegible] d, 2·89).

[4] [illegible] vines.

The following summary shows, for 1949–50, or the latest year available, some of the more important items or classes of production, classified by States :—

Production, 1949–50	N.S.W.	Vic	Q'ld.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	Australia (incl. territories)
Area of crops ('000 acres)	5,639	4,479	2,057	3,617	4,405	368	20,574 [1]
Production of wheat ('000 bush)	81,939	57,434	11,778	28,357	38,500	127	218,313
Number of sheep ('000)	53,298	19,161	17,582	9,477	10,923	2,170	112,891
Production of wool ('000 lb.)	515,043	215,889	153,396	106,394	97,750	16,958	1,107,953
Number of cattle ('000)	3,440	2,231	6,305	464	865	275	14,640
Production of factory butter (tons)	36,812	63,499	48,196	8,249	6,702	4,974	168,432
Production of factory cheese (tons)	2,806	21,202	9,050	10,584	703	388	44,823
Number of pigs ('000)	333	213	392	70	79	36	1,123
Production of all meat (tons, bone-in weight)	327,764	241,270	258,024	78,863	65,715	23,273	1,050,899
Production of minerals (value £'000)	36,276	2,749	11,868	2,430	9,463	4,630	68,016
Total primary production [2] (value £'000)	209,172	128,709	100,045	58,389	50,808	18,955	566,078 [3]
Factory production [2] (value £'000)	251,199	182,760	53,540	43,668	21,173	16,075	548,415 [3]

[1] Excluding Northern Territory.
[2] 1948–49.
[3] Excluding Northern Territory and Australian Capital Territory.

The mineral output was valued as follows in 1948 and 1949 (in £A) :—

Mineral	1948	1949	Mineral	1948	1949
Gold . . .	9,530,275	10,811,639	Coal (black) .	18,805,433	20,964,789
Silver and lead .	21,130,327	20,271,820			
Copper . .	1,744,237	2,076,786			
Tin . . .	999,731	1,081,747	Total . .	64,422,225	68,015,890

Gold production in 1947 was 937,654 fine oz.; in 1948, 890,805 fine oz., and in 1949, 899,057 fine oz. (valued at £A10,811,639). Black coal, 14,831,000 tons mined in 1947; 14,781,000 tons in 1948, and 14,106,000 tons in 1949.

Statistics of the manufacturing industries in Australia in 1948–49 are given as follows :—Number of establishments, 10,070; workers employed, 890,232; salaries and wages paid, £339,287,160; value of plant and machinery, land and buildings, £479,234,068; value of materials used, £810,547,704; value of production, £568,415,358; value of output, £1,425,024,884.

The estimated net value (in £A'000) of the products of Australia was :—

Products	1943–44	1944–45	1945–46	1946–47	1947–48	1948–49
Agriculture . . .	82,140	72,636	101,627	99,042	208,745	151,464
Pastoral . . .	108,406	98,410	86,312	130,207	193.048	241,739
Dairying, poultry, bees .	57,944	61,500	65,082	65,436	78,022	89,257
Trapping, forestry, fisheries	20,140	19,973	23,691	27,368	28,574	32 265
Mining . . .	27,612	26,831	26,288	32,486	42,581	48,353
Manufacturing .	366,236	362,284	352,323	410,862	489,297	568,415
Total . . .	662,478	641,664	658,323	765,401	1,040 267	1,134,493

Labour and Employment.

The trade unions in Australia are very diverse in character, and range from the small independent association to the large interstate organization, which, in its turn, may be merely a branch of a British or international union. In 1949 there were 323 separate unions in Australia, with 2,503 branches having a total of 1,497,924 members.

In 1927 a central organization called the Australasian Council of Trade Unions came into being and is based on the Metropolitan Trades and Labour Councils in each state. It is the first interstate body in Australia with authority to deal with industrial matters of an interstate character affecting the trade union movement generally. It is also the body responsible for submitting to the Commonwealth government the names of persons suitable for selection as the Australian workers' delegate to the annual International Labour Conference.

The estimated Australian work force in June, 1947, numbering 3,196,400 persons (2,479.300 males and 717,100 females), comprised employers and self-employed 608,400, wage and salary earners 2,447,500, defence forces (including those abroad) 55.500 and unemployed 82,800. Persons engaged in rural industries numbered 498,000 and in other industries 2,698,400.

Commerce.

Throughout Australia there are uniform customs duties, and trade between the states is free. For 1949–50, the gross revenue collected from customs duties amounted to £81,446,000, and from excise to £66,206,000. The total net revenue from customs and excise for 1949–50, after allowing for drawbacks and repayments, was £143,863,000.

The following table shows for 5 years the value of the total imports and exports in £A'000 (f.o.b.) :—

Years	Imports	Exports [1]		
		Australian produce	Other produce	Total
1945-46	178,857	218,821	4,467	223,288
1946-47	209,485	304,454	4,575	309,029
1947-48	339,746	404,716	5,238	409,954
1948-49	415,194	537,570	5,103	542,673
1949-50	538,119	608,465	5,235	613,700

[1] Excluding ships' stores.

The customs tariff of 1933–49 provides for preference to goods produced in and shipped from the United Kingdom to Australia, and for reciprocal tariff agreements with other countries. A trade agreement signed at the closing session of the Imperial Economic Conference at Ottawa, Canada, on 20 Aug., 1932, provides for increased preference between the United Kingdom and the Commonwealth of Australia. On 1 Sept., 1922, a reciprocal tariff agreement, revised between 1922 and 1940, came into operation between Australia and New Zealand. The agreement made with Canada on 1 Oct., 1925, was considerably extended by the Customs Tariff (Canadian Preference) Act 1934–39.

Principal commodities imported and exported in 1949–50 :—

Imports	Value (£A'000 f.o.b.)	Exports	Value (£A'000 f.o.b.)	Quantity ('000)
Tea	8,395	Butter	24,653	177,340 lb.
Tobacco and preparations thereof	12,395	Cheese	4,145	52,588 „
Towels and towelling	2,206	Eggs (in shell)	2,949	23,047 doz.
Trimmings and ornaments	2,572	Meats	34,978	—
Piece-goods :		Milk and cream	6,710	118,033 lb.
Canvas and duck	1,313	Fruits, dried	2,888	90,101 „
Cotton and linen	26,391	Fruits, fresh	3,934	1,902 ctl.
Silk and rayon	14,608	Fruits preserved in liquid	4,018	101,367 lb.
Woollen [illegible] wool	4,896	Wheat	62,173	78,426 bu.
Sewing silk	1,618	Flour	26,333	13,842 cwt.
[illegible]	7,425	Jams and jellies	2,473	65,229 lb.
[illegible]	6,138	Hides and skins	15,153	—
Bags and sacks	13,006	Wool	313,116	1,411,907 „
Yarns : artificial silk, cotton, wool, etc.	6,273	Tallow, unrefined	1,868	408 cwt.
Electrical machinery, etc.	24,510	Coal	206	68 tons
Tools of trade	3,018	Concentrates and ores	5,821	—
Timber, undressed	5,609	Leather	1,855	—
Glass and glassware	3,079	Timber, undressed	1,911	—
Paper, printing	7,220	Soap	195	—
Stationery, books, etc.	5,572	Sugar (cane)	17,346	433 tons
Drugs, chemicals, etc.	8,306	Sandalwood	46	—
Films for cinematographs	1,059	Tobacco, cigarettes, etc.	308	—
Surgical and dental instruments	1,392	Pearlshell	625	34 cwt.
Fertilizers	3,785	Wine	516	1,103 gal.
Fish preserved in tins	2,093	Barley	6,433	5,351 ctl.
Motive-power machinery (excluding electric)	27,445	Biscuits	101	1,853 lb.
Motor vehicles and parts	73,136	Rice	1,181	—
Timber, dressed	1,820	Boots and shoes	138	—
Hides and skins	1,881	Vegetables preserved in liquid	1,256	—
Plated ware and cutlery	1,787	Lead, pig	12,521	2,441 cwt.
Paints and varnishes	1,812	Zinc, bar block, etc.	3,404	788 „
Hessians and jute piece-goods	1,787			
Oils in bulk :				
Kerosene	4,540			
Lubricating (mineral)	4,611			
Petroleum, including crude	28,945			
Residual and solar	11 287			

Total trade (£A'000 f.o.b.) with the more important countries (imports according to country of origin) :—

From or to	Imports (1948-49)	Imports (1949-50)	Exports (1948-49)	Exports (1949-50)
United Kingdom	209,312	278,798	229,795	237,526
Canada	11,952	13,276	8,647	9,030
New Zealand	3,970	4,968	17,346	21,303
India	25,874	27,664	25,985	37,034
Ceylon	7,511	8,937	8,800	6,070
Malaya, Federation of	4,028	4,926	6,101	5,566
Union of South Africa	2,714	3,640	5,103	2,832
Indonesia, United States of	11,097	14,750	1,285	507
Belgium	3,557	3,583	19,935	27,492
France	3,998	10,673	46,608	40,661
Germany	1,849	6,584	4,141	16,576
U.S. America	41,527	52,232	32,289	49,644
Japan	1,711	6,999	7,389	23,977
Soviet Union	190	706	12,360	11,187
Italy	3,797	9,058	29,054	19,406
China	2,542	1,451	1,439	502
Egypt	874	241	9,531	9,696
Netherlands	3,874	3,200	4,532	9,878
Norway	4,367	3,100	328	1,375
Sweden	9,242	7,755	4,545	5,014
Switzerland	2,408	2,758	1,304	1,567

Share of the states in foreign commerce, 1949–50 (£A'000 f.o.b.) :—

States, etc.	Imports	Exports	States, etc.	Imports	Exports
New South Wales	214,617	216,591	West Australia	34,422	53,295
Victoria	184,257	166,200	Tasmania	9,352	14,968
Queensland	48,950	98,703	North'n Territory	766	11
South Australia	45,955	63,932	Total	538,119	613,700

In this table the value of goods sent from one state to another for transhipment abroad has been referred to the state from which the goods were finally dispatched.

Total trade between the United Kingdom and Australia according to the British Board of Trade returns (in £ sterling) :—

	1938	1948	1949	1950
Imports into U.K.	71,841,683	168,912,248	212,865,804	219,834,390
Exports from U.K.	38,164,905	144,717,653	188,464,678	255,860,404
Re-exports from U.K.	779,243	538,620	684,026	1,018,553

Communications.

Shipping and Navigation.

Number and net tonnage of the registered vessels :—

Year	Sailing		Steam and motor		Total	
	No.	Net tons	No.	Net tons	No.	Net tons
1945	983	21,256	820	286,206	1,803	307,462
1946	971	21,222	866	290,709	1,837	311,931
1947	961	21,432	932	288,337	1,893	309,769
1948	1,052	23,858	958	298,614	2,010	322,472
1949	965	22,514	909	291,683	1,874	314,197

Of barges, dredgers, etc., not self-propelled, there were, in 1949, 137 with a tonnage of 24,851

Vessels engaged in oversea trade, entered and cleared, with cargo and in ballast :—

Years	Entered		Cleared		Total	
	No.	Net tons	No.	Net tons	No.	Net tons
1944–45	1,059	4,483,835	1,088	4,648,516	2,147	9,132,351
1945–46	1,146	5,263,352	1,225	5,429,749	2,371	10,693,101
1946–47	1,202	5,186,211	1,287	5,219,845	2,489	10,406,056
1947–48	1,470	6,082,517	1,479	5,844,980	2,949	11,927,497
1948–49	1,706	7,475,863	1,780	7,537,078	3,486	15,012,941

The following summary shows shipping activity by states, 1948–49 :—

Particulars	N.S.W	Vic.	Q'ld	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	Australia (incl. North. Terr.)
Oversea vessels entered :							
Number . . .	491	323	264	139	458	22	1,706
Net tonnage ('000 tons) .	1,932	1,465	993	585	2,381	105	7,476
Oversea cargo :							
Discharged ('000 tons) .	2,849	2,887	739	833	933	172	8,422
Shipped ('000 tons) . .	2,288	1,405	915	1,160	896	125	6,789
Interstate cargo :							
Shipped ('000 tons) . .	3,436	713	509	2,007	132	603	7,463

Railways.

Government railways for the year ending 30 June, 1949 :—

State or federal	Miles open	Cost of construction & equipment	Passenger journeys	Goods & livestock carried	Gross receipts	Working expenses
State :		£'000	'000	'000 tons	£'000	£'000
New South Wales .	6,113	173,100	263,116	18,080	40,463	35,739
Victoria . .	4,697	55,789 [1]	176 555	8,859	17,274	17,815
Queensland . .	6,560	42,118 [1]	32,687	6,888	15,392	14,163
South Australia .	2,547	32,568 [1]	18,210	3,793	5,848	7,237
Western Australia .	4,321	28,006	12,624	2,737	5,091	6,612
Tasmania . .	614	3,258 [1]	3,295	802	1,050	1,613
Commonwealth :						
Trans-Australian .	1,108	10,612	97	124	916	1,050
Central Australia .	771	5,141	23	381	715	657
North Australia .	317	2,847	1	7	29	51
Australian Capital Territory . .	5	89	96	34	13	18
Totals . .	27,053	355,975 [2]	506,704	41,704	86,791	84,995

[1] Capital was reduced during the period 1 July, 1927, to 1 July, 1937, by the following amounts: Victoria, £25,700,000; Queensland, £28,000,000; South Australia, £3,100,000; Tasmania, £4,700,000.

[2] Includes proportion of cost of Brisbane–Grafton standard gauge line not apportioned to states.

Private railways in Australia, open for general traffic, 1948–49, 647 miles.

The state railway gauge is :—In New South Wales, 4 ft. 8½ in.; in Victoria, 5 ft. 3 in. (114 miles, 2 ft. 6 in.); in Queensland, 3 ft. 6 in. (69 miles, 4 ft. 8½ in.,

and 30 miles, 2 ft. 0 in.); in South Australia, 5 ft. 3 in. for 1,480 miles, the rest, 3 ft. 6 in.; in West Australia, 3 ft. 6 in., and in Tasmania, 3 ft. 6 in. Of the Commonwealth lines, the gauge of the Trans-Australian and Australian Capital Territory is 4 ft. 8½ in., and that of the Central Australia and North Australia is 3 ft. 6 in. The Railway Standardization Agreement Act of 1946 authorized the conversion to a standard gauge of 4 ft. 8½ in. of the railway systems of Victoria and South Australia, the provision for the completion of the north to south railway and the conversion of existing systems to a standard 4 ft. 8½ in. gauge railway. The terminus of the North Australia railway is at Birdum (316 miles from Darwin), while the Central Australia railway extends as far north as Alice Springs.

Posts and Telegraphs.

Postal and telegraph business, year ended 30 June, 1949: number of post and receiving offices, 8,260. Earnings, 1948–49:—Postal, £14,023,000; telegraph, £3,525,000; telephone, £15,659,000; total revenue, £33,207,000. Working expenses:—Postal, £14,246,000; telegraph, £4,537,000; telephone, £14,849,000; total, £33,632,000

At 30 June, 1949, 6,584 telephone exchanges, with 734,427 lines and 1,028,134 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 Civil Aviation Department under the Minister of Civil Aviation. The permanent head of the department is the Director-General of Civil Aviation.

At 30 June, 1949, there were 48,239 route miles of regular internal air services in Australia. Hours flown during 1948–49 numbered 224,853. The total mileage flown was 35,242,000 miles. Passengers carried numbered 1,409,300; weight of goods carried was 33,381 tons, and gross weight of mails was 1,580 tons.

Australian overseas services operated 29,695 route miles at 30 June, 1949. During 1948–49, hours flown numbered 40,262; miles flown, 7,982,000; payin[illegible] . . 15,296; freight, 765 tons; mail, 577 tons.

Civil aviation [illegible] the year 1948–49 was £9,706,230 (including £4,678,419 on new works).

At 30 June, 1949, there were 222 licensed public aerodromes under the control of local authorities. The total number of recognized civil landing grounds in Australia at 30 June, 1949, was 407.

Roads and Motor Vehicles.

The length of all roads in Australia used for general traffic is roughly 500,000 miles, of which about one-half is natural surface only, about one-quarter is formed only, about one-fifth is macadam and other similar composition, whilst the balance is bituminous, concrete, wood or stone composition.

At 30 June, 1949, 1,224,777 motor vehicles, including 655,497 motor cars, 117,133 motor cycles and 452,147 commercial vehicles were registered in Australia. The revenue derived from registration fees and motor tax for the year was £8,276,780, drivers' and riders' licences £713,509, and miscellaneous, £1,442,796. The registrations were equivalent to 154·8 vehicles per 1,000 of population. New vehicles registered in 1948–49 numbered 66,471 cars, 36,678 commercial vehicles and 22,226 motor cycles.

Wireless Broadcasting.

Wireless broadcasting stations are in operation in all the state capitals and in other regional areas throughout the various states of the Commonwealth. At 30 June, 1950, 2,029,628 wireless broadcast listeners' licences had been issued; revenue from fees amounted to £1,898,865 during 1948–49. The National Broadcasting Service controlled by the Australian Broadcasting Commission and the Postmaster-General's Department now operates 37 medium-wave and 8 short-wave broadcasting stations. In addition 102 other medium-wave commercial broadcasting stations were licensed at 30 June, 1949. Two beam stations have been erected, one for direct communication with London, and the other for direct communication with North America. In addition to the above mentioned broadcasting stations 3 short-wave broadcasting stations are operated by the Australian Broadcasting Commission for oversea services only.

Money and Banking.

The banking system in Australia comprises the Commonwealth Bank of Australia (the central bank), the trading banks, the rural and agricultural banks and the savings banks. Money in circulation comprises legal tender notes issued by the Note Issue Department of the Commonwealth Bank of Australia and silver and bronze coinage issued by the Commonwealth Treasury.

The Commonwealth Bank commenced savings bank business on 15 July, 1912, and general banking business on 20 Jan., 1913. During the 1914–18 war the Bank expanded rapidly and assisted the Commonwealth Government in its war finance. In 1920 the control of the Australian note issue was transferred from the Commonwealth Treasurer to the Bank. In 1924 the management of the Bank was placed under a Board of Directors and the legislative framework set up to enable the Commonwealth Bank to operate as a central reserve bank. However, it was not until 1929, with the onset of the depression, that the Commonwealth Bank started to develop as a central reserve bank. In 1928 the Commonwealth Savings Bank was established as a separate institution and the savings bank business of the Commonwealth Bank was transferred to that institution. On 21 Aug., 1945, the Commonwealth Bank was reconstituted under the control of a Governor with an Advisory Council in accordance with the provisions of the Commonwealth Bank Act 1945. Under this act it is the duty of the Commonwealth Bank to pursue a monetary and banking policy directed to the greatest advantage of the people of Australia and of exercising its powers in such a manner as, in the opinion of the Bank, will best contribute to:—(*a*) the stability of the currency of Australia; (*b*) the maintenance of full employment in Australia, and (*c*) the economic prosperity and welfare of the people of Australia. The Commonwealth Bank has been given extensive powers, both under this Act and the Banking Act, 1945, to perform its functions as a central bank.

At 30 June, 1950, the capital of the Commonwealth Bank totalled £17,553,781 and reserve funds £8,374,122. The capital was distributed as follows:—Central banking business, £4,000,000; general banking division, £4,000,000; rural credits department, £2,000,000; mortgage bank department, £3,553,781, and industrial finance department, £4,000.000. Reserve funds held were:—Central banking business, £1,423,372; note issue department, £4,754,954; general banking division, £957,760; rural credits department, £564,542; mortgage bank department, £171,076, and industrial finance department, £502,418. Profits for the year ended 30 June, 1950

(including all branches except the note issue department), amounted to £1,793,264.

The average deposits of the trading banks with the Commonwealth Bank (Central Banking Business) for the month of June, 1950, were £447,845,000 in special accounts and £28,714,000 in other accounts. The average deposits with the trading department of the Commonwealth Bank for the same month amounted to £87,821,000, of which £71,538,000 were non-interest-bearing deposits.

In addition to the Commonwealth Bank, there are 16 other banks providing general banking facilities. Three of these banks are state government institutions, the business of which is mainly directed to financing Australian rural industries. Of the remaining 13 banks, 3 are branches of overseas banks and 10 are joint-stock banks financed by capital subscribed in Australia or the United Kingdom. Eight of the 10 joint-stock banks have branches throughout Australia. At 30 June, 1950, the 17 banks operating in Australia provided full banking facilities at 2,940 branches situated in all parts of Australia.

Including deposits with the trading department of the Commonwealth Bank, the average deposits in Australia with all cheque-paying banks for June, 1950, amounted to £1,131,867,000, while the average of advances made by the banks amounted to £574,211,000. The average of total assets in Australia for the same period was £1,293,945,000.

There are 5 savings banks operating in Australia. These include the Commonwealth Savings Bank with branches throughout Australia, the State Savings Banks in Victoria and South Australia and 2 Trustee Savings Banks in Tasmania. At 30 June, 1950, these savings banks provided savings bank facilities at 763 branches and 5,011 agencies (mostly at post offices) throughout Australia and held deposits amounting to £762,085,000. Sales of savings certificates were discontinued after 31 Jan., 1949; net sales of saving certificates at 30 June, 1950, amounted to £55,025,000.

In 1948, there were 21 companies registered under the Life Insurance Act, 1945, transacting life insurance business in Australia; in addition there were 2 State government institutions. Receipts, £73,540,000; expenditure, £40,975,000; liabilities, £493,339,000 (including Life Assurance and Annuity Funds, £465,986,000).

The following table is a summary of banking and assurance business (in £'000) in the several States of the Commonwealth :—

Particulars	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'ld.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	Australia (incl. territories)
All cheque-paying banks [1]:							
Deposits bearing interest	101,188	89,149	33,219	25,916	13,255	6,166	270,016
Deposits not bearing interest	369,532	255,211	113,370	53,719	47,388	18,468	861,851
Advances	241,965	182,457	77,168	27,096	31,877	12,658	574,211
Savings bank deposits [2]	258,874	257,121	92,201	87,695	39,612	24,272	762,085
Life assurance [3]:							
New policies issued (value)							
Ordinary	49,222	41,407	22,472	11,958	8,776	5,029	140,261
Industrial	11,332	9,202	3,884	2,542	1,937	741	29,690
Policies existing (value)							
Ordinary	337,395	274,736	149,082	81,114	55,606	28,522	930,798
Industrial	84,404	72 646	26.552	21.031	13.563	5,525	224,011

[1] Weekly averages for June, 1950. [2] At 30 June, 1950.
[3] 1949. Number of policies: (new) ordinary, 253,650; industrial, 300,988; (existing) ordinary, 2,224,848; industrial, 3,724,834.

Australian notes, issued by the note issue department of the Commonwealth Bank, are legal tender throughout Australia. The total value of notes in circulation on 28 June, 1950, was £231,313,000, of which £203,245,000 were held by the public. Notes have been issued in denominations of 10*s*., £1, £5, £10, £20, £50, £100 and £1,000.

Coins in circulation in Australia are Australian silver and bronze token coins issued by the Commonwealth Treasury. The silver coins have been issued in denominations of 5*s*., 2*s*., 1*s*., 6*d*. and 3*d*., and bronze coins in denominations of 1*d*. and ½*d*. Coins to the value of £1,228,000 were issued during the year ended 30 June, 1950, bringing the total issued to date to £31,778,000, after deduction of £5,227,000 for coin withdrawn.

There are 2 mints in Australia, at Melbourne (opened in 1872) and Perth (1899). They accept gold for refining and issue gold bullion for use in the commercial arts and for export. Australian silver and bronze coins have been minted at the Melbourne mint since 1916 and the Perth mint since 1942 on behalf of the Commonwealth Treasury.

NORFOLK ISLAND.—29° S. lat., 168° E. long., area 13 square miles, population (30 June, 1949) 1,148 (620 males and 528 females). The island was formerly part of the colony of New South Wales and then of Van Dieman'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 1 July, 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 1948–49 the imports (mostly from the Commonwealth) were valued at £131,230, and the exports, £19,336.

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STATISTICAL INFORMATION.—The Commonwealth Bureau of Census and Statistics (West Block, Canberra, A.C.T.) was established in 1906. An outline of the development of statistics in Australia is published in the Official Year Book, No. 19. A complete list of publications can be obtained on request. *Commonwealth Statistician.*—Dr. Roland Wilson, C.B.E.

The principal publications of the Bureau are :—

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AUSTRALIAN CAPITAL TERRITORY.

Government.

THE area which is now the Australian Capital Territory was first visited by white men in 1820 and settlement commenced in 1824 or 1825. Until its selection as the seat of government it was a quiet pastoral and agricultural community with a few large holdings and a sprinkling of smaller settlers.

The constitution of the Commonwealth provided (Sec. 125) that the seat of government should be selected by parliament and that it should be within New South Wales but at least 100 miles from Sydney. After prolonged discussion, during which the claims of a great number of sites were put forward, the Canberra site was adopted by the Seat of Government Act, 1908. The present site, together with an area for a port at Jervis Bay, was surrendered by the state and accepted by the Commonwealth in 1909, and by subsequent proclamation the territory became vested in the Commonwealth from 1 Jan., 1911. In 1911 an international competition was held for the city plan. The plan chosen was that of W. Burley Griffin, of Chicago. Construction was delayed by the first world war, and it was not until 1927 that, with the transfer of parliament and certain departments, Canberra became in fact the seat of government. All major departments, with the exception of the war departments and the post office, have now their headquarters in Canberra.

The general administration of the territory is in the hands of the Minister for the Interior, but certain specific services are undertaken by the Department of Health, the Department of Works and Housing, and the Attorney-General. The Minister is advised on matters of local concern by an advisory council, consisting of 4 official and 3 elected members.

Area and Population.

The area of the Australian Capital Territory is 911 square miles, of which 170 square miles in the Cotter River Catchment area are reserved from occupation for water supply purposes. The area vested in the Commonwealth at Jervis Bay is 28 square miles of land and water.

Census population on 30 June, 1947:—Australian Capital Territory, 16,545; Jervis Bay, 360; total, 16,905.

Population at 5 censuses, with distribution by sex :—

Year	Males	Females	Total	Year	Males	Females	Total
1911	992	722	1,714	1938	6,286	5,276	11,562
1921	1,567	1,005	2,572	1947	9,092	7,813	16,905
1933	4,805	4,142	8,947				

Education.

State education in the Australian Capital Territory is provided by the New South Wales Education Department, the cost being refunded annually to that state by the Commonwealth. There are 7 public schools in the Australian Capital Territory and 2 in the Jervis Bay Territory. Secondary education is provided at the Canberra High School with accommodation for 450 pupils. The Canberra Technical College provides training for apprentices, journeymen desirous of improving their trade qualifications, and for others who desire to take commercial and special courses. There are also 4 private (denominational) schools in the territory, of which 3 provide primary and secondary education, and one sub-primary and primary. University education is provided by the Canberra University College, which is at present connected with the University of Melbourne.

An area of about 250 acres has been set apart at the foot of Black Mountain for an Australian national university. This is to include research schools for medicine, physical sciences, social sciences and Pacific studies. Building operations have begun.

Finance.

The revenue of the territory is derived in part from rent and rates, public utilities, transport and housing and various other fees and services, and partly from parliamentary appropriation.

Local revenue and expenditure (in £A) for 5 years ended 30 June :—

Year ended 30 June	Revenue	Expenditure			
		Capital	Maintenance	Other	Total
1945	860,732	236,859	185,333	1,004,806	1,426,998
1946	1,032,727	349,103	235,814	1,232,680	1,817,597
1947	1,393,248	779,050	279,251	1,716,143	2,774,444
1948	1,438,424	1,062,879	303,631	1,796,474	3,162,984
1949	2,337,700	1,813,568	549,921	2,836,682	5,139,541

Production and Industry.

The territory is predominantly pastoral. Livestock in March, 1950, were :—Horses, 940; cattle, 10,799; sheep, 269,670; pigs, 563. A considerable amount of re-afforestation has been undertaken, the total area of plantations at 31 Dec., 1949, being 15,750 acres. There is no secondary industry of any importance.

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NEW SOUTH WALES.

Constitution and Government.

NEW SOUTH WALES became a British possession in 1770; the first settlement was established at Port Jackson in 1788; a partially elective Legislative Council was established in 1842, 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 60 members, elected at simultaneous sittings of both Houses of Parliament, for a term of 12 years. Fifteen members retire in rotation every 3 years. Members are entitled to an allowance of £300 per annum and to free travel on the government railways, tramways and buses. The Legislative Assembly has 94 members. Voting is compulsory. British subjects above 21 years of age, having resided 6 months in the Commonwealth, 3 months in the state, and 1 month in the electorate, are eligible for enrolment as electors. Members of the Legislative Assembly receive an allowance of £1,375 per annum, and they are allowed to travel free on government transport services. The Premier receives an annual salary of £2,917 (and entertainment allowance £500); the Attorney-General, £2,595; the Vice-President of the Executive Council and Leader of the Government in the Legislative Council, £2,445. The Leader of the Opposition receives an allowance of £500 per annum in addition to his salary as member. The duration of a Parliament is limited to 3 years. The Women's Legal Status Act, 1918, gives women the same political rights as men.

The Legislative Assembly, elected on 7 June, 1950, consists of the following parties:—Labour Party, 46; Unendorsed Labour, 2; Liberal Party, 29; Country Party, 17.

The executive is in the hands of a Governor, appointed by the Imperial Government, and an Executive Council consisting of members of the Cabinet.

Governor.—Lieut.-Gen. Sir John Northcott, K.C.M.G., C.B., M.V.O. (sworn 1 Aug., 1946).

The Cabinet was, in Jan., 1951, constituted as follows:—

Premier and Colonial Treasurer.—James McGirr, M.L.A.

Deputy Premier, Secretary for Public Works and Minister for Local Government.—J. J. Cahill, M.L.A.

Chief Secretary, Minister for Co-operative Societies and Assistant Treasurer.—C. R. Evatt, K.C., M.L.A.

Minister for Education.—R. J. Heffron, M.L.A.

Attorney-General.—C. E. Martin, M.L.A.

Minister of Justice and Vice-President of the Executive Council.—R. R. Downing, M.L.C.

Minister for Housing.—C. A. Kelly, M.L.A.

Minister for Health.—M. O'Sullivan, M.L.A.

Minister for Secondary Industries and Minister for Building Materials.—W. E. Dickson, M.L.C.

Minister for Agriculture.—E. H. Graham, M.L.A.

Minister for Conservation.—G. Weir, M.L.A.

Minister for Labour and Industry and Minister for Social Welfare.—F. J. Finnan, M.L.A.

Minister for Transport.—W. F. Sheahan, M.L.A.

Secretary for Mines and Minister for Immigration.—J. G. Arthur, M.L.A.
Minister without Portfolio.—F. H. Hawkins, M.L.A.
Secretary for Lands.—J. B. Renshaw, M.L.A.

Agent-General, London.—John M. Tully (56-57 Strand, W.C.2).

LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

A system of local government extends over the whole of the state except the Western Land Division, where, however, a few municipalities are incorporated. There are 113 municipalities, and 131 corporate bodies called shires, the numbers have been reduced by amalgamations. A number of the municipalities and shires have combined to form county councils, of which there are 34, to administer electricity or water supply undertakings or to render other services of common benefit.

Area and Population.

New South Wales is situated almost entirely between the 29th and 36th parallels of S. lat. and 141st and 154th meridians of E. long., and comprises an area of 309,433 square miles, inclusive of Lord Howe Island, 5 square miles, but exclusive of the Australian Capital Territory (911 square miles at Canberra and 28 square miles at Jervis Bay).

The population (excluding aboriginals) at recent censuses was :—

Year	Males	Females	Total	Pop. per square mile	Average annual increase per cent. since previous census
1881	410,211	339,614	749,825	2·42	4·07
1891	609,666	517,471	1,127,137	3·63	4·16
1901	710,264	645,091	1,355,355	4·37	1·86
1911	857,698	789,036	1,646,734	5·32	1·97
1921	1,071,501	1,028,870	2,100,371	6·79	2·46
1933	1,318,471	1,282,376	2,600,847	8·41	1·76
1947	1,492,211	1,492,627	2,984,838	9·65	0·99
1949 [1]	1,591,724	1,561,211	3,175,935	10·26	2·41

[1] Estimate at 31 Dec.

At 31 Dec., 1949, the population of Sydney and suburbs, was estimated to be 1,549,590. The chief country municipalities, with their populations, were as follows:—Newcastle, 131,770; Greater Wollongong, 70,600; Broken Hill, 30,500; Blue Mountains, 22,070; Maitland, 20,600; Liverpool, 17,620; Goulburn, 17,080; Orange, 16,400; Wagga Wagga, 16,340; Lismore, 16,110; Albury, 15,290; Lithgow, 15,020; Cessnock, 13,490; Grafton and South Grafton, 12,930; Tamworth, 12,730; Bathurst, 12,310; Dubbo, 10,120; Armidale, 8,020; Parkes, 7,330; Casino, 7,220; Inverell, 6,720; Kempsey, 6,800; Forbes, 6,220.

The following table shows the vital statistics for 5 years :—

Year	Births	Marriages	Divorces	Deaths (civilians only)	Infantile mortality per 1,000 births
1945	61,662	25,283	3,097	26,994	30·6
1946	67,247	31,684	2,771	28,579	30·2
1947	69,398	30,172	3,784	28,449	29·8
1948	67,234	30,164	3,277	30,403	30·3
1949	68,812	28,757	2,631	29,364	27·3

The annual rates per 1,000 of the population in 1949 were :—Births, 22·10; deaths, 9·43; marriages, 9·24.

The following table shows the recorded movement of population :—

Year	Arrivals			Departures		
	Interstate	Oversea	Total	Interstate	Oversea	Total
1945	200,452	10,020	210,472	193,185	10,489	203,674
1946	263,511	22,501	286,012	258,723	31,767	290,490
1947	339,305	46,640	385,945	343,346	43,025	386,371
1948	396,567	72,778	469,345	407,191	44,223	451,414
1949	443,135	127,578	570,713	435,155	61,415	496,570

Religion.

There is no established church in New South Wales, and freedom of worship is accorded to all.

The following table shows the statistics of the religious denominations in New South Wales at the census of 1947 and of ministers of religion, registered for the celebration of marriages in 1949 :—

Denomination	Ministers	Adherents	Denomination	Ministers	Adherents
Church of England	656	1,293,964	Salvation Army.	97	10,871
Roman Catholic .	999	676,993 [1]	Church of Christ	45	10,269
Presbyterian .	322	262,166	Lutheran . .	22	5,915
Methodist . .	339	246,876	Seventh Day Adventist . .	117	7,157
Baptist . .	135	34,935	Others . .	94	403,167 [2]
Congregational .	95	19,331			
Jews . . .	13	13,194	Total .	2,934	2,984,838

[1] Includes 408,497 'Catholics undefined.'
[2] Includes 332,530 'religion not stated' and 9,511 'no religion.'

Education.

The state maintains a system of national education, and attendance at school is compulsory from 6 to 15 years of age. In all state schools education is free. There is a large number of private schools which are subject to state inspection.

There were at the end of 1949, 2,603 state schools, including 307 secondary schools and a correspondence school. At state schools during the year 1949, the average weekly enrolment of children was 362,258 and the average daily attendance was 319,646; teachers numbered 12,563, and there were 2,445 students in training. On 5 Aug., 1949, the effective enrolment was 369,410 children, including 34,822 pupils receiving kindergarten instruction at government schools.

On 5 Aug., 1949, there were 716 private schools with 4,343 full-time teachers and an effective enrolment of 120,120 pupils, of which 580 were Roman Catholic denominational schools, having 3,179 teachers and 98,897 scholars. The Church of England denominational schools numbered 41 with 494 teachers and 8,865 scholars; other denominational schools 28, teachers 334, pupils 6,141. The undenominational private schools numbered 67, the teachers 336 and scholars 6,217.

The University of Sydney, founded in 1850, and an affiliated University College at Armidale, in 1949 had 10,451 individual students (including 2,145 women) with 781 professors, lecturers and demonstrators. There are 5 denominational colleges, Church of England, Roman Catholic (1 for men and 1 for women), Presbyterian and Methodist, and an undenominational college for women, affiliated to the university. The principal government training college for teachers is situated in the university grounds. Post-school technical education is provided at state technical colleges, principally in the evening. Individual students enrolled in 1948 totalled 61,883.

State expenditure from revenue on education in 1949–50 was £13,170,263, of which £11,123,956 was spent on primary and secondary education.

Social Welfare.

The Commonwealth Government makes provision for social benefits (*see under* AUSTRALIA), such as age and invalid pensions, widows' pensions, child endowment, maternity allowances and unemployment and sickness benefits. State systems of family endowment and widows' pensions were discontinued when the Commonwealth systems were introduced on 1 July, 1941, and 30 June, 1942, respectively, but the state makes supplementary payments, in the nature of allowances for children, to widows whose Commonwealth pension is less than the amount which would have been payable under the Widows' Pension Act of New South Wales. 3,442 widows were receiving such allowances for about 7,000 children as at 30 June, 1950. During the year 1949–50, the amount paid to widows by the state was £128,627. Commonwealth widows' pensions current in New South Wales at 30 June, 1950, numbered 17,079, and the annual liability was £1,758,136.

The number of age and invalid pensions current in New South Wales on 30 June, 1950, was:—Age, 138,121 (males, 49,624; females, 88,497); invalid, 34,604 (males, 19,068; females, 15,536). The annual liability at 30 June, 1950, was £14,329,410 for age pensions and £3,682,451 for invalid pensions.

The number of claims in force in New South Wales under the child endowment system at 30 June, 1950, was 263,959, and endowed children in family units numbered 463,112 at that date. Endowment was paid also for 5,892 children in institutions. The annual liability as at 30 June, 1950, was £12,194,104.

During the year 1949–50, 73,566 maternity allowances amounting to £1,155,379 were paid in New South Wales.

Unemployment and sickness benefits commenced on 1 July, 1945. During the year 1949–50, claims totalling £1,548,711 were paid in New South Wales. At 30 June, 1950, unemployment benefit was being paid to 335 persons, and sickness benefit to 5,029 persons.

To relieve distress caused by unemployment and other causes, social welfare bureaux are conducted in various districts under the supervision of welfare officers, who are assisted by medical officers and nurses. Social aid such as food, clothing, medical and dental treatment are provided for persons whose income does not exceed a certain limit. On assessing income appropriate exemption is allowed in respect of earnings. The income limit is 40*s*. per fortnight for single adults and married persons of any age; for unmarried minors it is 10*s*. or 30*s*. according to age.

The cash payments for food are 50*s*. per fortnight for single adults, 90*s*. for married couples and 30*s*. or 40*s*. for unmarried minors. Recipients having one or more dependent children receive an additional payment of

10*s.* per fortnight. Where the income per fortnight exceeds the permissible limits stated above, the amount of the cash payment is reduced by a similar amount. Persons in receipt from the Commonwealth of widows', age and invalid pensions and unemployment and sickness benefits are not eligible for these payments.

Supplementary special foods are provided for mothers, young children and invalids.

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 1949 there were 189,955 convictions (mainly for minor breaches of administrative laws) before magistrates at Courts of Petty Sessions and Children's Courts and 1,352 distinct persons were convicted at the Higher Courts during the year ended 30 June, 1950. On 30 June, 1949, there were 1,717 convicted prisoners in gaol.

Industrial Arbitration and Trade Unions.

Two systems of industrial arbitration and conciliation for the adjustment of industrial relations between employers and employees are in operation in New South Wales—the state system which operates within the state only, and the Commonwealth with jurisdiction in the case of industrial disputes which extend to other parts of the Commonwealth.

The industrial tribunals are authorized to fix minimum rates of wages and other conditions of employment and their awards may be enforced by law. Industrial agreements between employers and organizations of employees, when registered, may be enforced in the same manner as awards.

The principal state tribunal is the Industrial Commission, consisting of 6 members, one of whom is appointed President by the Commission. All have the same status as puisne judges of the Supreme Court. Conciliation committees representing employers and employees make awards for the various industries, subject to appeal to the Industrial Commission. A conciliation commissioner is chairman of each committee.

The chief industrial tribunal of the Commonwealth is the Court of Conciliation and Arbitration, constituted by judges. The court (of at least three judges) determines such matters as standard hours, basic wage, annual leave with pay and minimum wages for women. Conciliation commissioners deal with other industrial matters.

The rates of wages prescribed by awards and agreements consist of a living or basic wage (which represents the cost of living for an unskilled worker) and margins added for skill, etc. During the currency of an award or agreement the basic wage is subject to variation in accordance with the rise and fall of retail price index numbers issued at quarterly intervals by the Court. The basic wage system of the Commonwealth Court was adopted, for the sake of uniformity, in the state jurisdiction in October, 1937, in substitution for the former method of fixation by the Industrial Commission of New South Wales. In Dec., 1950, the predominant basic

wage for men was 165*s.* per week in Sydney, Newcastle, Wollongong and Port Kembla; 174*s.* in Broken Hill; 162*s.* in other districts, and 165*s.* for Crown employees in all districts.

The standard of hours in industries is 40 per week.

Registration of trade unions is effected under the Trade Union Act, [illegible] which follows substantially the Trade Union Acts of 1871 and 1876 of England. Registration confers a quasi corporate existence with power to hold property, to sue and be sued, etc., and the various classes of employees covered by the union are required to be prescribed by the constitution of the union. The regulation of conditions of employment, however, by trade unions, as such, is limited, and the Industrial Arbitration Act, 1940–1947, extends the right of unions in this regard by making provision for the registration of trade unions of employees as industrial unions of employees, and the registration of employers as industrial unions of employers, with the right of approach to the industrial tribunals constituted by the act for the determination of the conditions of employment in any industry not excluded by the act.

Finance.

The revenue and expenditure of the state (in £'000) was as follows :—

Service	1946-47	1947-48	1948-49	1949-50
Revenue				
Governmental	36,002	41,085	47,888	54,325
Business undertakings	37,838	46,207	49,974	54,079
Total	73,840	87,292	97,862	108,404
Working Expenditure				
Governmental	28,414	33,123	37,380	44,068
Business undertakings	32,489	39,421	45,053	49,629
Debt Charges	14,787	14,870	15,265	15,884
Total	75,690	87,414	97,698	109,581

Governmental revenue in 1949–50 included receipts from the Commonwealth of £30,981,000; namely, towards interest on state debt, £2,917,000; uniform tax reimbursements, £25,490,000; hospital etc. benefits, £2,005,000; other, £569,000. Of a special government grant towards losses caused by a general coal strike (£3,261,000) £61,000 is included in [illegible] revenue and £3,200,000 in business [illegible] State [illegible] motor taxation, £4,648,000, which is [illegible] to special road and traffic funds) totalled £11,778,000, including probate duty, £5,141,000; stamp duty, £3,979,000; racing and betting taxes, £1,353,000, and liquor licences, £1,221,000. Revenue of business undertakings comprised railways £43,122,000; trams and omnibuses, £9,299,000, and Sydney Harbour authority, £1,658,000. Provision for debt redemption included in debt charges was £2,640,000, £2,770,000, £2,929,000 and £2,974,000 in the respective years.

In terms of the financial agreement between Commonwealth and states, the Commonwealth has assumed responsibility for debts of the Australian states, and contributes towards the interest thereon and sinking funds established for redemption of the debts. Loans for the states are raised by the Commonwealth in accordance with decisions of the Australian Loan Council.

The public debt of New South Wales on 30 June, 1950, consisted of the following:—Repayable in Australia, £A279,390,000; in London, £134,825,000; in New York, £11,073,000 (converted at $4·8665 to £). Interest payments in 1949–50 amounted to £A14,371,000, of which £A5,996,000 was in respect of the external debt. The Commonwealth contributed £A2,917,000 towards the interest. Contributions to the sinking fund for New South Wales debt, £A4,308,000, included £A804,000 contributed by the Commonwealth, and the cost of securities redeemed in the year was £A1,787,000. Since the institution of the sinking fund in 1928 contributions have totalled £A57,281,000 (£A13,684,000 by Commonwealth), and redemptions at cost £A54,649,000.

Production and Industry.

I. Land Settlement.

The total area of land alienated or in process of alienation from the Crown on 30 June, 1949, was 65,766,406 acres, exclusive of the Australian Capital Territory; 80,968,012 acres (including 55,138,637 acres in the Western Division) were held under perpetual lease from the Crown; 35,437,048 acres under other Crown leasehold tenures, and the total area of land neither alienated nor leased (including roads, reserves for public purposes, etc.) was 15,865,654 acres.

II. Agriculture.

The area under cultivation in New South Wales during 3 years and the principal crops produced were as follows:—

Year ended 31 March	1948		1949		1950	
Acres under cultivation	7,168,068		5,711,369		5,670,000 [1]	
Value (farm) of all crops [1]	79,459,000		49,150,000 [1]		— [2]	
Principal crops	Area	Produce	Area	Produce	Area	Produce
	Acres	Bushels	Acres	Bushels	Acres	Bushels
Wheat — Grain	5,043,017	95,226,795	4,038,447	64,703,574	4,011,744	81,939,000
		Tons		Tons		Tons
Wheat — Hay	278,361	414,329	160,693	187,332	122,295	162,935
		Bushels		Bushels		Bushels
Maize — Grain	86,979	2,356,710	77,820	2,475,954	72,872	2,408,139
Barley — Grain	23,478	519,483	19,030	321,885	12,815	264,495
		Tons		Tons		Tons
Barley — Hay	1,198	1,315	533	734	657	840
		Bushels		Bushels		Bushels
Oats — Grain	609,207	13,673,871	378,257	5,779,239	374,729	7,015,746
		Tons		Tons		Tons
Oats — Hay	228,359	335,742	120,975	129,692	113,314	142,410
Potatoes	21,911	65,535	18,801	61,265	23,369	69,395
Lucerne (hay)	110,324	213,865	84,235	168,443	92,190	174,993
		Cwts.		Cwts.		Cwts.
Tobacco	414	3,016	428	3,590	327	2,669
		Bushels		Bushels		Bushels
Rice	26,208	2,676,267	32,689	2,738,970	37,540	3,783,200

[1] Subject to revision. [2] Not available.

In 1949–50, 8,517 acres of sugar cane were cut for crushing, the yield being 330,738 tons. The total area under grapes in 1949–50 was 16,931 (including 1,864 not bearing) acres; the production of table grapes was 4,023 tons. In 1949–50 the production of wine was 5,185,124 gallons, and, in 1948–49, of sultanas, raisins and currants, 98,180 cwt.

In 1949–50 there were 32,800 acres under citrus fruit, principally oranges; the production from 25,394 acres was 3,355,813 bushels. The area of other orchards was 38,531 acres, and the production from 31,779 acres was 3,461,250 bushels. In addition there were 21,571 acres of banana plantations, the yield from 19,559 acres being 2,743,600 bushels, and there were 1,823 acres of passion-fruit, pineapples, berries, etc.

At 31 March, 1950, the state had 53,298,000 sheep and lambs, 3,440,461 cattle, 342,479 horses and 333,198 pigs. The production of wool in 1949–50 was approximately 515,043,000 lb. (greasy). In the year ended 30 June, 1950, production of butter was 87,005,933 lb.; of cheese, 6,333,526 lb., and of bacon and ham, 29,018,445 lb.

The estimated forest area is 11,000,000 acres. The total area of state forests amounts to 5,354,690 acres, and 1,297,660 acres have been set apart tentatively as timber reserves. The revenue from royalties, licences, etc., amounted in the year ended June, 1949, to £978,674. There were 881 saw-mills in the year ended 30 June, 1949, the employees numbered 9,293; the value of plant and machinery was £1,691,919, and land and buildings £1,318,356 The estimated value of production from forestry in 1948–49 was £6,561,000.

III. Mines and Minerals.

The aggregate value of all minerals won in New South Wales, as recorded by the Department of Mines to the end of 1949, was £776,203,525. The following table gives details for the year 1949 :—

Mineral	Quantity	Value (£A)	Total value (£A)
Gold	51,793 oz. fine	638,994	74,453,775
Silver	99,158 „ „	25,442	6,363,931
Silver-lead ore, concentrates, etc.	220,046 tons	14,307,964	205,613,959
Copper, ingots, matte, ore	2,453 „	433,363	19,062,673
Tin, ingots, ore, concentrates	431 „	261,067	20,492,946
Coal	10,736,098 „	16,384,802	342,436,187
Oil shale	120,956 „	181,437	4,201,412
Zinc, metal, concentrates	257,040 „	3,438,949	40,066,974
Iron, pig	—	—	10,753,309
Magnesite	30,991 „	60,287	952,968
Opal	—	1,592	1,645,468
All other minerals	—	3,152,673	50,159,923
Total	—	38,886,570	776,203,525

This table does not include iron made from scrap, lime, Portland cement or coke.

The production of coke in 1948–49, including coke manufactured at gas and coke works, was 1,723,852 tons, valued at £4,441,086.

IV. Factories.

The following table is compiled from the returns of 1948–49 :—

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	Value of production
Treating non-metalliferous mine and quarry products.	377	6,478	£1,000 2,889	£1,000 12,583	£1,000 7,893	£1,000 4,690
Bricks, pottery and glass	256	10,434	4,342	10,788	4,713	6,075
Chemicals, paint, oil, grease	513	16,004	6,613	50,744	33,169	17,605
Industrial metals, machines, conveyances	4,792	156,844	66,814	224,762	123,145	101,617
Precious metals, jewellery	265	2,190	758	1,908	729	1,179
Textiles and textile goods (not dress)	368	22,816	7,523	32,852	20,020	12,832
Skins, leather (not clothing nor footwear)	329	6,464	2,553	12,682	8,526	4,156
Clothing	2,922	49,202	13,690	44 907	23,175	21,732
Food, drink, tobacco	2,362	38,899	14,334	110,354	77,632	32,722
Wood working, basketware	1,738	18,452	6,565	26,669	15,568	11,101
Furniture, bedding	592	7,770	2,782	10,073	5 655	4,418
Paper, printing	807	22,359	8,876	32,438	16,626	15 812
Rubber	153	5,688	2,552	9,420	6.222	3,198
Musical instruments	30	948	338	880	112	468
Miscellaneous products	453	8,612	3.094	10,116	4 904	5 212
Heat, light, power	130	5,220	2,783	18,518	10,136	8,382
Total (1948-49)	16,087	378,380	146,536	609,724	358,525	251,199

Large iron and steel works, with subsidiary factories, are in operation in proximity to the coalfields, at Newcastle and Port Kembla. The products include iron and steel of various grades, pipes, boilers, steel wire and wire netting, copper wire, copper and brass cables and spun cast iron pipes. The production of pig-iron and steel in 1949–50 was pig-iron, 1,001,000 tons; ingot steel, 1,246,000 tons.

The output of electric power-plants during the 12 months ended 30 June, 1950, was 3,756,000,000 kwh.

The estimated value of recorded production from the primary and manufacturing industries in 1948–49 was as follows :—Pastoral, £101,535,000; agriculture, £49,150,000; dairying and farmyard, £35,409,000; forests, fisheries and trapping, £10,769,000, mining (including the output of quarries), £32,870,000; total primary, £229,733,000; manufacturing, £251,199,000; total, £480,932,000.

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 (in £A1,000 f.o.b.) :—

Year ended 30 June	Imports oversea			Exports oversea				
				Merchandise			Bullion and specie	Total
	Merchandise	Bullion and specie	Total	Australian produce	Other produce	Total		
1939	49,907	2,991	52,898	36,320	1,367	37,687	8,216	45,903
1946	86,076	1,638	87,714	73,530	2,860	76,390	451	76,841
1948	150,353	1,564	151,917	131,655	3,007	134,662	88	134,750
1949	177,211	908	178,119	173,195	3 414	176,609	145	176,754
1950 [1]	214,030	587	214,617	213,520	3,075	216,595	65	216,660

[1] Subject to revision.

The chief exports are wool, wheat, flour, dairy produce, fruits, meats, hides and skins, pig-lead, iron and steel, machinery, drugs and chemicals.

Of the total value of trade of New South Wales in 1949–50, an amount of £A106,512,000 was imported from Great Britain and Northern Ireland and £A70,928,000 exported thereto.

The vessels engaged in the inter-state and oversea trade which entered the ports of New South Wales in 1948 49, numbered 2,157, net tonnage 7,943,576 tons; the clearances were 2,166 vessels, 7,822,425 tons. Of the total net tonnage in the year 1948–49, 21·3% was owned in Australia, 55·4% in Great Britain, 4·2% elsewhere in the Empire and 19·1% was foreign. Sydney Harbour is the principal port of Australia. The number of vessels, coastal, inter-state and oversea, which entered in 1949–50 was 3,927; net tonnage, 8,149,000.

On 30 June, 1950, 6,113 miles of government railway were open. The revenue in 1949–50 was £43,121,758; the working expenses, £38,706,707; the number of passengers carried, 258,183,000. Victorian Government railways (241 miles) which extend over the border into New South Wales are not included in the foregoing figures. There are also 6 private railways having a total mileage of 85 miles (mainly in mining districts). The tramways and the principal omnibus services in Sydney and Newcastle are the property of the Government.

The number of registered motor vehicles on 30 June, 1950, was 510,504, including 269,250 cars, 159,226 lorries and vans, 42,461 motor cycles, 5,404 tractors and 24,840 trailers.

Regular air transport services with terminal in New South Wales carried an aggregate of 907,592 passengers in 1949–50, viz. 56,322 on oversea services, 697,783 on interstate services, and 153,487 on intrastate services. Aircraft flew 24,760,000 miles on these services.

There are 126,272 miles of roads and streets in New South Wales, including 581 miles concreted, 4,178 miles tar or bituminous macadam, 6,043 miles waterbound macadam, 31,866 miles gravelled, 27,454 miles formed only, 21,893 miles cleared only, 34,257 miles natural surface. A bridge across Sydney Harbour, the largest arch bridge in the world, was opened in March, 1932. The total capital cost was £9,743,252.

Banking and Credit.

There were 14 trading banks operating in New South Wales during 1948–49, including the Commonwealth Bank and Rural Bank (Government), 2 foreign banks and 1 New Zealand bank. The trading bank business is

transacted chiefly by 9 private banks, of which 6 have their head offices in Australia and 3 in London. At 30 June, 1950, the 14 banks operated 1,158 branches and 202 agencies in New South Wales.

The average amount of deposits held in New South Wales by the 14 banks was £470,721,000 in June, 1950, consisting of £101,189,000 bearing interest and £369,532,000 not bearing interest. Bank advances, overdrafts, bills discounted, etc., amounted to £241,965,000. A statement of other assets and liabilities of the banks in New South Wales is of little significance, as banking business is conducted on an Australia wide basis.

Savings bank deposits at 30 June, 1950, amounted to £258,874,000, representing about £81 per head of population.

LORD HOWE ISLAND, 31° 33′ 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 (census, 30 June, 1947), 179.

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.

STATISTICAL INFORMATION.—The New South Wales Bureau of Statistics and Economics (61 Hunter St., Sydney) was established in 1886; *Government Statistician*:—S. R. Carver. Its principal publications are:—

Official Year-Book of New South Wales (1886/87–1900/01 under the title 'Wealth and [illegible] of New South Wales'). Latest issue, 1947/48.

New South Wales Statistical Register. Published annually since 1858; latest issue, 1946/47.

New South Wales Pocket Year-Book. Published since 1913; latest issue, 1951.

New South Wales Statistical Bulletin. Published quarterly since 1905 (except 1943–48).

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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. In 1855 responsible government was conferred, the legislative power being vested in a parliament of two houses, the legislative council and the legislative assembly. At present the council consists of 34 members who are elected for six years, but one-half of the members retire every third year. The council may not be dissolved except in the event of a continued disagreement between the two houses as indicated hereunder. The assembly consists of 65 members, and every assembly

continues for three years from the date of its first meeting unless sooner dissolved by the Governor. Members of the council must be in possession of a freehold estate in land of the annual value of £25; and electors must be in possession of a freehold estate in land of the annual value of £10, or must be lessees or occupying tenants of land of the annual value of £15, but graduates of any university in the British dominions, matriculated students of the Melbourne University, certificated teachers, lawyers, medical practitioners, and officers or retired officers of His Majesty's Navy, Army and Air Force may, if resident in Victoria, enrol as electors of the council. Neither members nor electors of the assembly are required to have a property qualification. Members and electors of both Houses must be adult natural born or naturalized British subjects. Women are fully enfranchised. Ministers of religion and judges may not be members of either House. Single voting (one elector one vote) and compulsory preferential voting apply to council and assembly elections. Enrolment of assembly electors is compulsory. The council may not initiate or amend money bills, but may suggest amendments in such bills other than amendments which would increase any charge or burden on the people. Any Minister, with the consent of the House of which he is not a member, may sit and speak in that House to explain a bill relating to the department administered by him, but may not vote in that House. A bill shall not become law unless passed by both Houses, except that, in the event of a continued disagreement between the two Houses as to a bill passed by the assembly, other than certain constitutional bills, the Governor having dissolved the assembly may subsequently dissolve the council, and if the disagreement still continues he may convene a joint sitting of the members of the council and the assembly; if at such joint sitting the Bill in dispute is passed by an absolute majority of all members it shall become law without the consent of the council.

Reimbursement of expenses has been, since 1 July, 1948, £750 per annum for council members and £1,050 per annum for assembly members. An additional allowance of £100 is payable to members of both Houses elected for urban or country constituencies. Annual allowances, in addition to the ab[illegible] to the unofficial leader of the council (£350), the leader of [illegible] the assembly (£500), and the leader in the assembly of any recognized party of twelve or more members of which party no member is a responsible minister (£350), whips of the 3 parties and the government whip (£50 each) and the parliamentary secretary of the cabinet (£350). Members holding the following offices do not receive reimbursement of expenses as members, but receive the official salary specified, together with the £100 special allowance mentioned above:—President of the Council (£1,500), Speaker of the Assembly (£1,500), Chairman of Committees of the Council (£1,000), Chairman of Committees of the Assembly (£1,300). All members have free passes over the Victorian railways.

The legislative assembly, elected on 13 May, 1950, consisted of the following parties (March, 1951):—Liberal-Country Party, 27; Labour Party, 24; Country Party, 13; Independent, 1; total, 65.

Governor.—General Sir Reginald Alexander Dallas Brooks, K.C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O. (assumed office 18 Oct., 1949).

In the exercise of the executive power the Governor is advised by a Cabinet of responsible ministers. The Constitution Act Amendment Act provides that the total number of salaried responsible ministers shall not at any one time exceed ten, of whom not more than two shall be council

members and not more than eight shall be assembly members. The ten salaried ministers do not receive reimbursement of expenses as members. No responsible minister may hold office for more than three months unless he is or becomes a member of the council or the assembly.

The salary provided for the premier is £2,750 per annum [illegible] with an entertainment allowance of £500 and an additional allowance of £250 if elected for a country or urban electorate. The salary provided for each of 9 other responsible ministers is £2,250 per annum, together with an entertainment allowance of £100 and an additional allowance of £200 if elected for a country or urban electorate. Allowances are provided for no more than 3 additional responsible ministers at such a rate as will bring the total payment to each of them, including reimbursement of expenses as a member, to £1,500 per annum, together with an additional allowance of £100 if elected for a country or urban electorate.

The Country Party Ministry (appointed 27 June, 1950) is as follows :—

Premier and Treasurer.—J. G. B. McDonald, M.L.A.

Chief Secretary, Minister in Charge of Electrical Undertakings, and Minister in Charge of Immigration.—Keith Dodgshun, M.L.A.

Commissioner of Crown Lands and Survey, Minister of Soldier Settlement, Minister of Forests, and President of the Board of Land and Works.—A. E. Lind, M.L.A.

Minister of Transport, Minister of State Development, Minister in Charge of Prices, and a Vice-President of the Board of Land and Works.—H. J. T. Hyland, M.L.A.

Minister of Agriculture, Minister of Mines, and a Vice-President of the Board of Land and Works.—G. C. Moss, M.L.A.

Minister of Water Supply and Minister for Conservation.—R. K. Brose, M.L.A.

Minister of Health.—W. O. Fulton, M.L.A.

Attorney-General and Solicitor-General.—T. W. Mitchell, M.L.A.

Commissioner of Public Works and a Vice-President of the Board of Land and Works.—P. T. Byrnes, M.L.C.

Minister of Education.—P. P. Inchbold, M.L.C.

Minister in Charge of Housing and Minister in Charge of Materials.—I. A. Swinburne, M.L.C.

Minister of Labour.—Trevor Harvey, M.L.C.

Agent-General in Great Britain.—J. H. Lienhop (Victoria House, Melbourne Place, W.C.2).

Local Government.

With the exception of the unincorporated areas of French Island (42,000 acres), Julia Percy Island (650 acres) and Tower Hill (1,350 acres), the state is divided into municipal districts called cities, towns, boroughs and shires. The basis of the constitution of cities, towns and boroughs is statutory requirements in respect of area, the number of inhabitant householders and net annual value of rateable property; and of shires, not limited in area by statute, rateable property capable of yielding, upon a rate not exceeding one shilling in the £ on the net annual value thereof, a sum of at least £3,000. In 1950 there were 37 cities, 5 towns, 18 boroughs and 138 shires.

Area and Population.—The state has an area of 87,884 square miles. It is divided into 37 counties, varying in area from 920 to 5,933 square miles.

The population (exclusive of full-blood aboriginals) at the latest consecutive censuses was :—

Date of census enumeration	Population			On previous census	
	Males	Females	Total	Numerical increase	Increase %
3 April, 1881 .	451,623	409,943	861,566	131,368	17 99
5 April, 1891 .	598,089	541,751	1,139,840	278,274	32 30
31 March, 1901 .	603,720	597,350	1,201,070	61,230	5 37
2 April, 1911 .	655,591	659,960	1,315,551	114,481	9 53
4 April, 1921 .	754,724	776,556	1,531,280	215,729	16·40
30 June, 1933 .	903,244	917,017	1,820,261	288,981	18·87
30 June, 1947 .	1,013,867	1,040,834	2,054,701	234,440	12·88
31 Dec., 1949 [1] .	1,073,298	1,091,033	2,164,331	—	—

[1] Estimate.

The average density of the population is 24·6 persons per square mile.

The estimated population of Greater Melbourne (capital city) on 31 Dec., 1949, was 1,288,000, or 59·5% of the population of the state. The other cities and principal towns are Geelong, 46,250; Ballarat, 41,400; Bendigo, 31,610; Mildura, 10,200, Shepparton, 9,200; Warrnambool, 8,350, Wangaratta, 7,890; Hamilton, 7,510; Horsham, 6,920; Colac, 6,830; Maryborough, 6,510; Ararat, 6,390; Castlemaine, 5,880; Sale, 5,410; Stawell, 5,160; Benalla, 4,950; Echuca, 4,810; Swan Hill, 4,550 and Wonthaggi, 4,370.

Vital statistics for 5 years :—

Year	Births	Marriages	Divorces	Deaths	Immigration (Overseas)	Emigration (Overseas)
1945 . .	41,200	16,501	1,727	20,496	1,656	2,960
1946 . .	46,693	21,405	1,619	21,534	7,660	7,640
1947 . .	47,366	20,437	2,266	21,442	9,149	7,786
1948 . .	46,099	20,035	1,660	21,825	22,751	8,094
1949 . .	46,873	20,066	1,766	21,991	69,612	10,935

The annual rates per 1,000 of the population in 1949 were as follows :—Marriages, 9·38; births, 21·92; deaths, 10·28; infantile deaths, 21·89 per 1,000 births.

Religion.—There is no state Church in Victoria, and no state assistance has been given to religion since 1875. At the date of the 1947 census, the following were the enumerated numbers of each of the principal denominations :—Christian : Catholic, Roman,[1] 131,377; Catholic,[1] [illegible], of England, 729,902; Methodist, 234,595; Presbyterian, 288,383; Protestant (undefined), 27,273; other Christian, 116,016. Non-Christian : Hebrew, 14,910; other, 1,025; indefinite, 4,828; no religion, 7,958; unspecified, 212,938.

Education.—Educational establishments in Victoria are of four kinds, viz., the university, established under a special Act and opened in 1855, state schools (primary and secondary), technical schools or colleges, and registered schools.

Affiliated to the university are five residential colleges :—Trinity, Ormond, Queen's and Newman in connection with the Church of England,

[1] So described on individual census schedules.

Presbyterian, Methodist and Roman Catholic Churches respectively, and the University Women's College, which is not a Church foundation. In 1948 the students who matriculated numbered 1,249, the new graduates numbered 916, and there were 9,536 students enrolled.

Primary education of children of the ages of 6 to 14 years inclusive is free, secular and compulsory. The compulsory provisions of the Education Act are rigidly enforced. At 31 December, 1948, there were 2,115 state primary schools with 8,049 teachers, a total enrolment of 196,061 scholars, and an average attendance of 148,561, or 76% of the numbers on the roll. There were also 162 state intermediate and secondary schools, comprising 25 central schools, 47 higher elementary schools, 14 girls' (domestic art) schools, 29 junior technical schools and 46 high schools. At these schools (excluding junior technical) there were 1,793 teachers, 35,997 scholars, and an average attendance of 29,842, or about 83% of the total on the roll. In addition there were 32 senior technical schools, attached to which were 29 junior technical schools with a staff of 2,403 teachers and 53,782 students. The total cost to the state of public instruction, including grants to the University of Melbourne, was £8,908,492 in 1949–50 (exclusive of interest on loans).

Schools not receiving Government aid.—There were, in 1948, 489 registered schools in Victoria with 3,088 teachers and 90,145 pupils enrolled. Of these schools, 345 were connected with the Roman Catholic community, the members of which do not as a rule avail themselves of the free primary education provided by the state. Some are under the control of the Church of England, the Presbyterian and the Methodist Churches, whilst a few are managed by private persons or companies.

Social Services.—Victoria was the first state of the Commonwealth to make a statutory provision for the payment of Old Age Pensions. The Act providing for the payment of such pensions came into operation on 18 January, 1901, and continued until 1 July, 1909, when the Federal Invalid and Old Age Pension Act came into force. The Social Services Consolidation Act, which came into operation on 1 July, 1947, repealed the various legislative enactments relating to age (previously old-age) and invalid pensions, maternity allowances, child endowment and unemployment and sickness benefits and, while following in general the Acts repealed, considerably liberalized many of their provisions; it has since been amended. On 30 June, 1950, there were 84,831 old age and 14,328 invalid pensioners in Victoria, and the amount paid in pensions, including payments to wives of invalid pensioners, during 1949–50 was £10,783,587.

The number of war pensions (members of the forces and their dependants) payable in Victoria on 30 June, 1950, was 121,593, and the amount paid in pensions by the Commonwealth Government during 1949–50 was £5,857,536. Service pensions at 30 June, 1950, totalled 3,883, and the amount paid in pensions for the year totalled £347,274.

During the year ended 30 June, 1950, maternity allowance was granted to 49,035 mothers in the state, the total amount paid in allowances during the year being £777,920.

Under the Commonwealth Unemployment and Sickness Benefit Act, 1944, there were 16,929 claims granted, and the amount paid in benefits totalled £365,726 in the year ended 30 June, 1950.

The number of widows' pensions in force in Victoria at 30 June, 1950, was 11,060, and the total amount paid in allowances during that year was £1,099,158.

The number of child endowments in force in Victoria at 30 June, 1950,

was 168,904, representing 452,333 endowable children. In addition, endowment was being paid in respect of 4,422 children who were being maintained in 81 approved institutions. The total amount paid in endowment in Victoria during the year ended 30 June, 1950, was £7,663,336.

State Housing.—The Housing Acts, 1937 and 1943, provided for the appointment of a Housing Commission of 5 members to be the central authority of the state. The Housing Commission was appointed on 1 March, 1938, and its activities are now spread over both metropolitan and country centres. The present policy is that one-half of all houses shall be built in country centres and that particular attention shall be paid to the needs of centres in which industry has been established under the state's decentralization plans. Since its inception to 30 June, 1950, 115 districts, including 88 in the country, have been developed by the commission and 11,596 houses provided thereon. In addition, 3,286 houses are in various stages of construction. In its normal house programme the commission had expended £A23,776,500 up to 30 June, 1950. Net revenue from rents for the year 1949–50 amounted to £A937,850.

Justice and Crime.—There is a supreme court with a chief justice and 8 puisne judges. There are courts of general and petty sessions, county courts, courts of mines, court of licensing and children's courts.

The following are the criminal statistics for 1949 :—80,511 cases (28,023 arrest cases and 52,488 summonses cases); summarily convicted, 72,416; committed for trial, 1,751.

There are 5 gaols and 4 reformatory prisons in Victoria. At the end of 1949 there were confined in these prisons 1,021 males and 45 females.

Finance.—The revenue and expenditure (in £A) of the state in the years shown (ended 30 June) were :—

Year	Revenue	Expenditure	Year	Revenue	Expenditure
1944–45	36,427,814	35,807,503	1947–48	43,611,349	44,165,053
1945–46	36,235 902	35,886,778	1948–49	48,968,397	50,351,178
1946–47	38,912,209	38,907,176	1949–50	59,975,065	60,233,875

The principal items of state revenue during 1949–50 were :—Taxation (including motor taxation), £25,051,269; railways, £21,883,486; Commonwealth payment to state, £2,127,159, and water supply (including interest), £1,575,346. The principal heads of expenditure were :—Interest and public debt charges, £9,295,047; railways, £20,118,057 (excluding interest but including pensions), education (excluding interest but including pensions), £7,461,060; public health, £4,988,320.

The amount raised by taxation (exclusive of taxes collected by Commonwealth but inclusive of Commonwealth reimbursements under the uniform taxation scheme), as shown in the above paragraph, was approximately £11 11*s.* 0*d.* per head of population.

The public debt of Victoria on 30 June, 1950, was £217,412,825. An amount of £286,422,739 has been expended from loan funds. Of this amount £85,115,435 was spent on railways; £42,307,166 on waterworks; £41,570,934 on land settlement; £16,370,307 on soldier settlement; £13,037,295 on country roads; £17,839,227 on electricity supply; £13,147,158

on unemployment relief; £11,055,167 in aid of revenue, and £45,980,050 for all other purposes.

Production and Industry.

I. Agriculture.

Of the total area of Victoria about 32,690,000 acres at the end of 1948 were either alienated or in process of alienation. Of the remainder about 130,645 acres are at present suitable for agriculture; 5,622,691 acres for pastoral purposes; 79,813 acres are held under perpetual lease; 52,025 acres are held under other leases; state forests, timber, water, and other reserves, 6,384,570 acres; auriferous land, 450,374 acres; roads, 1,794,218 acres; all other lands, 9,041,639 acres.

The number of rural holdings in 1948–49 was 71,049; in 1949–50, 70,486.

The following table shows the areas under the principal crops and the produce of each for 5 seasons :—

Season	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
1945–46	7,721	3,251	29,634	511	7,402	134	1,714	63	231	1,060	1,444
1946–47	7,563	3,501	48,971	454	6,401	138	2,322	56	224	678	985
1947–48	7,550	3,227	46,962	650	16,381	164	3,677	59	185	657	1,042
1948–49	6,989	2,996	49,064	540	7,490	196	3,548	46	166	591	934
1949–50	6,909	2,828	57,434	483	8,718	236	4,876	51	168	607	1,001

In 1948–49 there were 45,609 acres of vines, yielding 3,080,512 gallons of wine and 43,671 tons of raisins and currants.

Green forage covered 50,847 acres, and vegetable area and orchards occupied an extent of 109,773 acres in 1948–49.

At March, 1950, there were in the state 200,143 horses, 2,230,948 head of cattle, 19,161,043 sheep and 212,901 pigs. The wool produced in the season 1948–49 amounted to 195,404,886 lb., valued at £34,197,832. The quantity of butter produced in 1948–49 was 136,946,388 lb.

At the end of 1949 the area of state forests in Victoria was 5,101,435 acres.

The gross value of Victorian production (primary and secondary) in 1948–49 was £343,416,233.

II. Mining.

The recorded production of certain metals and minerals raised in Victoria for the year 1949 was :—Gold, 68,426 fine oz., value £839,316; coal, black, 122,507 tons, value £379,464; coal, brown, 7,375,559 tons, value £1,469,455; gypsum, 30,985 tons, value £18,124; limestone, 460,930 tons, value £149,863.

III. Manufactures.

The total number of manufactories, works, etc., in 1948–49, was 12,702. The great majority used electric power; the aggregate horse-power used was 1,623,283; the number of hands employed was 292,006, and the lands, buildings, machinery and plant were valued at £149,464,000. The value of materials used was £244,487,000, and of articles produced or work done, £446,838,000. The wages paid amounted to £112,419,000.

Trade Unions.—There were 140 trade unions with a total membership of 376,934 operating in Victoria in 1949.

IV. Electrical Energy.

The State Electricity Commission of Victoria, the largest electricity authority in Australia, produces 98% of the electricity sold throughout the state; its supply network serves two-thirds of the area of Victoria in which four-fifths of the population reside. The total installed capacity of its interconnected generating system was 508,465 kw. at 30 June, 1950. Power generated in 1949–50 reached 2,363 million kwh. Thermal stations at Yallourn, Melbourne (3), Geelong and Ballarat had an installed capacity of 456,050 kw., the largest being Yallourn, the installed capacity of which (175,000 kw. in 1950) is being increased to 331,000 kw. by 1956. Hydro-electric stations at Sugarloaf-Rubicon and Kiewa (first power-station) had, in 1950, an installed capacity of 26,415 kw. and 26,000 kw., respectively. When the Kiewa project is completed, there will be 6 power-stations with a total installed capacity of 289,000 kw.

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, including bullion and specie but excluding inter-state trade, in recent years, was :—

Years	Total oversea imports (£)	Total oversea exports (£A)	Years	Total oversea imports (£A)	Total oversea exports (£A)
1944–45	64,768,512	40,070,161	1947–48	120,600,004	115,963,539
1945–46	54,018,319	75,916,365	1948–49	145,573,187	137 344,111
1946–47	67,071,725	88,611,358	1949–50	184,256,748	166,123,710

The chief exports are wool, wheat, flour, butter, fruits, meats, hides and skins, milk and cream, cheese, eggs and tallow.

All the railways, with the exception of 14 miles privately owned, are the property of the state and are under the management of three commissioners appointed by the Government. The following are some state railway statistics (for years ending 30 June) :—

	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949
Mileage open for traffic .	4,756	4,756	4,756	4,756	4,733	4,705
Total capital expenditure (£1,000) . . .	51,027	51,017	51,400	51,780	52,294	53,154
Gross receipts (£1,000) .	15,974	15,352	14,768	13,663	16,421	17,372
Expenditure and interest (£1,000) . . .	15,526	15,145	14,831	15,145	17,495	20,106

The figures shown above include particulars relating to 7 60 miles of electric tramway and certain road motor services under the control of the Railway Commissioners.

Civil Aviation.—Particulars for the year ended 30 June, 1949, were as follows : Revenue load carried, 181; flights carried out, 65,135; hours flown, 198,597; miles flown, 18,834,041; passengers carried, 1,163,410; goods carried, 65,999,210 lb.; mail carried, 595,556 lb.

Money and Credit.—A branch of the Royal Mint was opened at Melbourne on 12 June, 1872. Up to 31 December, 1949, 47,534,080 oz. of gold, valued at £179,899,710, was received at the mint, and gold coin and

bullion issued to the value of £179,892,534. The minting of silver coin was commenced in January, 1916, and bronze coin in 1919, and the total issues to the Commonwealth Treasury to the end of 1949 were :—Silver, £26,123,100, and bronze, £879,140. The issues of coin in 1949 were :—Gold, nil; silver, £477,400, and bronze, £107,430.

On 30 June, 1950, the State Savings Bank of Victoria had 228 branches and 394 agencies in the state. The total balance to the credit of depositors amounted to £198,680,211. Of this amount £196,768,073 was deposited to the credit of 1,960,849 ordinary accounts, £822,698 to 260,023 school bank accounts, and £1,089,440 was held in deposit stock.

In the Commonwealth Savings Bank in Victoria there were, on 30 June, 1950, 486,119 operative accounts with £58,440,455 at credit.

The weekly average of deposits and advances of trading banks in Victoria during June quarter, 1950, were as follows :—Deposits, bearing interest, £A259,058,000; deposits, bearing interest, £A87,669,000; total deposits, £A346,727,000; loans, advances and bills discounted, £A191,186,000.

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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 75 members, returned from 4 electoral zones (each with a different quota for the election of members) for 3 years, elected by ballot. Members of the Assembly are entitled to payment of £1,375 per annum, with travelling expenses, and an allowance for stationery and postage. At the General Election of April, 1950, there were 718,685 persons registered as qualified to vote under the 'Elections Acts Amendment Act of 1932.' This provides for male and female adult franchise, 3 months' continuous residence in the state, 6 months' residence in the Commonwealth, and 1 month in the electoral district, being the only qualifications.

The Legislative Assembly, elected on 29 April, 1950, is composed of the following parties :—Labour Party, 42; Country Party, 20, Liberal Party, 11; Independent Labour Party, 1; Independent, 1; total, 75.

Governor of Queensland.—Lieut.-General Sir John Dudley Lavarack, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O. (appointed October, 1946; salary, £3,850).

The Executive Council of Ministers, appointed 10 May, 1950, consists of the following members :—

Premier, Chief Secretary and Vice-President of the Executive Council.—Edward Michael Hanlon, M.L.A.
Treasurer.—Vincent Clair Gair, M.L.A
Secretary for Public Lands and Irrigation.—Thomas Andrew Foley, M.L.A.
Secretary for Agriculture and Stock.—Harold Henry Collins, M.L.A.

Attorney-General.—James Larcombe, M.L.A.
Secretary for Labour and Industry.—Arthur Jones, M.L.A.
Minister for Transport.—John Edmund Duggan, M.L.A.
Secretary for Mines [illegible] William Power, M.L.A.
Secretary for Public [illegible] Henry Devries, M.L.A.
Secretary for Health [illegible] William Matthew Moore, M.L.A.
Secretary for Public Works, Housing and Local Government.—Paul Jerome Remigius Hilton, M.L.A.

Each Minister has a salary of £2,575; the Vice-President of the Executive Council receives £750 in addition.

(*Acting*) *Agent-General in Great Britain.*—M. McAully (409 Strand, London, W.C.2).

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, such as sanitary and health services, domestic water supplies, and 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 (including receipts and expenditure from loans) for the year ended 30 June, 1948, were :—

	No.	Area in square miles	Receipts	Expenditure	Rateable values
			£	£	£
City of Brisbane	1	385	2,729,038	3,291,877	21,408,690
Other cities .	11	237	1,441,180	1,402,449	7,889,103
Towns . .	11	173	330,106	305,379	1,716,622
Shires . .	121	668,195	3,784,564	3,554,479	46,676,171
Totals . .	144	669,290	8,284,888	8,554,184	77,690,586

These figures do not include receipts and expenditure of business undertakings. The total receipts and expenditure of Local Governmental business undertakings were £6,027,290 and £6,199,637 respectively.

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 3,236 miles. In 1824 a branch penal settlement was made at Moreton Bay; in 1842 free settlers were admitted to the country.

The increase in the population since 1900 has been as follows :—

Years	Population at 31 December			Increase during 10 years	
	Males	Females	Total	Numerical	%
1900	274,684	219,163	493,847	101,731	25·9
1910	325,813	273,503	599,016	105,169	21·3
1920	396,555	354,069	750,624	151,608	25·3
1930	481,559	435,177	916,736	166,112	22·1
1940	536,712	494,710	1,031,452	114,716	12·5
1949	594,154	566,146	1,160,300	—	—

The total number of aboriginals according to the census 30 June, 1941, was 8,977 full-bloods and 6,451 half-castes. The number of Torres Strait Islanders was 3,675 full-bloods and 120 half-castes.

Of the total population of 1,106,415, recorded at the census of 30 June, 1947, 992,178 persons (exclusive of aboriginals) were born in Australia; 3,905 in New Zealand; 312 in other places in Australasia; 82,463 in the British Isles; 21,557 in other parts of Europe; 2,925 in Asia; 743 in Africa; 1,783 in America; 332 in Polynesia, and 217 at sea.

Vital statistics for 5 years :—

Years	Total births	Illegitimate births	Marriages	Divorces	Deaths [1]
1945	26,713	1,804	9,905	907	9,459
1946	27,024	1,611	11,666	1,162	10,648
1947	28,358	1,475	10,999	935	10,116
1948	27,858	1,515	10,125	724	10,462
1949	27,718	1,470	10,234	732	10,161

[1] Civilians only during the war years.

Brisbane, the capital, with an area of 385 square miles, had on 30 June, 1949, a population of 424,000. The estimated population of the chief towns at the same date was :—Toowoomba, 36,500; Rockhampton, 36,000; Townsville, 35,200; Ipswich, 33,400; Cairns, 17,300; Bundaberg, 16,400; [illegible] 15,500; Mackay, 13,900; Redcliffe, 9,900; Gympie, 8,560; [illegible]ers, 7,610; Warwick, 7,350; Gladstone, 5,730.

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 1947 :—Church of England, 388,621; Roman Catholic, 119,855; Catholic (not further defined), 132,097; Methodist, 124,322; Presbyterian, 121,604; Lutheran, 21,244; Baptist, 16,399; Congregational, 8,546; other Christian sects, 42,639; Jews, 1,011; all others [illegible] not stated and no religion), 130,077.

Education.

Primary secular education is free and compulsory. The public expenditure on account of education, science and art for the year 1948-49 was £4,194,279 At the end of 1949 there were 1,537 state primary schools (including 47 provisional schools, 28 rural schools, 2 intermediate schools, 9 special schools and 1 correspondence school), with 5,088 teachers (including sewing mistresses), and net enrolment of 149,468 scholars. Secondary education was provided during 1949 by 19 state high schools and 19 high 'top' departments attached to state primary schools, with 445 teachers, the net enrolment being 5,451 scholars, and by 8 subsidized grammar schools (4 for boys, 3 for girls, 1 mixed), with 94 teachers and a net enrolment of 1,611 students. There were, in addition, 242 private schools, with 1,689 teachers and a net enrolment of 39,495 children. The Government grants annually a considerable number of scholarships (6,417 in 1949), tenable for 2 years, to the various secondary schools. There were 12 technical schools with 14,657 enrolled students. The Queensland University (established in 1911) in Brisbane had, at the end of 1949, 25 professors, and 362 lecturers and demonstrators, with 4,395 students on the roll.

Justice and Crime.

Justice is administered by a Supreme Court, magistrates' courts (civil jurisdiction) and courts of petty sessions (criminal jurisdiction). In the lower courts, Justices of the Peace sit, except in the more important centres when the court is constituted by a stipendiary magistrate. The Supreme Court consists of a Chief Justice, a senior puisne judge and 7 puisne judges. The total number of persons convicted of serious offences by the superior courts in 1949–50 was 313, and the summary convictions at petty sessions in the same year numbered 38,691 (including cases of bail estreated). There were, at 30 June, 1950, 4 gaols, and 3 prison farms conducted on the honour system, with 406 male and 17 female prisoners. The total police force, including women police and native troopers, was 2,070 in 1949–50.

Social Welfare.

Public hospitals are maintained by State and Commonwealth Government endowment, supplemented by fees from patients not in public wards; benevolent asylums, institutions for the blind, deaf and dumb, and refuges and homes are also maintained by the State or receive government assistance. Age, invalid, widows' and war pensions, maternity allowances and child endowment are paid by the Commonwealth. The number of age pensioners in the State at 30 June, 1949, was 43,684, and invalid pensioners 12,469. The number of war pensioners at the same date was 51,557 (including dependants). Maternity allowance was paid to 27,570 mothers during 1948–49.

There were 6,879 widows' pensions current at 30 June, 1949, and at the same date child endowment was being paid to 94,206 families in respect of 177,126 children.

Finance.

The following table shows the net revenue and expenditure of the Consolidated Revenue Fund of Queensland during 5 years ending 30 June (in £A):—

	1946–47	1947–48	1948–49	1949–50	1950–51[1]
Revenue . .	25,033,131	26,819,848	32,979,078	37,119,291	40,477,735
Expenditure . .	25,017,275	26,914,480	32,929,355	37,089,902	41,245,560

[1] Estimate.

A substantial part of the State finances is handled through trust funds, and in 1948–49, total net receipts by consolidated revenue and trust funds was £49,685,352 and net expenditure £50,542,905. These figures do not include receipts and expenditure from loans.

The gross income from or expenditure on account of departments under the control of the Commonwealth is not included.

The gross public debt of the state amounted, on 30 June, 1950, to £A150,661,535 The debt was domiciled as follows:—Australia, £A101,105,429; Great Britain, £A44,721,270; United States of America, £A4,834,836. Interest paid on the public debt amounted to £A4,900,850 for the year.

Production and Industry.

Of the total area of the state, 23,122,966 acres have been alienated; in process of alienation, under deferred payment system, are 4,639,166 acres, leaving 401,357,868 acres still the property of the Crown, or 93·5% of the total area. The land policy of the State is based on leasehold tenure, and

no further alienations are being made. The receipts from the sale of land up to the end of 1949 amounted to £A14,917,548.

A large proportion of the area is leased for pastoral purposes, amounting to 243,243,880 acres in 1949, besides 84,705,009 acres in grazing selections and 18,531,360 acres under occupation licence. Perpetual leases amounted to 6,506,564 acres. Livestock on farms and stations at 31 March, 1950, numbered 317,261 horses, 6,304,778 cattle, 17,582,152 sheep and 391,836 pigs. The total area under crop during 1949–50 was 2,056,918 acres. 90,543 acres were irrigated in 1949–50, the principal crops so watered being sugar cane, vegetables, fodder crops, fruit and tobacco. The wool production, expressed [illegible] in 1948–49, 147,766,519 lb., valued at £A30,772,214; 1949–[illegible] lb., estimated value £A40,000,000.

A considerable area consists of natural forest, eucalyptus, pine and cedar being the timbers mostly in evidence, although a large quantity of more ornamental woods are utilized by cabinet makers. The amount of native timber sawn in 1948–49 was (in superficial feet):—Pine, 62,577,000; hardwoods, 125,783,000; other, mostly cabinet timber, 35,926,000; total value, £A5,597,098. The plywood industry is important; 104,262,000 square feet of plywood were produced, the value being set down at £A1,726,180. In addition, 18,463,000 square feet of veneer, valued at £A90,253, was produced from cabinet woods of the north. Forest and timber reservations total 7,210,711 acres (1949); areas for National Parks, 732,412 acres.

The crops, etc., in 2 years were as follows:—

Crop	Acres		Yield	
	1948–49	1949–50	1948–49	1949–50
Sugar cane, crushed	257,944	272,812	6,433,556 tons	6,518,042 tons
Wheat	607,750	600,013	14,317,422 bushels	11,778,495 bushels
Maize	97,598	115,550	2,451,207 „	3,680,817 „
Sorghum	48,011	99,362	899,136 „	2,157,717 „
Barley	27,674	25,074	622,323 „	578,193 „
Oats	21,278	20,456	418,725 „	337,566 „
Potatoes (English)	11,184	11,624	27,511 tons	30,681 tons
Pumpkins	28,236	28,319	68,801 „	72,221 „
Tomatoes	5,632	5,589	635,734 bushels	643,216 bushels
Peanuts	24,290	17,697	22,238,369 lb.	17,710,141 lb.
Cotton	6,222	2,688	1,820,776 „	718,513 „
Tobacco	1,678	2,677	1,625,792 „	2,539,592 „
Arrowroot	578	621	7,068 tons	7,506 tons
Apples [1]	4,823	4,589	361,830 bushels	536,742 bushels
Grapes [1]	2,761	2,651	4,217,448 lb.	5,389,967 lb.
Citrus [1]	4,240	4,296	584,301 bushels	494,640 bushels
Bananas [1]	6,325	5,734	611,605 „	533,960 „
Pineapples [1]	6,469	6,807	2,119,011 „	2,374,748 „
Green fodder	544,669	581,811	—	—
Hay (all kinds)	59,642	55,108	117,339 tons	116,412 tons

[1] Bearing area only.

Total value of all crops, 1948–49, £A36,695,329; 1947–48, £A30,280,604.

There are several coalmines in the state, the produce of which amounted to 1,970,388 tons in 1949, valued at £A2,874,062. Goldfields were discovered in 1858. In 1949, 76,282 oz. of gold were produced, valued at £A930,445; 2,872,577 oz. of silver, valued at £A584,075; copper, 4,925 tons, valued at £A758,374; lead, 37,679 tons, valued at £A4,136,607; zinc, 21,241 tons, valued at £A1,954,199; total value of all minerals, £A11,858,089.

A large proportion of the secondary industries of the state are works for processing primary products, the most important being sugar-mills, butter factories, saw-mills, and meat works. There are 32 cane-crushing mills, 2

sugar refineries, 28 meat works (including bacon factories) producing largely for export, and many saw-mills of various sizes. Other industries are railway workshops, rubber-mills and the production of various items of food and clothing, chiefly for local use. In 1948–49, there were 4,020 factories, employing 67,099 males and 14,552 females, and making goods worth £A150,903,549. The value of production (value added in manufacture) was £A52,271,698. In addition, there were 47 electricity stations and 16 gasworks.

The State Electricity Commission was established in Jan., 1938. It is authorized to co-ordinate the electricity industry's development throughout Queensland, and since its establishment substantial progress has been made in this direction. The number of private companies has been reduced by absorption and acquisition from 21 in 1938 to 7, and the number of publicly-owned undertakings has been reduced by amalgamation into Regional Authorities from 17 to 30. At the middle of 1950, electricity was generated by 7 private companies and 30 public undertakings, including 5 Regional Boards, all subject to the general supervision of the State Electricity Commission, and well distributed throughout the State. Electricity generated in the year ended 30 June, 1949, was 890,258,000 kwh.; estimate for 1949–50, 990 million kwh.

The gross value of Queensland primary production during 1948–49 amounted to £A123,183,000, which included agriculture, £A36,695,000; dairying, £A19,758,000; pastoral, £A53,971,000; poultry and bee-keeping, £A1,805,000; mining, £A5,333,000; forestry, £A4,444,000; fisheries, £A914,000; wild animals, £A263,000. Manufacturing, including production of light, heat and power, was £A53,540,000 (net value).

In the western portion of the state water is comparatively easily found by sinking artesian bores. At 31 Dec., 1948, 2,124 such bores had been drilled, of which 1,439 were flowing.

Labour.—The Industrial Court (established in 1917) consists of a Supreme Court judge and 3 other members, and is legally competent to determine all industrial matters in relation to employers and employees and in relation to the organizations representing them. The court operates under the Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Acts. It controls most of the [illegible] in the state. The Commonwealth court is superior within its [illegible], but in Queensland its awards are much more limited in their application than in most other states.

Under the Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Act, 1932, unions both of employees and employers must be registered. There were 75 employees' and 22 employers' unions at 31 Dec., 1949; the former comprising 238,820, and the latter 23,087 members.

Commerce.

The overseas commerce of Queensland is included in the statement of the commerce of the Commonwealth of Australia.

The total value of the direct oversea imports and exports of Queensland in recent years is given in the following table (in £A f.o.b. port of shipment for both imports and exports) :—

Years	Imports	Exports	Years	Imports	Exports
1944–45	14,769,590	18,283,487[1]	1947–48	22,560,511	48,311,980
1945–46	12,246,332	27,084,579	1948–49	32,484,412	99,121,770
1946–47	13,657,828	43,195,383	1949–50	48,919,095	98,702,550

In 1948–49, interstate exports totalled £30,482,972 and imports £53,870,263.

The chief exports overseas are wool, meat (preserved or frozen), butter, sugar and minerals.

Communications.

Practically all the railways are owned by the State Government, and their mileage, 6,560 miles at 30 June, 1949, is the greatest of any of the state systems. In 1948–49, 32,686,681 passengers, and 6,888,411 tons of goods were carried. At 30 June, 1948, the Main Roads Commission was responsible for 19,737 miles of main roads, of which 8,892 miles had been constructed. Including roads built by local governments and other authorities, there were 56,182 miles of constructed roads, of which 11,994 miles were surfaced with concrete, bitumen or macadam, while 78,664 miles of unconstructed roads were open for traffic in 1947–48.

At 30 June, 1948, motor vehicles registered in Queensland totalled 171,109, comprising 76,071 cars, 1,865 taxi-cabs, 796 buses, 78,986 trucks and 13,391 motor cycles.

Air Transport.—In Nov., 1949, 3 organizations were operating trunk routes linking North Queensland, Brisbane and the southern states; 3 companies were operating between Brisbane and Sydney or Melbourne; 3 companies operated between Queensland towns only, and one company provided services from Brisbane to the Barrier Reef Islands. Trans-Australia Airlines, operated by the Australian National Airlines Commission, and Australian National Airways Pty. Ltd. provided services between Queensland coastal cities, Brisbane and the southern capitals, connecting at Sydney with planes to New Zealand and America, and also operated services between various Queensland towns. Qantas Empire Airways Ltd. operated between Lae (New Guinea) and Sydney, landing at Cairns and Brisbane, while their Sydney to London route included stops at Cloncurry (bi-weekly) and Darwin. Other companies provided services from Brisbane, Rockhampton and Townsville to a large number of inland centres. Subsidiary companies provided planes for taxi and charter work, and the Flying Doctor Service operated throughout western Queensland. Many new aerodromes were built during the war and others improved, and the State Government is now assisting local authorities to provide aerodromes in all the more important country centres.

Banks.

There were 10 chartered banks operating in Queensland at 30 June, 1949. These included the Commonwealth Bank of Australia, all 7 of the larger Australian trading banks, and a Queensland bank with head office in Brisbane. The private banks had 383 branches and 171 agencies in the State; Queensland deposits of all banks, including the Commonwealth Bank, amounted to £A129,241,000; and loans, advances and bills discounted in Queensland were £A61,224,000. The Commonwealth Savings Bank was the only savings bank operating in the State, and deposits in its 754,430 customers' accounts amounted to £A87,442,122, or £A75 19*s.* 9*d.* per head of population at 30 June, 1949.

THURSDAY ISLAND (longitude 142°, latitude 11°), with an area of 800 acres, is the smallest of the Prince of Wales group of Islands. It is situated in Torres Strait, 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. Thursday Island is the headquarters of the pearl-shell, bêche-de-mer and other fisheries of the Torres Strait, 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 population is a mixed one and numbered 1,090 at 30 June, 1949.

Books of Reference.

STATISTICAL INFORMATION.—The Statistical Office (Treasury Building, Brisbane) was set up in 1859, *Government Statistician:*—S. E Solomon. A 'Queensland Official Year Book' was issued in 1901, the annual 'ABC of Queensland Statistics' from 1923 to 1936. Present publications include:—

Queensland Year Book. Annual, from 1937 (omitting 1942, 1943, 1944).
Queensland Pocket Year Book. Annual, from 1950.
Statistics of Queensland. Annual, from 1859.
Stock List. Annual.

Economic News. Bureau of Industry. Monthly. Brisbane.
Barrett (C.), The Sunlit Land. Melbourne, 1947.
Barton (E. J. T.) (editor), Jubilee History of Queensland. Brisbane, 1909.
Bernays (C. A.), Queensland Politics during Sixty Years (1859–1919). Brisbane, 1919.—Our Seventh Political Decade. Brisbane, 1932.
Clune (F.), Free and Easy Land. Sydney, 1938.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

Constitution and Government.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA was formed into a British province by letters patent of Feb., 1836, and a partially elective Legislative Council was established in 1851. The present constitution bears date 24 Oct., 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 20 members. Every 3 years half the members retire, and their places are supplied by new members elected from each of the 5 districts into which the state is divided for this purpose. The executive has no power to dissolve this body. The qualifications of an elector for the Legislative Council are, to be a resident of the state and subdivision for which enrolled, natural born or naturalized British subject and 21 years of age, besides war service or one of the following property qualifications:—freehold of £50 value, registered lease of £20 annual value, registered proprietor of a Crown lease with improvements of at least £50 or the inhabitant occupier of a dwelling house. By the Constitution Amendment Act, 1894, the franchise was extended to women, who voted for the first time at the General Election of 25 April, 1896. There were 161,917 registered electors in 1950. The qualification for a member of Council is merely that he must have attained the age of 30, be a natural born or naturalized British subject and a resident in the state for 3 years. Judges and ministers of religion are ineligible for election. Each member of the Council and also of the House of Assembly receives £900 per annum (£950 if 50 miles from Adelaide, £975 if 200 miles) and a free pass over Government railways, with superannuation rights.

The House of Assembly consists of 39 members elected for 3 years, representing single electorates. The qualifications of an elector are, to be a resident of the state and subdivision for which enrolled, natural born or naturalized British subject and 21 years of age. The qualifications for a member are the same. There were 437,832 registered electors in 1950. The election of members of both Houses takes place by ballot.

The House of Assembly, elected on 4 March, 1950, consists of the following parties:—Liberal-Country Party, 23; Labour Party, 12; Independents, 4; total, 39. The Legislative Council consists of 16 Liberal-Country and 4 Labour members.

The executive is vested in a Governor appointed by the Crown and an Executive Council, consisting of 6 responsible Ministers.

Governor of South Australia.—Lieut.-General Sir Charles Willoughby Moke Norrie, K.C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O., M.C. (appointed 10 August, 1944; salary, £5,000 per annum).

The departments of the Public Service are controlled by the following ministers):—

Premier, Treasurer and Minister of Immigration, Industry and Employment.—Thomas Playford, M.P.

Chief Secretary, Minister for Mines and Minister for Health.—A. L. McEwin, M.L.C.

Attorney-General and Minister for Education.—R. J. Rudall, M.L.C.

Minister for Works, Railways, Marine and Local Government.—M. McIntosh, M.P.

Minister for Agriculture and Afforestation.—Sir George F. Jenkins, M.P.

Minister for Lands, Repatriation and Irrigation.—C. L. Hincks, M.P.

The provision for the payment of ministers is £10,750. 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.—Sir Charles McCann (appointed 21 Sept., 1934).

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 49 counties proclaimed, covering 56,008,960 acres. This area covers the settled portion of the state, 48,000,000 acres being in occupation. Outside this area there are three extensive pastoral districts, the western, northern and north-eastern, covering 187,235,840 acres, 101,000,000 being under pastoral leases. There are 143 local government districts.

Population.

Population (exclusive of aboriginals) at 6 consecutive censuses was:—

Date of census enumeration	Population			On previous census	
	Males	Females	Total	Numerical increase	Increase %
1891	162,241	153,292	315,533	39,119	14·2
1901	180,485	177,861	358,346	42,813	13·6
1911	207,358	201,200	408,558	50,212	14·0
1921	248,267	246,893	495,160	86,602	21·2
1933	290,962	289,987	580,949	85,789	17·3
1947	320,031	326,042	646,073	65,124	11·2

Population of the state, 1950, 700,000. Population of the city of Adelaide and suburbs 1950 416,000.

The number of full-blooded aboriginals in the state has been estimated at 2,700. 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 5 years :—

Year	Births	Marriages	Divorces	Deaths	Excess of births
1945	14,033	5,321	604	6,049	7,984
1946	15,813	6,700	651	6,461	9,352
1947	16,317	6,668	685	6,215	10,102
1948	15,870	6,704	628	6,748	9,122
1949	16,042	6,247	586	6,373	9,669

The infant mortality rate of 24·27 in 1947 was the lowest ever recorded in the world to that date; the 1948 rate was 29·74; that of 1949, 27·68.

Religion.

The aggregate number of churches and chapels in the state is approximately 2,000. For details according to the census of 1947, *see* p. 440. No state aid is given for religious purposes.

Education.

Education is secular and compulsory and free to the age of 14. Religious instruction is given by ministers of religion for one lesson a week. In 1949 there were 757 schools, 34 being high schools, 30 higher primary schools and 13 junior technical schools, the number of children under instruction was 92,863. There is a training college for teachers. The University of Adelaide was incorporated in 1874. There are several denominational secondary schools. There were 157 private schools, with 23,666 pupils in 1949. 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, agricultural college, domestic art and woodwork centres and free kindergarten schools. State expenditure on education in 1949, £2,820,000.

Justice and Crime.

There is 1 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 7 country centres. For the 12 months ending 31 Dec., 1949, there were 31 sequestrations and 21 schemes under the Bankruptcy Act. There were 205 convictions for felonies and misdemeanours in the higher courts and 22,834 in the magistrates' courts, in 1949. The total number of persons in gaols at the end of 1949 was 234.

Social Welfare.

Age, Invalidity, War etc., Pensions are paid by the Commonwealth Government. The number of pensioners in South Australia at 30 June, 1950, was :—War, 45,662; age, 30,316; invalid, 4,955. There are schemes for maternity allowances, childhood endowment, widows, unemployment and sickness and hospital and pharmaceutical benefits. The total annual liability in 1950 was £10,000,000.

Finance.

Revenue and expenditure (in £A) for 6 years :—

Years ended 30 June	Revenue	Expenditure	Years ended 30 June	Revenue	Expenditure
1945	16,113,000	16,113,000	1948	18,843,000	19,156,000
1946	16,343,000	16,343,000	1949	21,845,000	22,129,000
1947	17,193,000	17,253,000	1950	29,360,000	29,550,000

The public debt of the state amounted, on 30 June, 1950, to £133,175,000, representing £191 per head of the population. The public debt has been spent on railways, waterworks, irrigation, harbours, roads, buildings and advances to semi-public bodies, etc.

Production and Industry.

Of the total area of South Australia (243,244,800 acres), 14,000,000 acres were alienated and in process of alienation under systems of deferred payments on 31 Dec., 1949. Altogether nearly 92,000,000 acres are unoccupied. The freehold and leasehold land in South Australia amounts to 151,000,000 acres, of which 6,000,000 acres are under cultivation each year.

Value of production, 1948–49:—Crops, £31,793,000; pastoral, £22,819,000; minerals, £3,998,000; dairying, £6,720,000; fisheries and game, poultry, forestry, etc., £6,287,000. Total gross value of primary products £71,617,000, local value (*i.e.* less marketing costs) £66,118,000; net value (*i.e.* less materials used) £56,737,000; factories, net value £43,668,000; total net value £100,405,000.

Chief crops	1948–49		1949–50	
	Acres	Quantities	Acres	Quantities
Wheat	2,063,034	26,136,346 bushels	1,896,719	28,350,260 bushels
Barley	697,751	12,103,446 ,,	695,987	12,725,240 ,,
Oats	286,540	2,643,419 ,,	261,232	3,463,907 ,,
Hay	234,292	311,997 tons	291,563	384,604 tons
Vines	59,806	26,295,184 gallons [1] 261,587 cwts. [2]	60,153	24,977,313 gallons [1] 201,862 [2]

[1] Of wine. [2] Of dried vine fruits.

Fruit culture is extensively carried on, and annually about 350,000 cwt. of dried fruit, 3,000,000 cases of fresh fruit and 22,000,000 gallons of wine are produced. Other products, in addition to all kinds of root crops and vegetables, are flax, eucalyptus oil, olive oil, gums and chicory. The livestock in March, 1950, consisted of 83,000 horses, 464,000 cattle, 9,477,000 sheep and 70,000 pigs. An area of over 150,000 square miles is held under pastoral leases. In 1949–50, 106,400,000 lb. of wool were produced and 88,000,000 gallons of milk.

Irrigation.—49,100 acres are under irrigated culture, being used as follows :—Vineyards, 25,400; orchards, 9,000; vegetables, 4,900; green fodder, 9,200, and other crops, 600 acres. Most of these areas are along the River Murray; further areas are being prepared for the settlement of returned ex-servicemen.

Soil Conservation.—A soil conservator, a soil engineer and several assistant soil conservators have been appointed. Ryecorn is being planted to check sand drifts; con[illegible] and contour banking are being undertaken; areas have been pr[illegible] contour planting with vines and fruit trees and several water diversion schemes planned.

The value of minerals produced in 1949 was £3,364,000. Over £33,000,000 of copper has been produced since the foundation of the state. The principal minerals produced are iron, gypsum, salt, copper, gold, opals, sub-bituminous coal. In 1948, uranium was found in the Peake and Denison ranges, south of Oodnadatta, [illegible] area of about 250 square miles.

In 1949 there were [illegible] in the state, employing 75,945 hands. Wages and salaries amounted to £29,510,000. Gross value of output, £124,018,000; machinery, land and buildings, etc., valued at £45,020,000. Practically all forms of secondary industries are to be found in South Australia.

Commerce and Communications.

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 in £A (year ending 30 June) :—

Years	Imports	Exports	Years	Imports	Exports
1944–45	5,308,000	19,167,190	1947–48	22,954,000	52,902,000
1945–46	10,007,000	20,154,000	1948–49	30,457,000	69,335,000
1946–47	13,609,000	32,512,000	1949–50	44,896,000	63,847,000

Principal exports in 1949–50 were:—Wool, 115,000,000 lb. (£A 24,046,000); wheat, 9,856,000 bushels (£A8,217,000); lead, £A8,053,000; flour, 92,000 tons (£A3,121,000); barley, 8,666,000 bushels (£A5,282,000); meats, £A1,899,000; concentrates and ores, £A1,665,000; cheese, £A1,012,000.

Principal imports in 1949–50 were:—Machines and machinery, £A7,161,000; textile piece-goods, £A3,703,000; bags, sacks, etc., £A2,723,000; motors, chassis, bodies and parts, £A8,744,000; oils, £A2,593,000; petrol, £A2,590,000; iron and steel, £A3,595,000; timber, £A1,289,000.

Railways.—There were (1950) 3,856 miles of railway, including the South Australian portion of the Transcontinental Railway from Port Pirie in South Australia to Kalgoorlie in Western Australia, which, in connexion with various state lines, completes a through rail connexion between Brisbane on the north-east coast, and Fremantle on the west coast. It also includes the South Australian portion of the Commonwealth Railway from Port Augusta to the Northern Territory.

Roads.—There are 52,000 miles of roads in use for general traffic in the more settled areas, but 25,200 have been surveyed only and with little or no improvement; 8,700 have been formed but with little or no metal; 13,400 have been metalled, and 4,700 have been improved with bituminous dressings or are of bituminous concrete, etc. Costs of construction and maintenance are shared by the state and federal governments and by the councils of the local areas. Motor vehicles registered include 91,500 cars, 42,400 commercial vehicles and 19,400 cycles.

Transport.—There are several good harbours, and the river Murray is navigable for 6 months of the year for 250 miles within the state. A

passenger and mail air-service is maintained with the other states, and facilities are available for air transport between the capital city and country centres and other states.

In 1948–49, excluding coastal, there were 1,107 vessels of 4,364,699 tons entered. Nationality:—British, 3,704,807 tons; foreign, 659,892 tons.

Post.—Postal, telephone and telegraph facilities are afforded at 900 offices. Telephones connected total to 92,500. There are 11 wireless broadcasting stations, and 220,000 wireless listeners' licences have been issued.

Banks.

There are 10 banking associations including the Commonwealth and State Government Banks. In June quarter, 1950, their average deposits were £80,012,000 and average advances £27,478,000.

The savings banks on 30 June, 1950, had 980,000 deposits amounting to £87,695,000, or over £125 per head of population, of whom approximately 90% have one or more accounts. Nearly 80% of the population have insurance policies, averaging £138 per head of population.

Books of Reference.

STATISTICAL INFORMATION.—The Statistical Office is at 24 Flinders Street, Adelaide (G.P.O. Box 1433J); Government Statist:—A. W. Bowden, A.I.A. Although the first printed statistical publication was the 'Statistics of South Australia, 1854' with the title altered to 'Statistical Register' in 1859, there is a written volume for each year back to the inception of the State in 1838. These contain simple records of trade, demography, production etc., and were prepared only for the use of the Colonial Office. One copy was sent to that Office and one copy retained in the State.

The publications of the Department include the Annual Pocket Year Book and the Annual Statistical Register, a printed Quarterly Summary of Statistics, a duplicated quarterly bulletin of [illegible] duplicated monthly bulletins of trade and general statistics, and [illegible] duplicated bulletins issued each year as particulars of various sections of statistics become available.

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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 Lieut.-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 31 March, 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 18 July of that year, the Colonial Parliament passed an Act (57 Vict. No. 14) [illegible] onstitution.

By t[illegible] 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 6 years. Members must be 30 years of age, resident in the state for 2 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 1 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 12 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 1 month whem 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 Legislative Assembly district or more than once in each Legislative Council province for which he holds a sufficient qualification. Members of the legislature are paid £1,000 a year and periodical adjustments, with an additional annual allowance of £50 to country members, and travel free on all Government railways. Management and control of the unalienated lands of the Crown in Western Australia is vested in the legislature of the state.

The Legislative Assembly, elected on 25 March, 1950, is composed as follows:—Labour Party, 23; Country Party, 9; Liberal Party, 16; Independent, 2.

Governor.—Sir James Mitchell, G.C.M.G. (appointed Lieutenant-Governor, July, 1933; Governor, Nov., 1948).

The salary provided for the Governor is £4,000 per annum. He is assisted in his functions by a cabinet of responsible ministers, as follows (elected 6 April, 1950; portfolios as from 24 Oct., 1950) :—

Premier and Treasurer.—Duncan Ross McLarty, M.M., M.L.A.

Minister for Education, Child Welfare and Industrial Development.—Arthur Frederick Watts, C.M.G., M.L.A.

Minister for Works and Water Supply.—David Brand, M.L.A.

Minister for Lands, Labour and Immigration.—Lindsay Thorn, M.L.A.

Attorney-General and Minister for Police and Fisheries.—Arthur Valentine Rutherford Abbott, M.L.A.

Chief Secretary and Minister for Local Government and Native Affairs.—Victor Doney, M.L.A.

Minister for Health, and Supply and Shipping.—Mrs. Annie Florence Gillies Cardell-Oliver, M.L.A.

Minister for Transport, Railways and Mines.—Charles Herbert Simpson, M.L.C.

Minister for Agriculture and the North-West.—Garnet Barrington Wood, M.L.C.

Minister for Housing and Forests.—Gerald Percy Wild, M.B.E., M.L.A.

Agent-General in London.—Hon. William Henry Kitson. Offices—Savoy House, Strand, London, W.C.2.

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. It is divided into 149 local government areas.

The enumerated population at the date of each census was as follows :—

Census year	Males	Females	Total	Census year	Males	Females	Total
1881	17,062	12,646	29,708	1921	177,278	155,454	332,732
1901	112,875	71,249	184,124	1933	233,937	204,915	438,852
1911	161,565	120,549	282,114	1947	258,076	244,404	502,480

Estimated population, 30 June, 1950, 557,918 (286,803 males, 271,115 females).

There were enumerated, in 1947, 4,574 half-caste aborigines. The estimated full-blood aboriginal population in the state on 30 June, 1947, was 20,000.

Of the total population in 1947, 411,035 were returned as born in Australia. The number of married persons was 227,141 (114,594 males and 112,547 females); widowers, 7,387; widows, 19,981; divorced, 2,356 males and 2,098 females; unmarried, 132,571 males and 109,261 females. The conjugal condition of the remaining 1,685 persons was not stated. The number of males under 21 was 92,456, and of females 90,385.

Perth, the capital, had a population on 30 June, 1949, within the 10-mile radius area of the metropolitan district, of 287,800. This, however, includes the chief port of the state, Fremantle, with its suburbs, the population of which was 30,000. The principal municipalities outside the metropolitan area, with population as at 30 June, 1949, are :—Kalgoorlie, 12,900; Boulder, 6,600; Bunbury, 7,000; Geraldton, 6,200; Albany, 5,000; Northam, 5,000; Collie, 5,000; Narrogin, 2,600.

Vital statistics, covering a 5-year period, are set out hereunder :—

Year	Births	Illegitimate births	Marriages	Divorces	Deaths
1945	10,672	510	3,788	(*a*)	4,712
1946	12,105	529	5,171	725	4,753
1947	12,874	474	5,282	807	4,723
1948	12,931	490	5,186	696	4,685
1949	13,511	504	4,951	566	4,790

(*a*) Comparable figures not available.

Religion.

For particulars of the census of 1947, *see* p. 440.

Education.

Education is free throughout from the kindergarten to the university and comprises ample provision also for secondary education, technical schools, scholarships, etc.

Primary education is compulsory. Government schools in 1949 numbered 520 with 64,361 pupils; private schools, 197 with 19,743 pupils.

During the financial year ended 30 June, 1950, the total sum spent on education was £2,483,761 from consolidated revenue, including a grant of £159,778 to the University of Western Australia.

Justice and Crime.

The following table gives the number of apprehensions and convictions for 5 years :—

	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949
Apprehensions or summonses [1] .	19,716	24,831	22,893	26,257	27,373
Summary convictions [2] . .	18,263	23,042	21,096	24,360	25,388
Convictions in superior courts [3]	99	94	102	107	110

[1] In the case of concurrent offences each offence is included.
[2] Included convictions for traffic offences : 6,090 in 1945; 10,120 in 1946; 7,466 in 1947; 10,115 in 1948; 10,074, in 1949.
[3] Distinct persons convicted.

The total number of persons committed to prison for penal imprisonment in the year ended 30 June, 1949, was 2,037; the number of commitments totalled 2,692 (males, 2,503; females, 189).

All the above figures are exclusive of aboriginal crime.

Social Welfare.

There are 3 government institutions for the aged and infirm, at Claremont, Guildford and Shenton Park, with 542 inmates on 30 June, 1950. Thirty-two government hospitals (including 4 native hospitals), a government sanatorium for tubercular patients and 5 mental hospitals are maintained by public funds, whilst 60 other hospitals are assisted therefrom. In addition, numerous private hospitals are situated in Perth and other centres of population.

The Department of Native Affairs is administered in accordance with the Native Administration Act, 1905–47, for the protection and care of the native inhabitants of Western Australia. Its jurisdiction extends throughout the State which is divided into suitable native districts, each under the charge of a senior Field Officer. The following institutions are maintained solely for the welfare of the natives :—(1) The Moola Bulla Native Cattle Station, situated near Hall's Creek in the East Kimberley District, provides education, clinical attention, rehabilitation and training, for about 220 natives. The station runs approximately 30,000 head of cattle and serves as a training ground for the native stockmen. (2) Cosmo Newbery Native Settlement, situated 58 miles north-east of Laverton, functions as a reformative institution for transferred and incorrigible native prisoners, and is a feeding depot for nomadic natives approaching civilization from the inland areas. (3) Moore River Native Settlement, situated 100

miles north of Perth, is a major institution for the care of orphaned and neglected children of kindergarten age. It is also a minor reformative institution, a base hospital and a sanctuary for aged and infirm natives. (4) Carrolup Native Settlement, situated 18 miles west of Katanning, on the Great Southern Railway, has been converted into a native boys' town, where native boys between the ages of 6 and 16 years are educated to the post-primary stage by teachers of the State Education Department. (5) The institution at La Grange Bay, 130 miles south of Broome, is mainly a native feeding depot, but arrangements are in hand to provide education for the increasing number of children being brought to the institution.

Throughout the State, rationing centres are provided to assist natives who are distressed, unemployed or [illegible] There are, in addition, 21 native institutions under the contro[illegible] organizations; most of them are financially assisted by the Department or supplied with foodstuffs.

The Commissioner of Public Health maintains a leprosarium at Derby and 4 northern native hospitals. Natives in other parts of the State receive attention at ordinary public hospitals.

Fourteen Protestant and 7 Roman Catholic orphanages, industrial and farm schools are supported partly by private subscriptions and partly out of public money. There is also a government receiving home for children committed to the care of the Child Welfare Department and afterwards boarded out with foster-parents or placed in various institutions. On 30 June, 1950, 445 adults and 1,015 children were in receipt of monetary assistance, payment being met from state revenue.

Age, Invalidity, Widows' and War Pensions are paid by the Commonwealth Government. The number of pensioners in Western Australia at 30 June, 1950, was :—Age, 24,316; invalid, 4,294; widows, 2,876, and war pensioners and dependants, 50,831.

Finance.

The revenue and expenditure (in £A) of Western Australia in 6 years, ended 30 June, are given as follows :—

Year ended 30 June	Revenue	Expenditure	Year ended 30 June	Revenue	Expenditure
1945	13,953,830	13,949,340	1948	17,710,310	18,062,392
1946	14,407,557	14,407,557	1949	20,560,646	21,377,907
1947	14,980,875	15,028,427	1950	25,810,961	25,787,203

More than one-fourth of the public income is derived from railways and tramways (£6,965,698) for the year ended 30 June, 1950, and the rest mainly from various forms of taxation (£6,792,534), lands, timber and mining (£612,715), business and [illegible] other than railways and trams (£2,057,735), from Commonwealth Funds (£6,315,109) and from other sources (£3,067,170). Western Australia had a net loan liability of £109,550,142 on 30 June, 1950, the charge for the year being £4,107,724 (exclusive of exchange, £358,479).

Production and Industry.

Up to 30 June, 1950, of the entire area of the state (624,588,800 acres) 21,263,085 acres had been alienated; on that date 11,514,531 acres were in process of alienation; the area alienated and in process of alienation thus amounting to 32,777,616 acres. At the same date there were in force leases comprising an area of 226,005,162 acres, of which 219,200,060 acres

were pastoral, 3,418,217 acres were timber, 67,659 acres mining leases (exclusive of 480 acres on private property), 30,209 acres Miners' Homestead leases and 3,289,017 reserves and special leases.

Crops	1948-49		1949-50	
	Acres	Bushels	Acres	Bushels
Wheat	2,867,517	36,250,000	2,894,020	38,500,000
Oats	531,638	6,998,295	584,603	7,267,965
Barley	64,205	981,426	67,965	967,815
		Tons		Tons
Hay	226,779	277,329	216,320	272,052
Potatoes	6,344	39,516	6,895	39,459
		Cwt.		Cwt.
Tobacco	620	5,312	661	5,632
Orchards (including apples)	22,585	1,667,426 [1]	22,744	1,116,928 [1]
		Tons (dried)		Tons (dried)
Vines	10,014	3,244 [2]	9,676	1,979 [2]

[1] Bushels of apples. [2] Currants and raisins.

The area of state forests and timber reserves on 30 June, 1950, was 5,210,064 acres; the number of super feet sawn and hewn was (1948–49) 142,526,000.

Irrigation has been established by the Government along the south-western coastal plain. Reservoirs with an aggregate capacity of 25,000 million gallons provide water for three main irrigation districts of a total area of 72,000 acres. Dairying and stock raising activities account for 90% of the water used throughout the irrigation region, vegetable growing (including potatoes) for 8%, and fruit cultivation for the remaining 2%.

The livestock on 31 March, 1950, consisted of 59,166 horses; 864,936 cattle; 10,923,167 sheep, and 78,832 pigs.

The wool clip in 1949 was 91,000,000 lb.; the exports for 1949–50 (expressed as greasy wool), 118,386,361 lb.

Gold was first obtained in Western Australia in 1885. 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 states as regards gold output. The aggregate output to the end of Dec., 1949, was 52,852,109 fine oz., valued at £A305,632,035. At 31 Dec., 1949, there were in force 1,390 gold-mining leases, representing an area of 24,985 acres; men employed in the mines, 6,762, viz., 3,222 above and 3,540 underground; output of gold, 1949, 638,426 fine oz., value £A7,962,808.

The total value of the mineral output of the state in 1949 was £9,567,371, and in 1948, £8,561,267. Principal minerals in 1949, other than gold, were:—Coal, 750,594 tons, value £972,245; silver, 194,721 fine oz., value £49,246; asbestos, 1,297 tons, value £125,332; lead and silver lead ore, 2,922 tons, value £154,777; manganese ore, 9,420 tons, value £56,289; pyritic ore, 31,299 tons, value £125,857.

There were, for the year ended 30 June, 1949, a total of 2,925 industrial establishments in the state, employing either machinery or at least 4 workers. The average number of persons employed by them over the year was 38,354. The gross output of these establishments for the year was computed at £53,117,833, while the net output, *i.e.*, the value added in the course of manufacture, was £21,174,228.

The estimated gross value of Western Australian primary production during 1948–49 was as follows:—Agricultural, £25,882,383; pastoral and trapping, £23,385,628; mining, £8,771,506; dairy, poultry and bee-farming, £5,981,981; forestry and fisheries, £2,701,618.

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 (30 June) is as follows (in £A):—

	1945–46	1946–47	1947–48	1948–49	1949–50
Imports . .	21,628,149	30,591,097	42,819,781	52,628,846	69,443,677
Exports[1] .	26,544,880	29,720,015	55,731,230	55,593,840	61,865,270

[1] Including ships' stores.

The more important exports of local products for 1949–50, with Australian currency values, were:—Wheat (£16,692,007), flour (£4,167,598), wool (£25,461,582), timber (£1,002,150), hides and skins (£1,164,551), beef (£590,718), mutton and lamb (£242,556), butter (£431,862), fresh fruit (£890,073).

There were on the Western Australian register on 31 Dec., 1949, 98 steamers of 5,047 tons, and 235 sailing vessels of 3,785 tons; total, 333 vessels of 8,832 tons.

For the year ended 30 June, 1950, the state had 4,252 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 Pirie), which links the state railway system to those of the other states of the Commonwealth.

Two inter-state airlines, one of which is owned and operated by the Commonwealth government, connect Perth with the other state capitals by a daily service. Air communication within the state is maintained by 2 major companies, which operate regular services over 13,800 miles of route and fly about 2,780,000 miles annually between the capital and inland centres and the ports of the north and south coasts.

Money and Credit.

A branch of the Royal Mint was opened at Perth in 1899. To 30 June, 1950, production of coins was:—Gold (minting discontinued in Sept., 1931), £106,751,535; silver, £65,800; bronze, £635,140; and of bullion:—Gold, £69,770,037; silver, £964,601.

There are 9 cheque-paying banks in Western Australia including the Commonwealth Bank and the Rural and Industries Bank of Western Australia. In June quarter, 1950, average deposits were £62,927,058 and average advances £30,589,499.

The Commonwealth Savings Bank was opened in the state at the beginning of 1913, and on 1 Nov., 1931, absorbed the State Savings Bank. On 30 June, 1950, £38,990,997 stood to the credit of 378,670 depositors.

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TASMANIA.

Constitution and Government.

ABEL JANZOON TASMAN discovered Van Diemen's Land (Tasmania) on 24 Nov., 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 1 Jan., 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 19 members, elected on a property qualification of £10 freehold or £26 a year leasehold. Certain professional men and all 'returned soldiers' are also electors. Members sit for 6 years, 3 retire annually over 5 years and 4 every sixth year. There is no power to dissolve the Council. The House of Assembly has 30 members, elected for 5 years by adults with 6 months' residence in the state. Members of both Houses are paid according to the district represented. The amounts vary from £800 (Buckingham) to £1,050 (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. Casual vacancies in the House of Assembly are determined by a recount of the vacating member's ballot papers. For the Legislative Council a by-election poll is held.

At the election on 6 May, 1950, for the House of Assembly 15 Labour, 14 Liberal and 1 Independent members were returned.

Governor.—Sir Ronald Cross, Bt. (appointed Feb., 1951).

The Cabinet (appointed 25 Feb., 1948; reconstructed 2 Sept., 1948), is composed as follows:—

Premier and Minister for Education.—R. Cosgrove.
Treasurer and Minister for Transport.—J. L. Madden.
Attorney-General.—R. F. Fagan.
Minister for Lands and Works and Mines.—E. E. Reece.
Minister for Agriculture.—J. J. Dwyer, V.C.
Chief Secretary.—A. J. White.
Hon. Ministers.—R. J. D. Turnbull; C. H. Hand; C. A. Bramich.

A minister must have a seat in one of the two Houses.

Each of the ministers has a salary of £1,750 per annum. The Premier has an additional £250 a year. Each Honorary Minister has an annual salary of £1,450.

Agent-General in London.—E. E. von Bibra, O.B.E.
Official Secretary.—R. J. Garrad, O.B.E., 457 Strand, London, W.C.2.

Area and Population.

Area (including islands) 26,215 square miles or about 16,778,000 acres, of which 15,571,500 acres form the area of Tasmania proper.

The population at 6 consecutive censuses was :—

Year	Population	Increase % per annum	Year	Population	Increase % per annum
1891	146,667	2 36	1921	213,780	1·12
1901	172,475	1·64	1933	227,599	0·51
1911	191,211	1·04	1947	257,078	0·88

The estimated population on 30 June, 1950, was 279,394 (143,228 males and 136,166 females).

In 1947 there were 129,244 males and 127,834 females. Of the total population in 1947, 2·77% were natives of the British Isles, 0·23% natives of other European countries and 96·63% natives of Australia and New Zealand. The pure aboriginal is extinct.

Vital statistics for 5 years were as follows :—

Year	Births	Marriages	Divorces	Deaths	Excess of births
1945	5,785	1,868	172	2,413	3,372
1946	6,847	2,650	219	2,549	4,298
1947	7,140	2,584	210	2,363	4,777
1948	6,979	2,428	185	2,528	4.451
1949	7,110	2,422	266	2,389	4,721

Estimated population of the capital, Hobart, and suburbs (30 June, 1950), 83,600; of Launceston and suburbs, 43,940.

Religion and Education.

For the religious bodies at the census of 1947, *see* p. 440.

Education is controlled by the state and is free and secular, and compulsory between the ages of 6 and 16. Nine-tenths of the primary teaching is at state schools. There were 318 state primary schools, with 38.208 scholars enrolled at 1 Aug., 1948. Secondary education is about equally divided between the new state high schools and the older endowed schools. The 7 state high schools in 1948 had an aggregate enrolment of 2,840. There were 8 technical schools, and 3 junior technical schools, with a total enrolment of 5,519 in 1948.

The University of Tasmania, established 1890, had 76 teachers and 665 students taking courses for degrees in 1948. University expenditure in 1948 (exclusive of capital expenditure) was £114,030.

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 4 districts with local civil courts presided over by Commissioners who are also police magistrates, and petty sessions have all the powers of 2 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 1948, 7,701 persons were summarily convicted and 72 persons were committed for trial. The total police force on 30 June, 1949, was 340. There was 1 gaol, with 93 inmates at the end of June, 1949.

Old Age Pensions.

Old Age and Invalidity Pensions are paid by the Commonwealth Government. The number of pensioners in Tasmania on 30 June, 1949, was:—Old age, 10,952; invalid, 3,164; war, 17,593.

Revenue and Expenditure.

The revenue is derived chiefly from taxation (income, land, death duties and lottery taxation), 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.

	1943–44	1944–45	1945–46	1946–47	1947–48	1948–49	1949–50
	£A	£A	£A	£A	£A	£A	£A
Revenue .	3,498,740	3,656,393	3,933,412	4,507,126	4,815,974	5,740,224	6,814,982
Expenditure .	3,468,515	3,675,537	4,033,894	4,573,312	5,101,882	5,845,325	7,082,373

The public debt of Tasmania amounted to £A42,720,980 at 30 June, 1950.

In 1949–50 state taxation amounted to £A4,216,036, of which income tax provided £A1,970,511; lotteries, £A1,076,362; land tax, £A96,965; death duties, £A246,099; motor vehicles, £A402,536.

Production and Industry.

The total area of Tasmania is 16,778,000 acres, including 1,206,500 acres islands and lakes. Unalienated land, chiefly rugged mountain country, much of it mineral-bearing, amounts to 10,290,149 acres. Of this unalienated land 2,718,354 acres are leased.

The net value in 1948–49 of agricultural and pastoral products was £A11,563,650; of manufactures, £A16,075,000 (output less raw material, fuel, etc.), and of mining products, £A4,368,440.

Agricultural production for 1948–49:—

	Acres	Yield (bushels)		Acres	Yield (tons)
Wheat . . .	6,867	155,820	Turnips . .	11,812	72,362
Oats . . .	11,697	261,576	Potatoes . .	32,319	131,800
Peas (blue) . .	6,486	146,941	Hay . .	90,579	150,699
Peas (grey and other)	7,879	155,272	Apples . .	19,338	2,562,565

Production of butter, 1948–49, 11,669,049 lb.; of cheese, 918,300 lb.

Livestock at 31 March, 1950:—Horses, 21,197; cattle, 274,740; sheep, 2,170,000; pigs, 35,841.

Wool production in 1948–49, 16,846,309 lb., valued at £A3,926,000.

Forests cover a considerable part of the island. 120 million super feet of timber were sawn in mills during the year 1948–49.

Chief mineral products for the calendar year 1949 :—

Mineral	Quantity	Value	Mineral	Quantity	Value
		£A			£A
Copper . . tons	5,229	735,365	Coal . . tons	181,618	181,897
Tin. . . tons	631	380,942	Gold . fine oz.	12,152	152,841
Silver . fine oz.	1,011,032	207,238	Zinc . . tons	20,286	1,713,499
Lead . . tons	7,874	796,701	All minerals . .	—	4,629,444

Manufactures.—The two important manufactures for export are metal extraction and fruit-preserving. The electrolytic-zinc works at Risdon near Hobart are using large quantities of ore imported from Broken Hill, the output being zinc, cadmium and other by-products. Other manufactures that have an output beyond local requirements are wool, confectionery, paper pulp and cement. The carbide works at North-West Bay are able to supply the needs of all Australia. In 1948–49, the number of industrial establishments was 1,346; value of output, £A36,657,036; salaries and wages paid, £A8,456,406, excluding amounts drawn by working proprietors.

Commerce.

Commerce (in £A) for 6 years (ending 30 June) :—

	1944–45	1945–46	1946–47	1947–48	1948–49	1949–50
Imports .	14,812,612	16,135,884	20,896,833	26,281,591	29,592,874	33,795,480
Exports .	20,884,999	20,132,161	21,546,697	26,815,841	31,021,978	32,061,519

In 1948–49 imports from Australia totalled £A23,336,577; from the United Kingdom, £A135,911; from other British possessions, £A1,308,810, and from foreign countries, £A1,814,117. Exports to Australia amounted to £A18,532,080; to the United Kingdom, £A7,976,807; to other British possessions, £A915,149, and to foreign countries, £A3,597,942.

Principal imports, 1948–49 :—Food, drink and tobacco, £A6,551,385; apparel, textiles and manufactured fibres, £A2,708,709; metals and metal manufactures, £A9,039,758; stones and minerals, £A1,425,782; live animals, animal and vegetable substances, £A3,101,708. Principal exports, 1948–49 :—Butter and cheese, 52,282 cwt. (£A654,938); fruit fresh, 1,649,169 bushels (£A1,183,082); fruit dried, preserved or pulped, 68,223,937 lb. (£A1,578,780); hops, 1,936,800 lb. (£A277,824); jams and jellies, 23,764,366 lb. (£A848,096); copper, 3,918 tons (£A621,652); peas, 365,715 bushels (£A381,604); potatoes, 93,240 tons (£A1,545,671); wool, 24,048,077 lb. (£A5,073,307); hides and skins, £A507,499; zinc bars and blocks, 77,424 tons (£A4,416,291); timber, 49,096,863 super ft. (£A1,051,550); woollen manufacture, 510,326 cu. ft. (£A3,314,980).

Communications.

Roads.—The road mileage is about 13,000, consisting of a classified road system of 2,109 miles maintained by the State Department of Public Works, and the remainder which is maintained by the local authorities.

Motor vehicles registered at 30 June, 1950, comprised 25,175 cars and 4,930 commercial vehicles and motor cycles. Government-controlled bus services carried 1,490,122 passengers in 1948–49.

The registered shipping in 1949 consisted of 80 motor (including

auxiliary) vessels of 2,177 tons, 45 sailing vessels of 1,746 tons and 31 steamers of 3,450 tons. Total, 157 vessels, 7,755 tons.

For railways, posts and telegraphs, *see* COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA.

Savings Banks.

The deposits in savings banks, including the Commonwealth Savings Bank, was £A24,272,000, or £86 17*s.* 6*d.* per head of population as at 30 June, 1950.

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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 7 Dec., 1907, for the transfer of the Northern Territory to the Commonwealth, and it formally passed under the control of the Commonwealth Government on 1 Jan., 1911.

On 1 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 20th parallel of south latitude. Each territory was under a Government Resident, with headquarters at Darwin and Stuart (now Alice Springs) 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 12 June, 1931, by the Northern Territory (Administration) Act, 1931. The North Australia Commission was abolished, and the whole of the Northern Territory was placed under the control of an administrator. The administrator is charged with the general administration of Crown lands in the Northern Territory; his residence is at Darwin.

In 1947, the Legislative Council for the Northern Territory, consisting of the Administrator, 7 official and 6 elected members, was formed. The Council met for the first time on 16 Feb., 1948. All legislation which is passed by the Council is presented to the Administrator for assent. However, ordinances, (*a*) dealing with the granting or disposal of Crown lands (*b*)

whereby any lease or grant of land or money or any donation or gratuity is made to him, or (c) relating to aboriginals or aboriginal labour, are reserved by the Administrator for the assent of the Governor-General.

Administrator.—A. R. Driver.
Government Secretary.—R. S. Leydin.

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 30 June, 1950, amounted to 711 square miles absolutely; 191,899 square miles were held under pastoral leases and 62,102 under other leases, licences, and mission stations; reserved for aborigines, defence and public requirements, 71,023 square miles; 197,885 square miles were unoccupied. The coast line is about 1,040 miles in length. The territory possesses fine rivers and 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 full-blood aborigines, has varied as follows:—

Year	Europeans	Total	Year	Europeans	Total
1881	667	3,451	1921 (census)	2,459	3,867
1901	782	4,811	1933 (census)	3,306	4,850
1911 (census)	1,418	3,310	1947 (census)	9,116	10,868

The census population at 30 June, 1947, excluding full-blood aborigines, was 10,868 (7,378 males; 3,490 females). The number of aborigines (including half-castes, but excluding nomadics) on 30 June, 1947, was 12,232.

Finance.—The revenue and expenditure (Central Australia Railway revenue and expenditure omitted) for 6 years were as follows (in £A):—

Year	Revenue	Expenditure	Year	Revenue	Expenditure
1944–45	1,118,951	1,051,186	1947–48	321,056	1,535,301
1945–46	404,846	807,998	1948–49	344,811	2,028,787
1946–47	292,122	1,628,549	1949–50	427,125	2,443,994

The chief sources of revenue for the year ended 30 June, 1950, were:—Postal revenue, £118,292; electricity supply, £103,177; rent and rates, £77,068, and railways, £34,880. The chief items of expenditure (excluding interest, loans, etc.) were administration, £503,501, and new works, £707,144.

Production and Industry.—The soils of the territory vary greatly, but most products suitable to the tropical and semi-tropical zones can be grown successfully. In the monsoonal climate of the north, all the rain falls during the hot summer months, and experimenting agriculturalists have concentrated mainly on wet-season crops which can be sown before the rains begin and harvested when they finish. From Katherine to Darwin, green vegetables, tomatoes, potatoes and tropical fruits are grown successfully on

a minor scale for local markets. These are cultivated in the dry season by irrigation and sprinkling. In many parts the natural grasses are extremely rich in nutriment, and provide food for cattle, horses, sheep and other stock. The numbers of stock on 31 Dec., 1949, were :—Cattle, 1,048,875; horses, 32,904; sheep, 25,725; goats, 12,102; donkeys, 935; mules, 466; camels, 165; swine, 419.

Buffaloes, crocodiles, kangaroos and snakes are hunted for their skins. Exports of skins and hides for the year ended 30 June, 1950, were :—Buffalo, 10,205; cattle, 5,652; crocodile, 2,269; sheep, 1,769; goat, 27; snake, 21; pigs, 20; kangaroo, 6.

The territory is rich in mineral resources, though these have been little developed until recent years. There is considerable activity in gold mining centred at Tennant Creek. Several uranium fields were discovered in 1949 and 1950. The value of the minerals produced in the year ended 30 June, 1950, was as follows :—Gold, £A476,914; copper, £A84,483; mica, £A49,861; wolfram, £A12,937; tin, £A15,206; silver lead, £A793; ochre, tantalite, etc., £A3,483; grand total (all minerals), £A643,677.

Commerce.—The overseas imports and exports are given as follows (in £A'000, f.o.b.) :—

Year	Imports	Exports	Year	Imports	Exports
1942–45	Under military control.		1947–48	278	73
1945–46	197	222	1948–49	267	22
1946–47	89	17	1949–50	762	11

Communications.—Two highways were built during the second world war :—Darwin–Alice Springs (960 miles) and Tennant Creek–Mt. Isa (Queensland), 403 miles.

There is an airfield at Darwin with a runway of 11,000 feet.

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TERRITORIES OF THE AUSTRALIAN COMMONWEALTH (PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA).

Following the outbreak of the Pacific War civil administration in Papua and New Guinea was suspended on 11 Feb., 1942, and military control commenced. The Territory of New Guinea came under Japanese occupation in 1942, but the greater part had already been recaptured by Australian and Allied forces when the Japanese surrendered in Aug., 1945.

Pursuant to the provisions of the Papua-New Guinea Provisional Administration Act 1945, a single Provisional Administration Service was formed, and the transfer from military to civil control in Papua and the portion of the Territory of New Guinea south of the Markham River was effected on 30 Oct., 1945. Jurisdiction of the Supreme Courts of Papua and New Guinea was then vested in the Supreme Court of the Territory of Papua-New Guinea. As circumstances permitted, civil control was extended to other areas until the whole of the Territory of New Guinea came under control of the Provisional Administration of Papua-New Guinea on 24 June, 1946.

The Papua-New Guinea Provisional Administration Act, 1945-46, was repealed by the Papua and New Guinea Act, 1949, which came into force on 1 July, 1949. The Act approved the placing of the Territory of New Guinea under the International Trusteeship system and provides for an administrative union, one Administrator, one Supreme Court and one public service.

Provision is made for an Executive Council of not less than 9 officers of the Territory who shall be appointed by the Governor-General, and a Legislative Council consisting of 29 members, namely:—The Administrator; 16 officers of the Territory (official members); 3 non-official members, elected by electors of the Territory; 3 non-official members representing the interests of the Christian missions in the Territory; 3 non-official native members; and 3 other non-official members. The Legislative Council shall commence to perform its powers and functions as soon as practicable after 1 July, 1950. The date will be fixed by Proclamation.

Subject to the Act, provision may be made by Ordinance for the establishment of advisory councils for native matters; and native village councils. The Act also makes provision for the continuance of the existing laws of the Territory of Papua and the Territory of New Guinea.

Trade between Papua and New Guinea and the United Kingdom (British Board of Trade returns; in £ sterling):—

	1948	1949	1950
Imports to U.K.	506,817	926,433	1,814,142
Exports from U.K.	126,125	195,870	270,051
Re-exports from U.K. . . .	2,438	1,207	1,503

Administrator of Papua and New Guinea.—Col. J. K. Murray (appointed 11 Oct., 1945).

I. Papua.

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. lat., and 141° and 155° E. long. 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 30 June, 1947, the population was estimated as follows:—Non-indigenous, 3,239; indigenous, 300,000.

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 6 Nov., 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 Nov., 1905, and on 1 Sept., 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.

Tribes have in large areas settled down to peaceful habits. Many thousands of natives are being taught by administration schools and mission societies. At 30 June, 1949, 219,532 acres of land had been leased, chiefly by planters, the principal cultures, as estimated in 1947, being coconuts (44,800 acres by Europeans, 20,000 by natives) and rubber (23,500 acres European-owned, 350 acres native-owned). A preferential tariff is granted by the Commonwealth on certain raw material from Papua. 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. In any area declared to be liable to famine or a deficiency of food supplies a regulation requires that each native shall plant coconut trees or other economic trees or plants. The native may, in lieu of paying a tax in money, establish communal plantations under the direction of European instructors.

For administrative purposes the Territory is divided into 7 divisions (Central Highlands, Western, Delta, Gulf, Central, Northern, Milne Bay), each in charge of a District Officer, assisted by Assistant District Officers and patrol officers. The District Officer of the Central Highlands district of New Guinea is responsible for the Central Highlands division of Papua. There is a supreme court at Port Moresby, but it holds sittings wherever and whenever necessary. For native government some simple regulations have been passed.

Years ended 30 June	Total revenue	Expenditure	Imports	Exports	Tonnage entered and cleared
	£	£	£	£	Tons
1938	182,808	183,102	631,497	435,593	482,981
1940	177,918	177,932	826,412	510,672	489,970
1947	2,482,679[1]	2,303,370[1]	1,467,769	347,014	165,020
1948	1,081,629	1,030,123	2,393,497	823,891	253,621
1949	1,991,894	1,418,074	3,177,285	934,112	398,618

[1] Including New Guinea.

Exports from Papua and New Guinea to the United Kingdom were £506,817 in 1948; £926,433 in 1949; imports from United Kingdom, £126,176 in 1948; £195,625 in 1949 (Board of Trade returns).

Local revenue is mainly from customs duties.

Gold and manganese are the only minerals exported. There are 10 proclaimed mineral fields, 9 of which are also gold-fields. Gold is obtained in the Louisiade Islands, on the mainland, and on Woodlark Island. A large area near Port Moresby, with promising copper deposits, was proclaimed a mineral field, but the whole field was abandoned in 1927 owing to the then low price of copper. Indications of petroleum have been found over an area of 1,000 square miles. Large sums of money are now being spent by oil companies in an intensive search for oil. In 1940–41 the gold output was valued at £A133,341. Bullion produced and exported contains a fairly high percentage of silver. The trade is principally with Queensland and New South Wales. The chief imports are foodstuffs, tobacco, drapery and hardware; exports, 1948–49, copra (9,458 tons, £441,813), gold (28 oz., £264), rubber (1,198 tons, £145,968).

There is a regular shipping service between Sydney, Port Moresby and Samarai, and small coastal vessels run at frequent intervals between the various inter-territorial ports. An air service to and from Australia operates five times a week.

There are wireless telegraph stations at Port Moresby and Samarai. A short-wave station VLT was opened at Port Moresby at 28 June, 1948. A local [illegible] ce is operated by the Australian Broadcasting Comm[illegible] 9PA, Port Moresby.

There are branches of the Commonwealth Bank and of the Bank of New South Wales at Port Moresby. The currency and its legal tender are the same as in the Commonwealth of Australia. The coinage of the Territory of New Guinea is accepted as legal tender throughout the Territory of Papua and New Guinea.

II. New Guinea.

The Territory of New Guinea has an area of 93,000 square miles, extending from the Equator as far as 8° S. lat., and from 141° E. long. as far as 160° E. long. An Australian force occupied these possessions on 11 Sept., 1914. Under a mandate from the League of Nations (*see* The Statesman's Year-Book, 1929, p. xxvii), dated 17 Dec., 1920, on 9 May, 1921, the Australian Government established its civil administration in the territory. The Commonwealth government has now placed the territory of New Guinea under the trusteeship system established under the Charter of the United Nations. The trusteeship agreement for the territory, under which the government of Australia is the sole administering authority, was approved by the General Assembly of the United Nations on 13 Dec., 1946. The laws of the Commonwealth, subject to local modifications as necessary, may be applied.

The non-indigenous population at 30 June, 1947, was about 6,200. The latest figures available for the indigenous population are those for the year ended 30 June, 1941, when the enumerated population was 684,284. The native population of those areas of the Territory where no count was made was estimated at an additional 300,000.

Inter-island trade is carried on by small motor vessels and schooners. There is a regular shipping service from Australia to Rabaul, Lae, Madang and Lavongai. An air service is maintained from Australia to Lae five times a week, with an extension each week to Rabaul, Madang and Wau. Several companies operate air services within the Territory.

The total area under cultivation in the Territory, excluding native reserves (30 June, 1940), was 277,533 acres. The greater part of this area was planted with coconuts, 261,676 acres. Coffee, cocoa and kapok are also grown. Tropical fruits grow abundantly. The staple food of the natives is sweet potatoes, yams, taro, sago and bananas. There is very little land used for pasture. The land is rich in mineral wealth, but, on account of the difficulty of transporting mining machinery, only gold, silver and platinum are worked. 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.

The seat of administration used to be at Rabaul, New Britain. In Feb., 1947, the Australian Minister for External Territories announced that Kokopo was to become the administrative headquarters for the District of New Britain. The seat of administration is at present at Port Moresby (headquarters of the administration of the Territory of Papua and New Guinea).

1. **North Eastern New Guinea.**—This region, the northern section of south-east New Guinea, lies between 2° 35′ and 8° S. lat., and 141° and

148° E. long. The area, including Manam, Karkar, Long, Bagabag, Schouten, Kairiru (D'Urville), and some smaller islands, is 69,700 square miles. The enumerated native population in 1941 for areas explored was 451,280. It was declared a German Protectorate under the name of Kaiser Wilhelm's Land 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 Lae. 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 not been completely explored, but some of their summits are known to attain 15,000 feet. The principal rivers are the Sepik, which is navigable for over 250 miles, the Ramu and the Markham. The climate is hot and the rainfall large. There are 10 missionary societies at work; some of these missions have plantations, saw-mills, etc.

The chief towns are :—In the Morobe District (non-indigenous population, 1,902), Wau and Lae; in the Madang District (non-indigenous population, 339), Madang, and in the Sepik District (non-indigenous population, 157), Wewak. (The population figures relate to 30 June, 1947.)

2. **Bismarck Archipelago.**—In Nov., 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 chief islands are New Britain (German name, Neu-Pommern), area 14,600 square miles; New Ireland (German name, Neu-Mecklenburg), area 3,340 square miles; Lavongai (late New Hanover), 460 square miles; Duke of York Islands, area 22 square miles; the Admiralty Islands (principal island, Manus), area 800 square miles. The other groups included in this Archipelago are Mussau Islands, Gardner Islands, Nuguria, Nissan Island, the Watt Islands, Umboi Islands, Hermit Islands, Ninigo Group, Kaniet and Sao Islands. In these various groups there are upwards of 100 small islands having a total area of 1,115 square miles. The enumerated native population of the Archipelago in 1941 of areas patrolled was 142,332.

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 35,942 hectares under cultivation at 30 June, 1940, chiefly on the Gazelle Peninsula in the north, and several plantations on the northern and southern coasts. A government station, named Gasmata, has been established on the southern coast. Talasea is situated on the north coast. The native population of areas patrolled as at 30 June, 1941, was 91,676, including adjacent islands. 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 chief product is copra. New Britain and the adjacent islands, including Duke of York Island, have an area of 14,600 square miles. Non-indigenous population at 30 June, 1947, was 2,642.

New Ireland (non-indigenous population, 334), 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, at the north-west extremity of the island. The only other town is Namatanai 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 is fairly well known. The enumerated native population in 1941 was 37,522, 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 30 June, 1940, was 32,201 hectares, 31,955 being planted with coconuts. There are numerous plantations around the coast near Kavieng. New Ireland and adjacent islands, including Lavongai, Tabar, Lihir, Tanga, Feni, Nissan (Green Island), Nuguria, Mussau and Emirau Groups have an area of 3,800 square miles.

The Admiralty Islands (non-indigenous population, 38) are the most important of the small groups. The chief island is Manus. The chief town is Lorengau on the north-east coast. The enumerated native population of the group in 1941 was 13,134. Coconuts are the chief article of cultivation, and there are valuable pearl and other shell fisheries. There were 10,457 hectares planted with coconuts on 30 June, 1940.

3. **Solomon Islands.**—The portion of the Solomon Islands (non-indigenous population, 196) within the area of the Territory of New Guinea consists of the islands of Bougainville, Buka and adjacent islands, including Kilinailau (Carteret Island), Taku (Mortlock) and Nukumanu (Tasman) Islands. Bougainville has an area of 3,880 square miles, and an enumerated native population in 1941 of 50,206, including Buka, which has an area of 190 square miles. Smaller islands in this group have a total area of 30 square miles. The islands are very mountainous. Of the several volcanic cones, Bagana (in the Crown Prince range) and Balbi are the only active volcanoes. The principal harbours are Kieta, situated on the east coast of Bougainville, and Raua and Tinputz on the north-east coast of [illegible]. There is a good harbour on the west side of Buka, named [illegible]. The area planted with coconuts on 30 June, 1940, was 11,924 hectares. The natives grow bananas, coconuts, taro and sweet potatoes.

The following figures relate to the Territory of New Guinea :—

	1938-39	1947-48	1948-49 [2]
	£	£	£
Import duty	193,666	335,276	424,541
Export duty and royalties	8,768	16,446	118,306
Royalty on gold	107,975	35,581	49,053
Native head tax	21,417	—	—
Total revenue	460,836	1,699,203	2,438,045 [2]
Expenditure	502,580	1,656,929	2,593,304
Chief imports :—			
Foodstuffs, animal and vegetable	310,918	930,559	1,314,411
Spirits and alcoholic liquors	54,969	72,186	154,724
Tobacco and preparations	63,122	170,545	154,029
Apparel, textiles and manufactures	138,077	429,837	562,418
Oils, fats and waxes	65,901	258,196	453,387
Machines and machinery	241,642	308,051	365,269
Metals and metal manufactures	229,139	375,283	679,071
Drugs, chemicals and fertilizers	46,163	66,830	99,889
Total imports [1]	1,340,835	3,105,098	4,393,873
Chief exports :—			
Copra	727,949	625,662	1,522,681
Shell (marine)	10,560	21,092	24,426
Desiccated coconut	69,960	—	31,378
Gold	2,129,263	861,570	982,572
Total exports [1]	2,973,895	1,927,075	3,202,257

[1] Including those not enumerated.
[2] Revised figure for 1946–47 : £2,482,679.

The commodities exported in 1948–49 were:—Copra, 36,925 tons; gold, 91,295 oz.; timber (logs), 1,720,719 super feet; timber (sawn), 504 super feet. Net tonnage of shipping entered and cleared in 1948–49 was 403,782 tons. Total inward tonnage of cargo in 1948–49 was 79,347; outward 77,521 tons.

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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. By the Treaty of Waitangi, in 1840, between Governor William Hobson and the representatives of the Maori race, the Maori chiefs ceded the sovereignty to the British Crown and the islands became a British colony.

The Maoris are a branch of the Polynesian race, having emigrated from the Eastern Pacific prior to the 14th century. Between 1845 and 1848, and again between 1860 and 1870, a large proportion of them were in revolt against British rule, but peace was permanently established in 1871.

Government and Constitution.

The powers, duties and responsibilities of the Governor-General and the Executive Council under the present system of responsible government are set out in Royal Letters Patent and Instructions thereunder of 11 May, 1917, published in the New Zealand Gazette of 24 April, 1919. In the execution of the powers vested in him the Governor-General must be guided by the advice of the Executive Council; but, if in any case he sees sufficient cause to dissent from the opinion of the Council, he may act in the exercise of his powers and authorities in opposition to the opinion of the Council, reporting the matter to His Majesty without delay, with the reasons for his so doing.

In March, 1951, the Executive Council consisted of 16 members in addition to the Governor-General.

Parliament or the 'General Assembly' formerly consisted of 2 Chambers, the Legislative Council and the House of Representatives, but by the Legislative Council Abolition Act, 1950, the Council was abolished as from 1 Jan., 1951.

The following is a list of Governors-General, the title prior to June, 1917, being Governor :—

Earl of Liverpool	1917–20	Viscount Galway	1935–41
Viscount Jellicoe	1920–24	Sir Cyril Newall	1941–46
Sir Charles Ferguson, Bt.	1924–30	Sir Bernard Freyberg, V.C.	1946–
Lord Bledisloe	1930–35		

Definition was given the status of New Zealand by the (Imperial) Statute of Westminster of Dec., 1931, which had received the antecedent approval of the New Zealand Parliament in July, 1931. The Governor-General's assent was given to the Statute of Westminster Adoption Bill on 25 Nov., 1947.

The House of Representatives consists of 80 members, including 4 Maoris, elected by the people for 3 years. They are paid £750 per annum, including allowances. 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 1 year in New Zealand and 3 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 1 electoral roll. Every adult Maori who has resided [illegible] Maori electoral districts for not less than 3 months is entitled to be registered as an elector of that district. A half-caste Maori is entitled to register either for a European or a Maori electoral district. Women's suffrage was instituted in 1893; women became eligible as members of the House of Representatives in 1919. The House in 1951 included 3 women members.

The right of Maori members of Parliament and of Maori petitioners to use their language is safeguarded by standing orders of the House under the discretionary power of Mr. Speaker. Speeches from the Throne and bills or clauses of bills specially affecting the Maori are also officially translated at Mr. Speaker's direction.

House of Representatives elected 30 Nov., 1949 :—National Party, 46; Labour, 34; total 80.

Governor-General and Commander in-Chief.—Lieut.-General Sir Bernard Cyril Freyberg, V.C., G.C.M.G., K.C.B., K.B.E., D.S.O. [illegible] 9 Sept., 1945; assumed office, 17 June, 1946; salary £5,000, [illegible] for the salaries and expenses of his establishment (exclusive of the Official Secretary) plus travelling expenses for himself, his family and his staff).

The Executive Council, formed on 13 Dec., 1949, was composed as follows in March, 1951 :—

Prime Minister, Minister of Finance.—S. G. Holland, P.C.

Minister of Agriculture, Minister of Marketing.—K. J. Holyoake.

Minister of Labour, Minister of Employment, Minister of Mines, and Minister of Immigration.—W. Sullivan.

Attorney-General, Minister of Justice.—T. C. Webb.

Minister of Education.—R. M. Algie.

Minister of Internal Affairs, Minister of Social Security.—W. A. Bodkin.

Minister of Customs, Minister of Supply, Minister of Stamp Duties.—C. M. Bowden.

Postmaster-General and Minister of [illegible] W. J. Broadfoot.

Minister of Lands, Minister of [illegible] of Maori Affairs.—E. B. Corbett.

Minister of External Affairs, Minister of Island Territories.—F. W. Doidge.

Minister of Works, Minister of Transport, Minister of Railways, Minister of Marine.—W. S. Goosman.
Minister of Defence, Minister of Rehabilitation.—T. L. Macdonald.
Minister of Health, Minister of Industries and Commerce.—J. T. Watts.
Ministers without Portfolio.—Mrs. G. H. Ross; J. R. Marshall; W. H. Fortune.

The Prime Minister (provided with residence) has a salary of £1,800 per annum; Ministers with portfolio, £1,170 per annum; Ministers without portfolio, £1,000 per annum. In addition, ministers not provided with residence receive £300 per annum house allowance.

Local Government.

For purposes of local government New Zealand is divided into counties, boroughs and town districts. The counties are subdivided into ridings. There are also numerous other local authorities created for specific functions, such as electric-power districts, river (*i.e.*, river protection) districts, gas districts, rabbit (*i.e.*, rabbit extermination) districts, etc.

Diplomatic Representatives.

Country	New Zealand representative	Foreign representative
Australia [1] .	G. E. L. Alderton	A. R. Cutler, V.C.
Belgium [3] .	—	A. Nihotte.
Canada [1] .	T. C. A. Hislop, C.M.G.	Alfred Rive.
Denmark [3] .	—	A. C. Fensmark.[4]
France [3] .	Miss Jean MacKenzie.[4]	Emmanuel Lancial.
Italy . .	—	Dr. Mario Carosi.[3]
Netherlands [3]	—	J. B. D. Pennink.
Sweden [2] .	—	L. R. G. Arfwedson.[4]
U.S.S.R.[3] .	—	Alexander M. Alexandrov.
U.K.[1] . .	Rt. Hon. W. J. Jordan, P.C. (415 Strand, W.C.2.)	Sir Charles Roy Price, K.C.M.G.
U.N.[5] . .	Sir Carl Berendsen, K.C.M.G.	—
U.S.A.[2] .	Sir Carl Berendsen, K.C.M.G.	Robert M. Scotten.

[1] High Commissioner. [2] Ambassador. [3] Envoy.
[4] Chargé d'Affaires. [5] Permanent Delegate.

New Zealand has a Consul-General in Washington; Trade Commissioners in Melbourne, Sydney, Montreal, Bombay and Washington; a Trade Representative in Tokio; and Agents in Vancouver, Bombay, Tientsin, Suva, Honolulu, Rangoon, Johannesburg, Adelaide, Perth, Brisbane.

There are in Wellington Consuls-General of China and Greece; Consuls of Argentine, Brazil, Chile (Auckland), Czechoslovakia, Italy, Lebanon, Norway, Panama (Auckland), Portugal, Switzerland, Turkey (Auckland); a Vice-consul of Uruguay; a Trade Commissioner of India.

Area and Population.

There are two principal islands, the North and South Islands, besides Stewart Island, Chatham Islands, and small outlying islands, including (since 1901) the Cook and some other islands in the Pacific Ocean. The Tokelau Islands, administered by New Zealand since 1925, were declared part of New Zealand in 1948. New Zealand administers the trusteeship territory of Western Samoa.

New Zealand is about 1,200 miles east of Australia and is 1,100 miles long.

Area, excluding island territories, 103,736 square miles; North Island, 44,281 square miles; South Island, 58,093 square miles; Stewart Island, 670 square miles; Chatham Islands, 372 square miles; minor islands, 320 square miles. Acreage 66,390,700 acres, exclusive of the Cook and other islands (129,900 acres), and up to March, 1948, 22,358,026 acres had been alienated, and 16,661,565 acres reserved and set apart by the state for special purposes. The area of Maori lands at 31 March, 1948, was 4,477,524 acres. The population of New Zealand proper at the census date of 25 Sept., 1945, was 1,702,298, inclusive of 98,744 Maoris. The census figures did not take into account 45,381 (44,715 males and 666 females) members of the armed forces overseas at census date. Including island territories (Cook and other annexed islands, Tokelau Islands, and the trusteeship territory of Western Samoa), the total population at the census of 1945 was 1,790,256. Census population, exclusive of Maoris and dependencies :—

Years	Males	Females	Total	Average increase % per annum
1891	331,744	292,711	624,455	2·5
1901	404,799	365,505	770,304	2 1
1911	530,433	475,152	1,005,585	2·7
1921	621,136	593,541	1,214,677	1·9
1926	686,384	658,085	1,344,469	2·1
1936	736,226	735,258	1,491,484	1 1
1945	782,602	820,952	1,603,554	0 8

The census of New Zealand is quinquennial, but the census falling in 1931 was abandoned as an act of national economy, and owing to war conditions the census due in 1941 was not taken until 25 Sept., 1945. The latest census was taken in April, 1951.

Area and estimated population of each provincial district at 1 April, 1950 :—

Provincial district	Sq. miles	Population (excluding Maoris)	Maori population	Total population
Auckland . . .	25,420	649,181	85,782	734,963
Hawke's Bay . .	4,260	80,500	8,200	88,700
Taranaki . . .	3,750	78,600	5,400	84,000
Wellington . .	10,870	380,700	13,000	393,700
Marlborough . .	4,220	21,400	600	22,000
Nelson . . .	10,870	63,200	300	63,500
Westland . . .	4,880	18,200	200	18,400
Canterbury . .	13,940	274,505	1,652	276,157
Otago :				
Otago portion .	14,050	156,000	400	156,400
Southland portion .	11,180	75,800	500	76,300
Total . .	103,440	1,798,086	116,034	1,914,120

At the census of 1945, 674,821 lived in the rural districts; 1,024,292 in cities and boroughs. The balance of 3,185 were migratory on census night. These figures are inclusive of Maoris.

Maori population of New Zealand :—1896, 42,113; 1901, 45,549; 1936, 82,326; 1945, 98,744; 30 Sept., 1950, 117,861.

Population (including Maoris), 30 Sept., 1950, 1,927,848 (969,183 males and 958,665 females).

The estimated populations (including Maoris) of the chief centres of New Zealand as at 1 April, 1950, were as follows :—Auckland, 308,500; Wellington, 193,300; Christchurch, 171,500; Dunedin, 91,200; Palmerston North, 32,100; Hamilton, 31,000; Invercargill, 30,900; Wanganui, 28,800; Hastings, 24,000; New Plymouth, 23,800; Napier, 23,600; Timaru, 22,100; Gisborne, 19,200; Nelson, 19,000.

VITAL STATISTICS (EXCLUDING MAORIS).

Years	Total live births	Illegitimate births	Deaths	Excess of births over deaths	Marriages	Divorces (decrees absolute)
1945	37,007	2,824	16,051	20,956	16,160	1,725
1946	41,871	1,824	16,093	25,778	20,535	2,133
1947	44,816	1,727	15,904	28,912	18,525	2,117
1948	44,193	1,686	15,812	28,381	17,192	1,853
1949	43,988	1,671	16,012	27,976	16,788	—

Birth rate, 1949, 24·88 per 1,000; death rate, 9·06 per 1,000; marriage rate, 9·50 per 1,000; infant mortality, 23·78 per 1,000 live births (exclusive of Maoris). Maori live births in 1949 numbered 4,917 (birth rate, 43·34 per 1,000); deaths totalled 1,566 (death rate 13·80 per 1,000).

EXTERNAL MIGRATION (EXCLUSIVE OF CREWS AND THROUGH PASSENGERS).

Year ended 31 March	Arrivals	Departures	Year ended 31 March	Arrivals	Departures
1945 . . .	7,207	6,189	1948 . .	33,144	27,388
1946 . . .	13,309	10,966	1949 . .	35,946	3,640
1947 . . .	25,358	22,320	1950 . .	50,888	43,000

Religion.

No direct state aid is given to any form of religion. For the Church of England the country is divided into 7 dioceses, with a separate bishopric (Ao-tea-roa) for the Maoris. The present Bishop of Christchurch is Primate and Archbishop of New Zealand. The Roman Catholic Church is under an archbishop residing at Wellington, and 3 bishops.

Religious denomination	Number of clergy (Jan., 1949)	Number of adherents	
		Europeans (Census 1945)	Maoris (Census 1936)
Church of England	489	601,786	24,832
Presbyterian	437	374,956	1,115
Roman Catholic [1]	501	215,629	11,326
Methodist	317	130,220	5,743
Baptist	100	27,512	32
Brethren	37	18,629	181
Salvation Army	122	13,203	39
Churches of Christ	36	11,346	52
Congregationalist	30	6,403	—
Seventh Day Adventist	39	4,956	70
Hebrew	6	3,470	—
Ringatu	41	—	5,702
Ratana	139	—	16,337
Latter Day Saints (Mormon) . .	46	1,247	5,257
Other bodies [2]	177	59,681	6,159
Object to state	—	126,426	4,235
Unspecified	—	8,090	1,246
Total	2,517	1,603,554	82,326

[1] Including 'Catholic' undefined.
[2] Including the Society of Friends with 388 members in 1949.

Education.

The University of New Zealand consists of the Otago University at Dunedin; the Canterbury University College at Christchurch; the Auckland University College (at Auckland), and the Victoria University College (at Wellington); number of students (1949), 11,000. The university colleges are all endowed with lands, but also receive government grants. The Canterbury Agricultural College (at Lincoln) and the Massey Agricultural College (at Palmerston North) are attached to the university, and had, in 1949, a total of 1,120 students. There are 5 teachers' training colleges with 2,486 students in Dec., 1949, including 292 students admitted under a special training scheme, taking a one-year course.

At the end of 1949, there were 47 secondary or combined schools, with 1,049 (excluding part-time) teachers and 21,910 pupils. There are also 103 district high schools with 402 teachers and 7,075 scholars in the secondary division, and 7 Maori district high schools with an aggregate of 15 teachers and 245 pupils. Technical high and technical day schools numbered 28, with 722 teachers and 12,504 pupils. In addition, there were 15,370 part-time pupils attending technical classes. Of private secondary and endowed schools there were 84 registered, with 532 teachers and 9,889 pupils, including 10 secondary schools for Maoris with 41 teachers and 729 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 1949, there were 1,905 public primary schools (including intermediate schools and departments), with 241,699 scholars; average attendance, 206,980; the number of teachers at the end of 1949 was 7,481. Education is compulsory between the ages of 7 and 15, but at the age of 5 a child may enter either a state or private primary school. The instruction given at the public schools is secular only, and for the ordinary standard course entirely free. There is a correspondence school for children in remote areas and those unable to attend school for various reasons. There were 4,189 correspondence school students at the end of 1949, 1,749 being in the primary department, 533 in the secondary and 1,907 part-time students. There were also, at the end of 1949, 306 registered primary private schools, with 1,056 teachers and 34,960 pupils.

There were 160 Maori village schools, with 396 teachers and 13,288 scholars, including 1,149 Europeans, while the number of scholars of the 10 Maori mission schools was 771.

Children aged 3 and under 5 may enrol at free kindergartens maintained by local branches of the Free Kindergarten Association, which are subsidized by the Government. At the end of 1949 there were 3,894 children on the rolls of 94 free kindergartens.

There are 7 schools of mines in addition to the Otago University School of Mines; 15 child welfare institutions; 2 schools for the deaf (at Christchurch and Auckland); an institute for the blind (at Auckland); a special school for mentally backward boys (at Otekaike, Otago), and a similar school for girls (at Richmond, Nelson).

Total net expenditure out of government funds in 1949–50 upon education of all kinds (including receipts from endowments) was £13,744,960.

There were in 1949, 568 cinemas with a seating capacity of 274,000.

Justice and Crime.

There were in the year 1949–50, 11 supreme court judges as well as 3 judges (and 3 deputy judges) in special courts.

A Maori may give evidence in any court in the Maori language and request the services of a licensed interpreter.

The police force in New Zealand is a national body maintained wholly by the general government. The total strength of the force at 31 March, 1950, was 1,538 (excluding 32 women police), the proportion of police to population being 1 to 1,230. The total cost of police services for the year 1949–50 was £1,206,206, equivalent to 12*s*. 9¼*d*. per head of population.

At the end of 1949 the gaols and Borstal institutions contained 990 prisoners, 941 undergoing sentence and 49 on remand and awaiting trial, etc.

The Crimes Amendment Act, 1941, abolished the death penalty (except for treason) and flogging, but capital punishment was restored in 1950.

Social Services.

New Zealand is divided into hospital districts, with elective boards for the administration of the public hospitals and charitable relief. The Government subsidizes contributions by local authorities. Estimated expenditure by hospital boards on public hospitals and kindred institutions during the year ended 31 March, 1950, was £8,454,000 for maintenance and £978,000 for capital expenditure, excluding loan works. Payments of medical, maternity, hospital etc., benefits from the Social Security Fund for the same year were £8,461,109.

Social Security.—A Social Security Act was passed in 1938 and became operative as from 1 April, 1939. The principal objects of the Social Security legislation were as follows:—(1) To substitute for the system of non-contributory civil pensions (*e.g.*, old-age, widows', and other pensions —a system of monetary benefits, on a contributory basis; (2) The inauguration of a system of medical and hospital benefits, and of other related benefits.

Monetary Benefits available and the rates from 8 June, 1950, are as follows:—In most cases the rates of benefit quoted are subject to certain deductions on account of income or accumulated property.

Superannuation Benefits.—Available as from 1 April, 1940, at the rate of £10 per annum during 1940–41, increases of £2 10*s*. per annum to be made until a maximum of £136 10*s*. per annum is reached on 1 April, 1991; 1950–51 rate, £35. Subject to certain residential qualifications, every person over the age of 65 is eligible for superannuation, irrespective of income or property.

Age Benefits.—The minimum age-limit is 60 years, and the basic rate is £136 10*s*. per annum. If the applicant's wife is under 60 years of age and thus cannot qualify for a benefit, the husband's benefit may be increased by an amount not exceeding £136 10*s*. per annum.

Widows' Benefits.—A widow without dependent children is entitled to a benefit of £136 10*s*. per annum, and a widow with a dependent child or children under 16 years of age is entitled to a benefit of £136 10*s*. per annum plus a mother's allowance of £84 10*s*. per annum. In addition, the universal family benefit (referred to under a subsequent heading) is payable in respect of a child or children under 16 years of age.

Orphans' Benefits.—Orphaned children under the age of 16 years, both of whose parents are dead, are each entitled to a benefit ranging up to a maximum of £71 10*s*. per annum.

Family Benefits.—As from 1 April, 1946, a family benefit of 10*s*. per week is payable in respect of each child under 16 years of age, irrespective of the

circumstances or income of the parents or children. Previously the payment of family benefits was restricted to persons in the lower income-groups.

Invalids' Benefits.—Subject to certain restrictions, all persons over 16 years of age who are blind or totally incapacitated for work are eligible for invalid benefits. For invalids over 16 and under 20 years of age the rate of the benefit is £110 10*s.* per annum, and for those 20 years and over £136 10*s.* per annum, increased by £136 10*s.* per annum for a dependent wife.

Miners' Benefits.—The basic rate of miners' benefits, which are available for miners suffering from occupational diseases, is £136 10*s.* per annum, increased by £136 10*s.* per annum for a dependent wife. There is also a provision for a benefit of £110 10*s.* per annum for a widow whose husband died while in receipt of a miner's benefit.

Sickness Benefits.—The rates are the same as those payable for unemployment.

Unemployment Benefits.—Every person, except a seasonal worker, who has been unemployed for a longer period than 7 days, and whose unemployment is not of his or her own choosing, is eligible for an unemployment benefit. For persons (without dependants) over 16 and under 20 years of age the rate is £1 12*s.* 6*d.* per week, and for all other persons £2 12*s.* 6*d.* per week, with an addition of £2 12*s.* 6*d.* per week for a dependent wife.

Reciprocity with other Countries.—There are reciprocal arrangements between New Zealand and Australia in respect of age, invalids, widows', family, unemployment, and sickness benefits, and between New Zealand and Great Britain and between New Zealand and Northern Ireland in respect of family benefits.

Medical, Hospital and other Related Benefits are also provided from the Social Security Fund. These consist mainly of the payment of certain prescribed fees for medical attention by private practitioners, free treatment in public hospitals and in mental hospitals, certain prescribed fees for treatment in private hospitals, maternity benefits (including ante-natal and post-natal treatment and services of doctors and nurses at confinements in hospitals or elsewhere) pharmaceutical benefits (medicines, drugs, etc., prescribed by medical practitioners), etc. There are also benefits in connexion with dental services, X-ray diagnostic services, massage, home-nursing, etc.

Financial Contributions.—The principal revenue of the Social Security Fund derives from a charge on salaries, wages and other income (including the income of companies), the rate being 1*s.* 6*d.* in the pound.

Total receipts of the Social Security Fund for the year ended 31 March, 1950, amounted to £43,838,183, made up as follows:—Charge on salaries and wages and other income, £31,702,570; grant from Consolidated Fund, £12,000,000; other receipts, £70,603; recoveries, £65,010.

War Pensions (including economic pensions).—Provision is made for the payment of pensions and allowances, on certain conditions, to members, or dependants, of disabled, deceased or missing members, of the New Zealand Forces who served in the South African War, the war of 1914–18, the war of 1939–45, or to members of the New Zealand Mercantile Marine during the war of 1939–45. Members of the Emergency Reserve Corps are also provided for. Such pensions are not a charge on the Social Security Fund, but are paid from the Consolidated Fund. Principal rates are:—War

pensions (and emergency reserve corps pensions on similar lines) are papable to widows at a rate of from £2 10*s.* to £4 according to deceased member's rank, together with a standard allowance of £1 17*s.* 6*d.* to a widow with a dependent child (or children). Total disablement rates range from £3 10*s.* to £3 15*s.* (by rank or rating), with £1 7*s.* 6*d.* to £2 to a wife without a child, and £1 17*s.* 6*d.* to £2 10*s.* to a wife with a dependent child. Economic pensions in addition may be paid up to a maximum of £2 7*s.* 6*d.* to a member, or £1 7*s.* 6*d* to a widow. War veterans' allowances are £136 10*s.* per annum plus an equal amount to a wife, subject to income qualifications.

The maximum rates of mercantile marine pensions vary in respect of death of a member from £2 10*s.* to £3 7*s.* per week to the widow (according to member's rank and the tonnage of vessel in which he served), plus £1 17*s.* 6*d.* to a widow with a child; while the total disablement maximum rate is £3 10*s.* to a member, £1 7*s.* 6*d.* to a wife without a child, and £1 17*s.* 6*d.* to a wife with a child. In all classes of pension, whenever there is a dependent child, the family allowance of 10*s.* for each child is payable in addition.

Social Security Benefits and War Pensions.—

Benefits	As at 31 March, 1950		
	Number in force	Annual value (£)	Total payments 1949–50 (£)
Age	117,156	15,757,482	15,133,751
Widows'	14,198	2,207,789	2,159,914
Maori War	—	—	2
Miners'	636	104,940	120,061
Invalidity	9,476	1,447,933	1,397,713
Family	254,920	14,415,726	14,850,959
Orphans'	366	31,746	31,176
Emergency (age, widows' etc.)	510	—	37,820
Unemployment	12	—	10,402
Sickness	4,931	—	1,008,651
Emergency (unemployment and sickness)	1,767	—	242,335
Hospital	—	—	2,011,649
Maternity	—	—	871,386
Medical	—	—	2,524,290
Pharmaceutical	—	—	2,043,843
Supplementary	—	—	1,009,911
Universal superannuation	69,356	2,254,070	2,179,365
War pensions—			
War (1939–45)	26,537	1,957,730	2,010,852
War (1914–18)	18,976	2,255,944	2,271,371
Boer War	39	3,756	3,826
War veterans' allowances	3,997	828,987	743,999
Mercantile Marine pensions	24	2,192	2,403
Emergency Reserve Corps	11	1,612	1,588
Sundry pensions and annuities	176	33,516	29,749

Finance.

The following tables of revenue and expenditure relate to the Consolidated Fund, which covers the ordinary revenue and expenditure of the general government—*i.e.*, apart from capital items, commercial and special undertakings, advances, etc. Taxation revenue excludes social security taxes and, for the years up to and including 1945–46, taxation levied for war purposes. The increase in 1946–47 is largely due to the inclusion of taxation formerly credited to the war expenses account.

Year ended 31 March	Customs and excise	Sales-tax	Income tax	Other taxes	Interest [1]	Total (including others)
	£	£	£	£	£	£
1946 [2]	11,108,616	4,505,443	26,465,912	6,290,747	5,857,264	63,913,649
1947	19,970,492	15,550,547	32,085,057	23,109,297	4,714,100	108,294,473
1948	28,794,932	15,945,813	36,632,581	14,725,827	5,002,728	117,116,115
1949	23,666,860	14,105,224	49,007,672	14,281,983	5,215,789	121,523,915 [3]
1950	26,296,873	14,785,320	48,483,450	14,287,821	5,886,354	124,996,634

[1] The totals shown for interest cover interest on the Loans Redemption Account and on other public moneys, together with interest on railway capital liability, post and telegraph capital liability and on [illegible] of certain other funds and accounts.
[2] Excludes taxation paid to [illegible].
[3] Excludes £20,000,000 stock issued for payment of exchange adjustment liability.

Consolidated Fund expenditure was as follows :—

Year ended 31 March	Debt services	Pensions [1]	Education	Health [1]	Police	Total (including others)
	£	£	£	£	£	£
1946 [2]	22,796,378	4,199,521	6,650,695	3,971,715	739,461	62,659,499
1947	22,515,369	4,735,185	7,712,490	4,481,974	1,044,953	103,683,455
1948	26,612,339	4,688,312	8,883,246	5,962,065	968,836	115,330,403
1949	26,029,077	4,926,081	9,588,988	8,081,457	1,073,999	118,316,947 [3]
1950	22,485,049	5,368,228	11,613,630	8,865,148	1,206,207	120,688,892

[1] Exclusive of Social Security benefits.
[2] [illegible] War Expenses Account.
[3] [illegible], being the exchange adjustment liability.

Total expenditure shown in the foregoing table includes amounts transferred to the Social Security Fund and in certain years amounts transferred to the War Expenses Account. In 1949–50, £12,000,000 was transferred to the Social Security Fund.

The Budget estimate for the Consolidated Fund for 1950–51 :—Revenue, £132,676,000; expenditure, £131,177,164.

Taxation receipts in 1949–50 for all purposes amounted to £135,556,319, giving an average of £71 13*s.* 6*d.* per head of mean population.

The gross public debt at 31 March, 1950, was £670,071,342, inclusive of £26,191,109 in respect of which interest has been suspended by agreement with the United Kingdom Government from 1931. Of the total debt, £252,383,021 represents the amount outstanding on account of war and defence expenditure. The majority of the remainder of the debt represents reproductive expenditure or investments. The [illegible] annual interest charge on the public debt at 31 March, 1950, was [illegible].

Defence.

The control and co-ordination of defence activities is obtained through a defence committee of the Cabinet, the appointment of a Minister of Defence in charge of the three Services, and through a series of inter-Service Committees. The Defence Committee consists of the Prime Minister, the Attorney-General and the Ministers of Defence and External Affairs. The chiefs of the Naval, General and Air Staffs, and the Secretary of the Treasury and the Secretary for External Affairs attend meetings of this Committee in a consultative capacity. The Committee is to keep defence policy and organization constantly under review, including questions

of co-operation in defence with other countries of the British Commonwealth and military questions arising as a result of New Zealand membership of the United Nations. The Chiefs of Staff Committee, comprising the Chiefs of the Naval, General and Air Staffs is responsible for advising the Government on defence policy and strategic questions.

The Department of Defence, under the Minister of Defence, is divided for the purpose of control and administration into:—(*a*) the Navy Department; (*b*) the Army Department; (*c*) the Air Department. Command, training and administration of each service is exercised through a service board, the President of which in each case is the Minister of Defence.

The Military Training Act, 1949 (approved by a referendum, held on 4 Aug., 1949, with 535,016 against 152,573 votes) provides for a system of compulsory military training to meet the requirements of the non-regular forces. Those called up for training are given the option of joining the non-regular naval or air forces and, subject to service requirements and the needs of the Navy and the Air Force, will be accepted for these services. Otherwise, they will be required to serve in the Army. On reaching the age of 18 years all male British subjects ordinarily resident in New Zealand are required to register. After registration, those found fit for training will be called upon to attend one of the two training camps which are held annually, the first in summer and the other in winter. The period of training is 14 weeks in the first year, after which the trainee is posted to a Territorial unit, and carries out annual training for 3 years of 14 days in camp and 6 days other training (week-end, etc.). He is then posted to the Reserve for a period of 6 years, but is liable for continuous service in the event of war or national emergency. It is anticipated that approximately 9,000 recruits will be trained annually.

Army.—The Army Board consists of:—(*a*) President (Minister of Defence); (*b*) First Military Member (Chief of the General Staff); (*c*) Second Military Member (Adjutant-General); (*d*) Third Military Member (Quartermaster-General); (*e*) the Army Secretary; (*f*) a Territorial Officer (associate member).

The New Zealand Army consists of a small Regular Force, the Territorial Force and the Reserve.

Militarily, the country is divided into 3 districts—Northern, Central and Southern—each being under the command of a senior officer of the regular force. The strength of the Regular Army at 31 March, 1950, was 403 officers and 2,693 other ranks, the total including 226 women.

Navy.—The Navy Department, Wellington, is controlled by the New Zealand Naval Board, set up in terms of the Naval Defence Amendment Act, 1950. This board consists of:—(*a*) The Minister of Defence (as President of the Board); (*b*) A Commodore, Royal Navy (as first Naval Member and Chief of Naval Staff); (*c*) A Captain, Royal Navy (as second Naval Member); (*d*) A Captain (S), Royal Navy (as naval secretary and member).

The Naval Board implements its instructions through the Navy Office, Wellington, which directs the administration, etc., of the Royal New Zealand Navy.

The present strength of the R.N.Z.N. comprises the cruisers *Bellona* and *Black Prince*, 5,900 tons (lent from the Royal Navy), 6 frigates, 8 trawlers, a surveying vessel, 10 S.D.M.Ls. and 8 small vessels. Personnel, as at 1 April, 1950, totalled 2,507 officers and ratings.

Air Force.—The Royal New Zealand Air Force is controlled by an Air Board under the Chairmanship of the Minister of Defence and administered by the Air Department. The Chief of the Air Staff is an Air Vice-Marshal and the Force consists of the Regular Air Force, the Territorial Air Force, the Air Force Reserve, the Air Training Corps and the Women's Auxiliary Air Force.

The organization, administration and equipment are almost identical with that of the Royal Air Force.

The strength of the Regular Air Force at 31 March, 1950, was 3,134; Women's Auxiliary Air Force, 361; Territorial Air Force, 296; Air Training Corps, 4,560.

Production and Industry.

I. Agriculture.

Two-thirds of the surface of New Zealand is suitable for agriculture and grazing. About 13,400,000 acres are still under forest. The total area under cultivation in 1949 was 20,128,199 acres (including 18,088,777 acres in sown grasses and 106,070 in fallow). The area of Crown lands (other than reserves) leased under various tenures at 31 March, 1948, was 15,890,723 acres, and 2,327,290 acres (the greater part unsuitable for settlement) were available for future disposal.

The largest freehold estates are held in the South Island. The extent of occupied holdings of or over 1 acre in 1949 (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 and under 10	11,463	53,053	5,000 & under 10,000	538	3,661,138
10 „ „ 50	13,611	344,548	10,000 „ „ 20,000	278	3,891,586
50 „ „ 100	12,962	949,958	20,000 „ „ 50,000	144	4,457,035
100 „ „ 200	17,250	2,417,342	50,000 acres and over	51	4,864,847
200 „ „ 320	10,084	2,527,401			
320 „ „ 640	10,653	4,823,068			
640 „ „ 1,000	4,215	3,349,984			
1,000 „ „ 5,000	5,827	11,377,539	Total . .	87,076	42,717,499

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, etc.) :—

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
1945	183,886	6,392	38·02	77,684	4,209	54·18	37,326	1,385	37·11
1946	161,049	5,439	33·77	57,278	2,797	48·83	48,646	1,872	38·49
1947	141,407	5,368	37·96	55,297	2,686	48·58	53,041	2,027	38·21
1948	123,751	4,539	63·68	63,159	2,854	45·19	63,398	2,088	32·93
1949	146,707	5,958	40·61	78,300	3,719	47·49	58,707	2,256	38·43

Livestock in 1949 :—196,055 horses, 4,722,836 cattle, 32,844,918 sheep and 544,841 pigs. The total number of dairy cows in milk as at 31 Jan., 1949, was 1,746,753, and the total butter-fat production in 1949–50 was 470,900,000 lb. Butter exported, 12 months ended June, 1950, was 2,963,530 cwt.; cheese exported, 1,793,771 cwt. Estimated production

of wool for the 12 months ended 30 June, 1950, 390,000,000 lb. (greasy basis). Exports of all wool on a greasy basis, 1949–50 (June year), was 406,757,890 lb.

II. Manufactures.

Statistics of the principal manufactories (excluding mines and quarries):—

Years ended 31 March	Persons engaged	Salaries and wages paid	Cost of materials	Value of output	Added value
		£	£	£	£
1944–45 . .	122,414	37,379,062	122,695,106	189,800,764	67,105,658
1945–46 . .	128,208	41,499,113	123,508,438	195,258,614	71,750,176
1946–47 . .	134,435	45,336,217	137,033,722	216,606,182	79,572,460
1947–48 . .	140,267	52,132,689	181,773,218	272,155,333	90,382,115
1948–49 [1] . .	142,500	56,000,000	203,000,000	301,000,000	98,000,000

[1] Estimates based on results of a sample survey.

The following is a statement of the value of the products (including repairs) of the principal industries for the year 1948-49 (in £NZ) :—

Manufactories, works, etc.	Value of products	Manufactories, works, etc.	Value of products
Meat freezing and preserving .	46,189,000	[illegible] .	2,322,000
Bacon curing . .	3,301,000	[illegible] ply	12,013,000
Butter, cheese and condensed milk manufacture . .	53,870,000	Lime crushing and cement making	2,338,000
Grain milling . . .	3,280,000	Brick, tile and pottery making	1,438,000
Biscuit and confectionery manufacture . . .	4,592,000	Tinned-plate and sheet metal working	4,491,499 [1]
Fruit and vegetable preserving and jam making . .	2,158,000	Electrical engineering . .	3,203,260 [1]
Brewing and malting . .	4,005,000	Rangemaking . . .	1,011,149 [1]
Tobacco preparing and cigarette making . . .	4,445,000	Motor body building, motor and cycle engineering . .	11,830,369 [1]
Soap and candle making .	1,375,716 [1]	Fellmongering and wool-scouring	4,804,508 [1]
Boiling down and manure making	1,568,644 [1]	Paint and varnish manufacture	3,035,000
Coopering and casemaking .	582,694 [1]	Chemicals and patent medicines manufacture . .	2,462,930 [1]
Sawmilling, sash and door-making	12,807,000	Chemical fertilizers . .	5,495,000
Woodware and turnery manufacture	3,207,357 [1]	Woollen milling . . .	2,509,000
Paper bag and box making .	2,220,783 [1]	Boot and shoe making . .	4,996,000
		Clothing manufacture . .	13,726,386 [1]

[1] 1947-48 figures; these industries were not covered by the 1948–49 sample survey.

III. Mines and Minerals.

New Zealand's production of minerals in 1949 included 84,474 oz. of gold, 232,599 oz. of silver, 19 tons of arsenic, 25 tons of tungsten ore, 94 tons of diatomaceous earth, 559 tons of magnesite, 456 tons of bentonite, 305 tons of manganese ore. Among the larger tonnages were 14,672 tons of valuable non-brickmaking clays, 4,352 tons of iron ore, 20,401 tons of silica sand, 4,210 tons of dolomite, 13,124 tons of pumice, 54,453 tons of serpentine, 1,100,126 tons of limestone for agriculture, 465,026 tons of limestone, marl etc. for cement, and 2,813,275 tons of coal. Crude petroleum production was 236,463 gallons.

IV. Electricity Supply.

The general policy of the government in regard to electric power is to supply power in bulk, leaving the reticulation and retail supply in the hands

of local authorities. Originally these consisted of cities, boroughs, etc., but, to facilitate the extension of electric supply into country areas, Electric Power Boards were created and these now embrace many urban areas. Some Power Boards operate small generating stations. Practically all stations rely on water-power, fuel plants occupying a place of minor utility for stand-by or peak-loading purposes. Principal statistics for 4 years ended 31 March are :—

	1947	1948	1949	1950
Total motive power (b.h.p.)	812,390	888,954	973,474	974,431
Generators (capacity):				
Main plant				
DC (kW)	292	191	191	191
AC (kW)	455,196	509,088	586,285	589,855
(kVA)	529,093	588,241	676,492	679,428
Standby plant				
DC (kW)	1,842	1,964	1,616	1,496
AC (kW)	91,903	91,721	86,734	87,774
(kVA)	114,115	113,890	107,735	108 913
All plant (kW)	547,099	600,809	673,019	679,316
Route miles of lines	31,747	36,164	38,341	40,516
Units generated (thous. kWh)	2,520,625	2,589,620	2,834,155	3,030,270
Revenue (£)	10,403,077	10,622,523	12,009,548	12,790,466
Expenditure:				
Operating (£)	5,647,213	5,623,250	6,485,529	6,761,479
Management, etc. (£)	854,698	991,549	1,088,739	1,260,093
Capital charges (£)	3,004,264	3,203,197	3,476,755	3,687,310

Commerce.

Years	Total imports [1]	Exports of domestic produce	Exports of other produce [1]	Total exports [1]
	£NZ	£NZ	£NZ	£NZ
1945	55,072,928	78,502,946	3,033,485	81,536,431
1946	71,634,114	100,333,311	973,854	101,307,165
1947	128,724,841	127,713,184	1,693,080	129,406,264
1948	128,200,692	146,469,226	1,353,636	147,822,862
1949	119,713,138	146,188,409	1,177,960	147,366,369

[1] Excluding specie.

The principal imports in the calendar year 1949 were as follows :—

Articles of import	Quantity	Value (£NZ)
Fruits (canned, fresh, dried)	85,749,129 lb.	1,928,518
Wheat	5,739,832 bushels	2,423,472
Sugar	1,590,690 cwt.	2,364,590
Tea	12,257,220 lb.	1,791,261
Alcoholic beverages (including wines)	797,712 gal.	727,932
Tobacco (unmanufactured)	5,901,856 lb.	1,190,574
Apparel and footwear	2,937,408 sq. yd.	2,327,577
Floor coverings	—	1,424,996
Cotton piece-goods	—	7,467,521
Drapery	—	1,443,796
Rayon and rayon and cotton piece-goods	—	3,647,635
Woollen piece-goods	7,183,841 sq. yd.	3,212,646
Bags, sacks and wool packs	1,396,489 doz.	1,614,668
Yarns	3,960,270 lb.	1,771,093
Motor-spirits	112,571,006 gals.	5,166,277
Mineral lubricating oil	1,331,219 „	623,593

Articles of Import	Quantity	Value (£NZ)
Crude petroleum, fuel oil, etc.	68,069,407 „	1,175,483
Iron and steel :		
Bar, bolt and rod	1,034,265 cwt.	1,483,998
Plate and sheet	1,191,442 „	1,492,735
Tubes, pipes and fittings	355,459 „	1,140,604
Iron wire	828,243 „	1,772,556
Electrical machinery and wireless equipment	—	6,952,111
Tractors :		
Agricultural	6,087 no.	2,236,035
Industrial	807 „	523,229
Parts of	—	568,589
Engines and parts	—	1,082,062
Other machinery	—	10,344,207
Railway and tramway plant	—	1,088,925
Artificers' tools	—	872,412
Raw rubber and rubber goods (other than tyres)	—	817,140
Earthenware, glass and glassware	—	1,645,936
Paper (printing and other)	—	3,020,734
Books, printed papers and stationary	—	2,068,282
Manures	—	2,151,271
[illegible] and druggists wares	—	3,197,006
[illegible] :		
Trucks, lorries	6,727 no.	2,155,388
Motor cars	11,764 „	3,182,352
Parts of motor vehicles	—	896,973
Tyres and tubes	—	575,643
Tota., including articles not specified	—	119,713,138

The principal exports in the calendar year 1949 were as follows:—

Articles of export (N.Z. produce)	Quantity	Value (£NZ)
Wool	429,657,252 lb.	46,553,151
Butter	2,952,039 cwt.	35,449,918
Casein	109,204 „	600,740
Cheese	1,878,756 „	12,674,359
Fish	—	519,371
Lamb (frozen)	3,800,348 „	17,946,871
Mutton (frozen)	1,338,182 „	3,535,004
Beef (frozen)	1,022,660 „	2,921,814
Pork (frozen)	173,468 „	982,124
Veal (frozen)	157,713 „	413,664
Other frozen meat	389,652 „	1,430,207
Canned meats	111,473 „	848,738
Meat extract	1,083,056 „	232,403
Sausage casings	542,525 „	2,044,867
Milk (dried and condensed)	77,033,426 „	2,866,116
Apples	21,357,099 „	382,980
Peas	508,984 cental	1,004,540
Hides, skins and pelts	—	6,679,490
Seeds :		
Grass and clover	161,992 cwt.	1,523,426
Other	—	118,108
Linen flax (fibre and tow)	9,415 cwt.	82,085
Lard and tallow (edible)	157,754 „	865,782
Tallow	19,102 tons	1,903,615
Coal	21,575 „	71,659
Kauri gum	20,930 cwt.	102,877
Gold	63,854 oz.	607,656
Machinery and machines	—	242,085
Timber (sawn or hewn)	24,427,950 sup. ft.	551,201
Total, including articles not specified	—	146,188,409

Exports of certain trade products :—

Years	Wool (lb.)	Frozen meat (cwt.)	Tallow (tons)	Butter (cwt.)	Cheese (cwt.)
1945	165,990,887	5,651,061	30,761	2,069,532	1,748,514
1946	365,370,440	6,746,167	24,713	2,035,895	1,514,917
1947	375,093,061	6,955,603	25,725	2,552,467	1,740,879
1948	421,061,747	6,869,944	20,063	2,712,387	1,512,468
1949	429,657,252	6,882,023	18,102	2,952,039	1,878,756

The following table shows the trade with different countries (in £NZ) :—

Countries	Imports[1] from			Exports to		
	1947	1948	1949	1947	1948	1949
Australia	14,942,154	14,194,172	15,314,830	4,095,981	3,955,960	3,753,426
Bahrain Islands	1,089,039	1,285,355	1,512,898	975	1,758	927
Belgium	2,440,247	1,532,410	1,853,205	1,991,010	1,496,294	1,817,690
British Borneo	244,477	1,228,685	948,801	598	120	2,956
Canada	11,609,160	6,897,832	4,586,971	3,059,660	2,990,814	2,196,301
Ceylon	1,949,311	2,319,995	1,689,881	62,354	37,458	1,702
Egypt	98,386	97,323	12,076	201,110	199,545	249,476
Fiji	2,176,521	2,208,671	925,404	441,099	413,974	522,946
France	874,399	937,466	406,367	4,147,174	8,308,189	7,657,899
Germany	23,230	93,982	339,899	78,294	2,724,834	2,993,503
India	4,710,521	3,558,417	3,055,755	491,387	791,982	883,652
Pakistan			16,897			72,239
Indonesia	28,179	1,577,010	2,314,350	130,489	5,293	4,070
Italy	418,268	292,307	170,131	665,590	753,111	1,439,177
Malaya and Singapore	502,880	778,880	899,392	318,455	297,780	290,744
Netherlands	611,476	365,152	282,689	1,717,409	2,838,891	2,438,419
Persia	1,883,098	2,099,632	1,789,099	—	63	9,572
Sweden	1,148,400	1,527,272	667,049	342,142	670,249	448,324
Switzerland	558,374	456,601	367,473	274,960	253,524	253,650
Tuamotu Archipelago	766,210	564,566	651,027	50,644	52,533	48,831
U.K.	55,038,985	67,088,577	65,998,926	98,677,777	107,922,377	107,785,848
U.S.S.R.	24,261	35,634	65,846	504,607	2,544,382	2,910,738
U.S.A.	23,329,104	13,822,434	11,023,623	8,174,457	7,282,639	5,507,638
Others	4,257,861	5,238,319	4,760,549	3,680,092	4,281,092	6,076,641
Totals	128,724,841	128,200,692	119,713,13	129,406,264	147,822,862	147,366,369

[1] Country of origin.

According to the British Board of Trade returns, the total trade between the United Kingdom and New Zealand was as follows (in £ sterling) :—

	1938	1947	1948	1949	1950
Imports into U.K.	46,865,368	89,992,734	108,704,407	117,109,204	133,568,084
Exports from U.K.	19,205,093	43,151,503	52,476,719	64,618,363	86,424,014
Re-exports from U.K.	291,647	175,710	120,972	178,645	256,023

Communications.

Shipping.

At the end of 1949 the registered vessels were 44 sailing vessels of 3,525 tons (net), 113 steamers of 61,282 tons, 325 motor vessels of 40,797 tons; total, 482 vessels of 105,640 tons (net).

Shipping inwards and outwards (excluding coastwise shipping) :—

Year	Vessels inwards				Vessels outwards			
	British		Foreign		British		Foreign	
	No.	Tons	No.	Tons	No.	Tons	No.	Tons
1945 .	294	1,364,486	119	454,473	289	1,361,373	124	475,354
1946 .	385	1,715,027	77	426,499	358	1,609,052	77	423,775
1947 .	392	1,643,256	74	414,735	388	1,638,796	75	415,887
1948 .	440	1,797,475	66	340,006	426	1,795,459	68	346,852
1949 .	494	2,172,098	69	300,558	491	2,163,040	65	281,928

Railways.

On 31 March, 1950, there were 3,526 m[illegible] of railways open for traffic. Operating earnings from [illegible] 1949–50, £16,062,066, operating expenses, £17,360,913. The capital cost of construction of all [illegible] lines, open and unopen, to 31 March, 1950, £83,290,485. In [illegible] the tonnage of goods (including livestock) carried was 9,948,261, and the passengers numbered 25,895,253.

The total revenue (including road motor and other subsidiary services amounted to £19,541,184, and total expenditure £20,596,740.

Roads and Road Transport.

Total mileage of formed roads in New Zealand at 31 March, 1949, was 53,661 inclusive of 7,780 miles of formed roads and streets which were not paved or surfaced. In addition there were 17,507 miles of unformed legal roads and 5,691 miles of bridle-tracks. There were also 8,141 bridges of over 25 feet in length with a total length of 674,554 feet. Main highways, principally outside borough boundaries, totalled 12,724 miles at 31 March, 1950; of this total 5,228 miles were classified as State Highways, these being the principal arterial traffic routes.

Total expenditure on roads, streets and bridges by the General Government and local authorities combined for the financial year 1947–48 amounted to £10,847,265, compared with £8,878,833 in the previous year.

At 31 March, 1950, motor-vehicles licensed numbered 413,363 of which 233,812 were private cars; 2,021 public taxis; 3,719 omnibuses and passenger trucks; 43,186 light commercial trucks and 34,440 heavy trucks. Included in the remaining number were 20,733 motor cycles, 28,557 local authority vehicles and 10,149 [illegible] vehicles. Licensed road goods-services for the year ended [illegible] 1950, recorded a total vehicle mileage of 143,594,000, the average miles per vehicle numbering 12,881. The road passenger services, vehicle miles amounted to 49,497,640, and passengers carried totalled 100,901,488.

Posts and Telegraphs.

Receipts of post and telegraph department for year ended 31 March, 1950, £9,647,950; working expenses, £9,787,851, excluding interest on capital liability, £704,000. The officials numbered 17,237 (excluding 1,466 country postmasters, etc., who are not classed as officers of the department) on 31 March, 1950.

The telegraph and telephone systems are governmental. Number of telephone subscribers, 257,034. The telegraph and telephone receipts for the year 1949–50 were £5,063,480. Number of radio receiving licences at 31 March, 1950, was 449,347.

Civil Aviation.

The New Zealand Airways Act, 1945, provides for complete control of air transport as a national service. The act established the New Zealand Airways Corporation and all internal services are now operated by it.

Domestic services (excluding operations of aero-clubs) during the 12 months ended March, 1950:—Hours flown 42,144; miles flown, 5,126,254; passengers carried, 213,511; mail, 873,305 lb.; freight, 36,599,923 lb. Overseas services:—Hours flown 15,933; miles flown, 3,124,165; passengers carried, 31,823; mail, 457,461 lb.; freight, 689,041 lb.

Money and Credit.

New Zealand has its own distinctive silver and bronze coinage, the denominations being similar to those in use in the United Kingdom. Prior to the issue of the New Zealand coinage (1933 for silver, and 1939 for bronze) the United Kingdom coinage was legal tender.

The constituents of the New Zealand banking system are a Reserve Bank, and 6 trading banks, and of the latter, 2—the Bank of New Zealand and the National Bank of New Zealand—are New Zealand institutions, the other 4 being primarily Australian concerns. Prior to the operation of the Bank of New Zealand Act, 1945, the Government held approximately one-third of the aggregate paid-up capital of the Bank of New Zealand, and the Act, which came into force on 1 November, 1945, completed the process, the bank being now state-owned. As originally constituted the Reserve Bank had private shareholders, but these were repaid under the Reserve Bank Amendment Act, 1936, and the bank was in effect nationalized. By the Reserve Bank Amendment Act of 1939, governmental control was extended, the Act directing the bank to give effect to any representations made to it by the Minister of Finance. The Reserve Bank Amendment Act, 1950, provides instead that the Bank shall give effect to any resolution of the House of Representatives in relation to the Bank's functions or business. Bank-notes of the Reserve Bank, which has the sole right to issue bank-notes, are legal tender. At the end of March, 1950, the amount on deposit at trading banks was £201,907,910, while advances were £95,904,182, exclusive of holdings of Government and other securities amounting to £13,443,070. The value of bank-notes in circulation was £44,301,862.

There are the post office savings bank and 5 trustee savings banks. The post office savings bank had at 31 March, 1950, 967 branches; number of accounts, 1,372,672; amount deposited during year, £77,963,430; withdrawn, £73,306,181; total amount to credit of depositors at end of year, £170,982,452. At 31 March, 1950, £34,942,977 was on deposit in trustee savings banks to the credit of 354,879 depositors. In addition, amount to credit of depositors in national savings accounts as at 31 March, 1950, totalled £47,671,147. Deposits to credit of scholars in school savings banks at 31 Dec., 1949, amounted to £301,962.

Minor Islands.—The minor islands (total area, 320 square miles) included within the geographical boundaries of New Zealand are the following:—Kermadec Islands, Three Kings Islands, Auckland Islands, Campbell Island, Antipodes Islands, Bounty Islands, Snares Islands, Solander Island. With the exception of the Kermadec Islands (population, 16) and Campbell Island (population, 5) none of these islands was inhabited at 31 March, 1950.

The **Kermadec Islands,** which were annexed to New Zealand in 1887, have no separate administration and all New Zealand laws apply to them. Situation, 29° 10′ to 31° 30′ S. lat., 177° 45′ to 179° W. long., 600 miles N.N.E. of New Zealand. Area 13 square miles. The largest of the group is Raoul or Sunday Island, 20 miles in circuit, while Macaulay Island is 3 miles in circuit.

A [illegible] and an aeradio station have been established on Raoul Island, and the population including the official staff in March, 1950. was 16. This is the only island of the group that is inhabited.

Island Territories.—Island territories coming within the jurisdiction of New Zealand consist of Cook Islands, Niue Island and the trusteeship territory of Western Samoa. The Tokelau Islands were proclaimed part of New Zealand as from 1 Jan., 1949.

The Cook Islands, which lie between 8° and 23° S. lat., and 156° and 167° W. long., were proclaimed a British protectorate in 1888, and on 11 June, 1901, were annexed and proclaimed part of New Zealand. The islands within the territory fall roughly into two groups—the scattered islands towards the north and the islands towards the south forming the Cook group proper.

The names of the islands with their populations (estimated as at 31 March, 1950) are as follows :—

Lower Group—	Population	*Northern Islands*—	Population
Rarotonga	5,684	Nassau	Nil
Mangaia	1,958	Avarau (Palmerston I.)	72
Atiu	1,301	Tongareva (Penrhyn)	728
Aitutaki	2,656	Manihiki (Humphrey)	484
Mauke (Parry I.)	825	Rakahanga (Reirson)	334
Mitiaro	253	[illegible]	693
Manuae and Te au-o-tu	40	[illegible]	3
Takutea	Nil		
		Total	15,031

Total area of the Cook Islands, excluding Niue, is about 99 square miles. During the year ended 31 March, 1950, registered births numbered 621, and deaths 301.

Rarotonga is 20 miles in circumference; Atiu, 20 miles; Aitutaki, 14½ miles. Laws governing the whole of the Cook Islands are made by Act of the Parliament of New Zealand or by Orders in Council and regulations issued thereunder. Ordinances applicable to the whole of the Cook Islands may be made by the Legislative Council of the Cook Islands, while other ordinances, restricted in their application to the islands where they are made, may be made by local island councils. Both classes of ordinances require the assent of the Resident Commissioner, or they may be reserved for the signification of the Governor-General's pleasure. The Resident Commissioner in Rarotonga and the Resident Agents in the outer islands are the Presidents of the respective island councils, which consist in each case partly of *ex-officio* members (officials and the Arikis or leading chiefs) and partly of elected members. General elections are to be held in every third year and all natives being British subjects of or over the age of 18 years are entitled to vote. An act passed by the New Zealand government in 1946 provides for a Legislative Council of the Cook Islands, consisting of the Resident Commissioner as president, ten unofficial members of Island Councils to be elected and ten members of the Cook Islands public service.

The Minister of Island Territories, a member of the Executive Council of New Zealand, is charged with the administration.

Health.—All Cook Islanders receive free medical and surgical treatment in their villages, the hospital and the tuberculosis sanatorium. Native patients in the hospital and the sanatorium and all schoolchildren receive free dental treatment. Education :—11 government schools are established in six islands of the [illegible] and at Pukapuka, and the London Missionary Society is [illegible] conducting 7 schools in the principal remaining islands of the group. There are also 6 Roman Catholic missionary schools. The instruction given in government schools is similar to that of the New Zealand state schools, but with a special syllabus suited to the requirements of the people. Revenue is derived chiefly from customs duties which follow the New Zealand customs tariff, income tax and stamp sales, and for the financial year 1949–50 amounted to £131,281 (excluding grants from New Zealand of £155,514, mainly for medical and educational purposes); expenditure, £259,806. The trade for 1949 was :—Imports, £315,537; exports, £214,020. Chief exports were :—Citrus fruits (£56,460), tomatoes (£15,489), copra (£47,608), mother-of-pearl shell (£48,903), manufactured goods (£27,464). Wireless stations are maintained at all the permanently inhabited islands; passenger and mail air services with three of the principal islands have been established. There is also a fortnightly air service between New Zealand and Rarotonga.

Niue (or **Savage Island**) is one of the Cook Islands, but has been under separate administration since 1903. There is a resident commissioner and an island council, and legislative measures apply as in the case of the Cook Islands. Distance from Auckland, New Zealand, 1,343 miles; from Rarotonga, 590 miles. Area, 100 square miles; circumference, 40 miles; height above sea-level, 200 ft. Estimated population as at 31 March, 1950, was 4,471. During the year ended 31 March, 1950, births registered numbered 148; deaths, 95. Revenue, 1949–50, £34,673 (excluding grants from New Zealand, £44,838); expenditure, £74,942. Exports, 1949, £52,052, of which copra accounted for £43,843. Imports, 1949, £76,761. There are 3 government schools and 9 mission schools subsidized by the administration; all pupils, 1,225 in 1949. There is a wireless station at Alofi, the port of the island.

Tokelau Islands.—Situated some 300 miles to the north of Western Samoa between 8° and 10° south latitude and between 171° and 173° west longitude are the three atoll islands of Atafu, Nukunono and Fakaofo of the Tokelau or Union group. Formerly part of the Gilbert and Ellice Islands Colony, the group was transferred to the jurisdiction of New Zealand on 11 Feb., 1926, the administration being carried out by the High Commissioner of Western Samoa. By legislation enacted in 1948, the Tokelau Islands were declared part of New Zealand as from 1 Jan., 1949. The area of the group is 4 square miles; the population in March, 1950, was 1,460.

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STATISTICAL INFORMATION.—The statistical office for New Zealand is the Census and Statistics Department (Wellington, C.1); *Government Statistician:* G. E. Wood, O.B.E., M.A.

The beginning of a statistical service may be seen in the early "Blue books" prepared annually from 1840 onwards under the direction of the Colonial Secretary, and designed primarily for the information of the Colonial Office in England. In 1848 New Zealand was divided into two provinces, the province of New Munster being particularly active in the statistical field. Most of the later 10 provinces carried out some form of statistical activity although there was a general lack of uniformity. A permanent statistical authority was created in 1858. It was originally associated with the [illegible] Births, Deaths and Marriages but with the passage of years the association of the statistical branch with the registration branch became only nominal. By the Census and Statistics Act 1910, the

title of Government Statistician was given to the head of the statistical branch and in 1915 the "Census and Statistics Office" replaced the former "Government Statistician's Office." From 1858 to 1931 the statistical office was under the political control of the Minister of Internal Affairs; in 1931 it came under the Minister of Industries and Commerce and from 1 April, 1936, it was accorded full departmental status under the Minister in charge of Census and Statistics.

The oldest publications consist of (*a*) census results from 1858 onwards and (*b*) annual volumes of statistics (first published 1858 but covering years back to 1853). Main current publications:—

New Zealand Official Year-Book. Annual, from 1893.
Local Authorities Handbook of New Zealand. Annual, from 1926; preceded by the biennial Municipal Handbook, 1903–24.
Statistical Reports of New Zealand. Annual.
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TERRITORY OF WESTERN SAMOA.

The Territory of Western Samoa lies between latitude 13° and 15° south and between longitude 171° and 173° west. It comprises the two large islands of Savai'i and Upolu, the small islands of Manono and Apolima, and several islets lying off the coasts. The total land area is about 1,130 square miles, of which 700 square miles is in Savai'i and between 420 and 430 square miles in Upolu. The islands are formed mainly of volcanic rocks, with coral reefs surrounding much of their coasts. Rugged mountain-ranges form the core of both main islands and rise to 3,608 ft. in Upolu and 6,094 ft. in Savai'i. Samoa is still an area of active vulcanism, and in Savai'i large areas of previously cultivated land were covered by lava during the most recent period of activity of the volcano Matavanu between 1905 and 1911. The large area laid waste by lava-flows in Savai'i is a primary cause of that island supporting only between a quarter and a third of the population of the Territory despite its greater size than Upolu.

The population as at 30 Sept., 1950, totalled 80,436. Of this total 73,997 were Samoans, 5,852 were persons of part-Samoan blood possessing European status and 352 where full Europeans (mainly New Zealanders connected with the Public Service, commercial organizations or the missionary societies).

Germany administered Western Samoa until 29 Aug., 1914, when the Territory was occupied by New Zealand Military Forces. On 7 May, 1919, the Supreme Council of the Allied Powers conferred on the British Crown on behalf of the New Zealand Government a mandate for the administration of Western Samoa. By the Samoa Act, 1921, New Zealand made provision for a civil administration to replace the wartime military regime. The new constitution provided for a Legislative Council with unofficial members, and the Administration built up a system of representative local government.

In Dec., 1944, the Prime Minister of New Zealand met the Legislative Council and the Fono of Faipule and declared his support for Samoan aspirations for political advancement. On the approval of the Trusteeship Agreement by the General Assembly of the United Nations in Dec., 1946, New Zealand formally committed itself to promote development towards self-government.

The Samoa Amendment Act, 1947, was passed by the New Zealand Parliament on 25 Nov., 1947, and came into force on 10 March, 1948. The Act provided for the constitution of a Council of State, composed of the High Commissioner (as the Administrator would henceforth be called) and the Fautua, an advisory body with which the High Commissioner would discuss all proposed legislation and questions involving Samoan custom. The Legislative Council was replaced by a Legislative Assembly composed of the members of the Council of State, 12 Samoan members elected by the Fono of Faipule, 5 representatives of the community of European status

elected under adult suffrage, and 6 official members. The new Assembly was given complete control of finance and wide legislative powers.

The revenue collected in the year ended 31 March, 1950, was £521,859, the expenditure was £458,095. Imports for 1949, £881,584; exports, £1,344,758. The main exports during 1949 were copra, £787,274; cocoa beans, £387,611; bananas, £64,644; desiccated coconut, £95,142. In 1949, exports to the United Kingdom totalled £651,242; 1950, £763,315; imports from the United Kingdom, 1949, £101,948; 1950, £205,502 (Board of Trade returns).

Roads.—The Territory has 263 miles of road suitable for motor traffic of which 43 miles are scaled. Nearly all roads are negotiable in wet weather. At 31 March, 1950, there were 642 motor vehicles in the Territory, including 204 trucks, 161 private cars, 103 taxis and 86 buses. Regular bus services operate over most of the main roads on Upolu; all taxis operate in Apia.

There is regular steam communication from New Zealand and Fiji, and the products of the territory are transported to overseas markets by steamer. A fortnightly air-service operates from New Zealand *via* Fiji. A high-power wireless station is erected at Apia.

New Zealand currency in the form of Samoan Treasury notes issued under the authority of the New Zealand Government is in general use. A branch of the Bank of New Zealand was opened at Apia in April, 1915.

The Minister of Island Territories for New Zealand is in charge of Samoa.

High Commissioner.—G. R. Powles (assumed office 1 March, 1949).

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NAURU ISLAND.

The island is situated in latitude 0° 32′ south of the Equator, and longitude 166·55° east. Area, 5,263 acres. It is an oval shaped upheaval coral island 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 150 to 300 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 100 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 Oct., 1888, and surrendered to the Australian forces in 1914. It was administered under a mandate, dated 17 Dec., 1920, conferred on the British Empire and approved by the League of Nations until 1 Nov., 1947, when the United Nations General Assembly approved a trusteeship agreement bringing Nauru within the United Nations trusteeship system with the governments of Australia, New Zealand and the United Kingdom as joint [illegible] authority.

Great Britain, [illegible] New Zealand agreed in July, 1919, that Australia should appoint the first Administrator for a term of 5 years, and thereafter the Administrator was to be appointed as the three governments should decide. By arrangement Australia has continued to appoint the Administrator who has all the powers of government, administrative, legislative and judicial. The expenses of administration are met out of local revenue and the proceeds of phosphate sales.

Nauru was occupied by the Japanese from 26 Aug., 1942, to 13 Sept., 1945. Civil administration was re-established on 1 Nov., 1945. By the end of 1950 the phosphate industry had reached its pre-war production level.

At 30 June, 1950, the population totalled 3,432, comprising 278 Europeans, 1,491 Chinese, 1,582 Nauruans and 81 other Pacific Islanders. Vital statistics, 1950 :—Births, 88 (including 6 Europeans); deaths, 22.

Education.—Attendance at school both for European and native children is compulsory until children reach the age of 16 years. A system of technical training for native boys under apprenticeships with either the British Phosphate Commissioners or the Administration is in operation.

Finance.—The revenue and expenditure (in £A) was as follows:—

Year	Revenue	Expenditure	Year	Revenue	Expenditure
1938	29,428	30,287	1947–48 [2]	23,745	96,347
1939	33,084	29,391	1948–49 [2]	34,204	105,673
1945–47 [1]	22,022	84,180	1949–50 [2]	42,103	68,567

[1] Oct., 1945–June, 1947. [2] 1 July–30 June.

The interests in the phosphate 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, and a Commission was appointed to ensure that the deposits were worked on business lines. In addition to a royalty to meet expenses of administration, as from 1 July, 1947, a royalty of 1*s.* 1*d.* per ton is being paid by the British Phosphate Commissioners for every ton of phosphate shipped, of which 6*d.* per ton is paid to the native landowners; 3*d.* per ton is paid to the Administrator to be used solely for the benefit of the Nauruan people; 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; and 2*d.* per ton is paid to the Administrator in trust for the Nauruan community and invested until the year 2,000. A capitation tax of £2 for Europeans, £1 for

Chinese, 15*s.* for natives, is collected from physically fit males between the ages of 16 and 60 years; Administration employees are exempt.

Commerce.—The export trade of the island consists entirely of phosphate, shipped mainly to Australia and New Zealand. Phosphate exported:—1940, 808,400 tons; 1948–49, 680,746 tons; 1949–50, 1,003,250 tons.

The imports consist almost entirely of food supplies, building reconstruction materials and machinery for the British Phosphate Commissioners, for use in connexion with their works. Value of imports:—1940, £192,749; 1948–49, £527,104; 1949–50, £646,155. Exports, 1940, £541,168; 1948–49, £1,174,287; 1949–50, £2,006,500.

Imports from the United Kingdom, 1950, £34,277; 1949, £18,303; 1948, £12,890 (Board of Trade returns).

Shipping.—Practically the whole of the shipping coming to the island consists of steamers owned by or under charter to the British Phosphate Commissioners. Numbers of vessels entered and cleared in 1940, 123 of 592,794 gross tons; in 1950, 128 of 778,093 gross tons.

Air Services.—There is an airstrip on the island but no regular services are yet in operation.

Communications.—The wireless telegraph station which was destroyed by enemy action was rebuilt by Amalgamated Wireless (Australasia) Ltd., and communication with Australia and merchant shipping was re-established on 13 Nov., 1945. Direct daily schedules are maintained with Sydney (N.S.W.), Suva (Fiji) and with merchant shipping—both long- and short-wave transmission. A free radio medical service is maintained for shipping.

On 5 Aug., 1946, Amalgamated Wireless (Australasia) Ltd. opened a radio-telephone service between Nauru and Sydney, Australia.

Administrator.—R. S. Richards (appointed 23 Nov., 1949).

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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 10 Oct., 1874.

Governor of Fiji and High Commissioner for the Western Pacific.—Sir Brian Freeston, K.C.M.G., O.B.E. Salary £2,500 and a duty allowance of £750 as Governor of Fiji, £1,100 and a duty allowance of £300 as High

Commissioner for the Western Pacific, and an allowance of £150 as Consul General.

Colonial Secretary, Fiji.—Alexander Frederick Richard Stoddart (appointed 21 Sept., 1949).

The Constitution is regulated by letters patent of 2 April, 1937. The Executive Council consists of the Governor, the Colonial Secretary, the Attorney-General, the Financial Secretary, the Secretary for Fijian Affairs and four unofficial members nominated by the Governor.

The Legislative Council consists of the Governor and sixteen official members, five European members (three elected and two nominated), five Fijian members (selected by the Governor from a panel submitted by the Great Council of Chiefs) and five Indian members (three elected and two nominated).

The Fijians have always retained a large measure of self-government. This was increased under the terms of the Fijian Affairs Ordinance 1944, which came into operation on 1 Jan., 1945. The Colony is divided into administrative units called *tikina*, each controlled by a Fijian whose rank or ability, or both, commands the co-operation and respect of the people. This officer is called a *Buli*. A *Tikina* Council, at which the *Buli* presides, meets monthly, and makes orders to be obeyed by all Fijians within the area of its authority. Up to the middle of 1947 there were 184 *tikina*, but from 1 July, 1947, amalgamations took place which have reduced the number to 76. A number of *tikina* with common ancestry are grouped together to form a *yasana* 'province', which is governed by a *Roko Tui*. The *Roko Tui* is assisted by a Provincial Council which must meet once a year and may meet more often if desired. On 1 Jan., 1945, when certain boundaries were revised, the number of *yasana* was reduced from 19 to 14.

Under the Fijian Affairs Ordinance power is given to *Tikina* Councils to make orders and to Provincial Councils to make by-laws concerning the welfare and good government of the Fijians within their respective spheres. Such orders or by-laws have the force of law when sanctioned by the Secretary for Fijian Affairs. The Fijian Affairs Board may submit to the Governor such recommendations and proposals as it may deem to be for the benefit of the Fijian people. The Board supersedes the Native Regulation Board created in 1876, and may make regulations affecting Fijians as a whole. Such regulations may provide for penalties up to a fine of £50 or a term of imprisonment not exceeding 1 year, or both, and may also make provision for extra-mural punishment. These regulations require the sanction of the Legislative Council. Two grades of Fijian courts deal with offences against the regulations, by-laws and orders. The lower, or *Tikina* Court, consists of one Fijian magistrate, and the higher, or Provincial Court, consists of either three Fijian magistrates or two Fijian magistrates and a district officer. Each province has its own Treasury, and the Provincial Council imposes its own rates, which vary from £2 5*s*. to £3 10*s*. per annum for every male adult. Fijian males maintaining five or more children pay a lower rate or receive total exemption until the children become tax-payers. Other direct taxation is limited to school rates, which, in some provinces, are collected separately from the provincial rate. Three Senior Administrative Officers are responsible for general supervision over a number of provinces. The Council of Chiefs, established in 1876, continues to meet annually under the chairmanship of the Secretary of Fijian Affairs. It consists of *Rokos*, one or two representatives, according to population, from each province selected by the Provincial Council, one Fijian magistrate

and one Fijian medical practitioner nominated by the Secretary for Fijian Affairs, and not more than six chiefs appointed by the Governor. The Council of Chiefs advises Government generally on Fijian affairs.

The Fiji Military Forces Ordinance, 1949, provides for the maintenance of a small regular force, with territorial units and a growing number of trained reserves.

There is a police force consisting of Fijians and Indians, with European and some Indian and Fijian officers. Strength of police force in 1949, 442.

Area and Population.

Fiji comprises a group of about 322 islands (about 106 inhabited) lying between 15° and 22° south latitude and 177° and 178° west longitude. The largest is Viti Levu, area 4,010 square miles; next is Vanua Levu, area 2,137 square miles. The island of Rotuma, about 12° 30′ south latitude and 178° east longitude, was added to the colony in 1880. Total area, including Rotuma, 7,083 square miles.

The estimated total population as at 31 Dec., 1949, was 284,955 (census, 1946: 259,638). It included:—Europeans, 6,126 (3,554 males, 2,552 females); Fijians, 126,650 (64,320 males, 62,330 females); Indians, 133,941 (71,526 males, 62,415 females); Chinese, 3,148 (2,230 males, 918 females); part-Europeans, 6,712 (3,475 males, 3,237 females); Rotumans, 3,581 (1,826 males, 1,755 females); Polynesians, Melanesians and Micronesians, 4,154 (2,432 males, 1,722 females); others, 643 (348 males, 295 females).

Suva, the capital, is on the south coast of Viti Levu; the European population (census of 2 Oct., 1946), 1,611; suburbs, 655; rural, 33. Total population of Suva, 11,398; suburbs, 12,115; rural, 1,882.

Vital Statistics 1948	Europeans	Part-Europeans	Fijians	Indians	Rotumans	Polynesians, etc.	Chinese	Others
Births . .	117	234	4,512	6,012	157	144	35	102
Marriages .	44	43	893	1,021	28	28	21	—
Deaths .	31	45	1,798	1,178	73	109	19	5

Religion and Instruction.

Attending at Methodist churches in 1949, 111,000; Roman Catholic, 22,000; Church of England, 4,000; Seventh Day Adventists, 1,700; Hindus (1946), 99,400; Moslems (1946), 16,932; Sikhs (1946), 979. The Methodist Church in Fiji comprises European ministers, 13; Fijian ministers, 130; Indian minister, 1; lay missionaries, 6; European mission teachers, 12; Fijian and Rotuman members, 29,540; Indian members, 277; Fijian catechists, 462; lay preachers, 5,056; churches and other preaching places, 1,152. The Church of England (Diocese of Polynesia) has a Bishop and 5 priests, 6 churches and 8 meeting places, 4 schools, 1 hospital, 20 teachers, 7 lay preachers. The Catholic Mission has a Bishop and 41 European priests, 5 Fijian priests, 16 European teaching brothers, 112 European sisters, 56 churches and chapels, 2 native training institutions, 200 catechists, 20 native brothers and 94 native sisters. The Seventh Day Adventists has 58 companies with 58 ordained ministers, and 30 school teachers.

In 1949 there were 431 schools, of which 28 were controlled by government, 343 aided from government funds and 60 unassisted. The total enrolment was 49,473, of whom 2,296 were Europeans, 26,229 Fijians (including Rotumans and Melanesians), 20,647 Indians and 301 Chinese.

Expenditure by the Education Department from colonial revenue amounted to £F260,168, of which £F24,005 was expended on administration, £F23,741 on European, £F116,974 on Fijian and £F95,448 on Indian education; £35,779 was spent from local funds. Education is not compulsory.

There were, in 1949, 15 cinemas with a seating capacity of 5,314.

Finance.

Year	Revenue	Expenditure	Year	Revenue	Expenditure
1944	1,738,791	1,614,224	1947	2,728,270	2,329,232
1945	1,692,518	1,796,667	1948	2,888,006	2,475,133
1946	2,157,356	1,981,629	1949	3,100,752	2,648,516

The principal sources of revenue in 1949 were:—Customs, £1,393,861; wharf and shipping dues, £34,775; licences, excise, etc., £1,045,840; fees of court, etc., £172,091; post office, £87,560; rent of government property, £37,200; interest, £69,100; miscellaneous, £76,160, public works, recurrent expenditure, £314,208; extraordinary, £94,482. The public debt on 31 Dec., 1949, was £1,770,522.

Production, Industry and Commerce.

The total forest area amounts to approximately 2,300,000 acres, producing both hard woods and soft woods. There are 6 mills with an estimated production of 4,000,000 super feet.

There are 5 sugar-mills, 112 rice-mills, 2 butter factories, 494 copra dryers, 4 oil-mills, 1 biscuit factory, 13 butcheries, 1 tea factory and 3 pineapple factories. In 1949 there were under cultivation by European, Fijian and Indian settlers:—Bananas, 2,500 acres; coconuts, 130,000 acres; sugar cane, 160,000 acres; rice, 34,474 acres; pineapples, 800 acres. In 1949 there were 16,164 horses, 80,845 cattle, 56 sheep, 23,787 goats and 8,615 pigs.

There were 22 trade unions registered at the end of 1949.

Year	Imports			Exports		
	From British possessions	From other countries	Total	To British possessions	To other countries	Total
	£	£	£	£	£	£
1945	2,196,085	368,001	2,564,086	908,507	1,254,404	2,162,911
1946	3,074,646	463,858	3,571,050[1]	2,763,370	819,098	3,604,172[2]
1947	3,182,796	759,286	3,980,186[3]	3,039,550	1,556,592	4,671,155[4]
1948	5,239,116	674,385	5,944,884[5]	6,571,817	1,086,840	7,789,512[6]
1949	5,980,310	972,847	6,990,977[7]	5,472,009	1,220,550	6,843,866[8]

[illegible] parcel post.
[illegible] parcel post.
[illegible] parcel post and £7,649 for passengers' luggage.
[illegible].
[illegible] parcel post and £10,707 passengers' luggage.
[illegible] ships' stores and £1,156 for sundry exports.

Imports from the United Kingdom in 1949 were £2,282,385; Australia, £2,135,702; Canada, £330,172; India, £386,960; New Zealand, £497,293; United States, £567,968; Hong Kong, £118,416; others, £634,261.

Exports to the United Kingdom in 1949 were £1,734,022; Australia, £111,681; Canada, £1,985,576; New Zealand, £1,469,149; United States, £1,138,026; Hong Kong, £2,152; others, £251,953.

The exports in 1949 included 110,968 tons of sugar (£3,205,524), 29,156 tons of coconut products (£1,713,880) and 104,115 oz. of gold bullion (£1,123,241).

Exports to the United Kingdom in 1949 were £1,874,577; 1950, £2,130,299; imports from United Kingdom, 1949, £1,668,926; 1950, £1,803,178 (Board of Trade returns).

Communications.

There is a complete road round Viti Levu, the distance from Suva to Lautoka *via* Ra, Tavua and Ba (King's Road) being 168 miles and *via* Navua and Sigatoka (Queen's Road) being 152 miles.

There is a private small-gauge railway of 130 miles from Tavua to Sigatoka belonging to the Colonial Sugar Refining Company.

Fiji has one of the main airports on the Trans-Pacific airline services, at Nadi. Trans-Pacific services using Nadi are British Commonwealth Pacific Airlines operating twice-weekly services between Vancouver, New Zealand and Australia; Pan-American World Airways, operating a twice-weekly service between San Francisco, New Zealand and Australia; New Zealand National Airways Corporation, operating a service, in alternate weeks, between the Cook Islands, Western Samoa, Tonga and Fiji; Air France operating a service between New Caledonia and Tahiti; Canadian Pacific Airlines operating a fortnightly service between Vancouver and Australia. New Zealand National Airways Corporation operate a weekly flying-boat service between Auckland, Suva and Labasa; Quantas Empire Airways operate a weekly flying-boat service between Sydney and Suva *via* Noumea.

Wireless telegraph stations have been erected at Suva, and 10 other places, and wireless telephone stations at Suva, 12 other places and 3 inter-island vessels. There is a direct cable communication with Canada, Australia and New Zealand and direct wireless communication with Australia, Tonga and New Zealand.

Money, Weights and Measures.

The Government Savings Bank had, at the end of 1949, deposits amounting to £1,376,959. The headquarters are at the General Post Office, Suva, and there are 24 branches throughout the colony.

The Bank of New South Wales has two branches and the Bank of New Zealand has one in the colony. The currency in circulation consists of Fiji Government notes and Fiji coins containing 181·181818 oz. fine silver in each £100 face value. The currency notes in circulation on 31 Dec., 1949, amounted to £3,355,575 and the Fiji coins to £253,182. The securities forming the investment portion of the Note Security Fund amounted to £1,443,021.

Money, weights and measures are the same as in the United Kingdom. The Fiji pound is linked to sterling by law at the fixed rate of £F111 = £100 sterling.

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PACIFIC ISLANDS.

THE office of High Commissioner in, over and for the Western Pacific Islands, was created by an Order in Council, cited as the Western Pacific Order in Council, 1877.

High Commissioner and Consul-General for the Western Pacific (also Governor of Fiji.—Sir Brian Freeston, K.C.M.G., O.B.E.

The jurisdiction of the High Commissioner extends over all islands in the Western Pacific not being within the limits of the territories administered by His Majesty's Governments in the Commonwealth of Australia, and in New Zealand or the Colony of Fiji, and not being within the jurisdiction of any other civilized power. In 1893 a new Order in Council was issued, known as the Pacific Order in Council, 1893, in accordance with which the High Commissioner's jurisdiction is extended to foreigners and (in most cases) to natives residing in British settlements or protectorates within the limits of the Order. Under the provisions of the New Hebrides Order in Council, 1922, the jurisdiction of the High Commissioner extends also to the islands in the Pacific Ocean known as the New Hebrides, and all the islands known as the Banks Islands and Torres Islands. The expenses of the High Commission at Suva, Fiji, are met from the funds of the Gilbert and Ellice Islands Colony and the British Solomon Islands Protectorate, but a contribution is paid from imperial funds in respect of work in connexion with Tonga and the New Hebrides.

The Chief Justice of Fiji, and every other judge for the time being of the Supreme Court of Fiji, is by virtue of his office a judicial commissioner.

Deputy commissioners are appointed by the High Commissioner on behalf of His Majesty.

The High Commissioner's court consists of the High Commissioner, the judicial commissioners and the deputy commissioners, and in it is vested all His Majesty's civil and criminal jurisdiction exercisable in the Western Pacific Islands.

The court of a judicial commissioner has powers similar to those of the superior courts of England, and the deputy commissioners have civil jurisdiction in common law, equity and bankruptcy, with a limited jurisdiction in probate, and have a criminal jurisdiction in respect of offences not punishable with 7 years' penal servitude or upwards.

With some few exceptions all decisions of the High Commissioner's court may be appealed against to the Supreme Court of Fiji.

In addition to the other means of preserving order the High Commissioner has certain special powers for the deportation of persons whose proceedings endanger the peace of the islands.

The principal groups under the High Commissioner are :—(1) The Gilbert and Ellice Islands Colony; (2) The British Solomon Islands Protectorate; (3) Tonga; (4) The New Hebrides, and (5) Pitcairn Islands.

GILBERT AND ELLICE ISLANDS COLONY.

The Gilbert and Ellice Islands were proclaimed a protectorate in 1892 and annexed (at the request of the native governments) as the Gilbert and Ellice Islands Colony on the 10 Nov., 1915. The Colony now comprises 4 groups of atolls together with the adjacent Ocean Island.

Ocean Island is situated at 0° 52′ S. lat. 169° 35′ E. long. and is approximately 2 sq. miles in area. Population (Dec., 1949) 2,008, including 163 Europeans and 595 Chinese; most of the latter, employed by the British Phosphate Commissioners, had by the end of 1950 been repatriated to Hong Kong. This island was annexed and included in the colony (at that time a protectorate) by a proclamation issued on 28 Nov., 1900.

The **Gilbert Islands** between 4° N. and 3° S. lat. and 172° and 177° E. long. comprise Little Makin, Butaritari, Marakei, Abaiang, Tarawa (headquarters of the colony and district), Maiana, Abemama, Kuria, Aranuka, Nonouti, Tabiteuea, Beru, Nikunau Onotoa, Tamana and Arorae. Population (Dec., 1949) 27,868, including 140 Europeans and 25 Chinese; area approximately 114 sq. miles. The Gilbertese are classed as a Micronesian race.

The **Ellice Islands** between 5° 30′ and 11° S. lat. and 176° and 180° E. ong. comprise Nanumea, Nanumanga, Niutao, Nui, Vaitupu, Nukufetau, Funafuti (headquarters of the district) Nukulaelae and Niulakita. Population (Dec., 1949) 4,464. Area approximately 9½ 'sq. miles. The Ellice Islanders are a Polynesian race and speak a Samoan dialect.

The **Phœnix Islands** between 3° and 5° S. lat. and 170° and 175° W. long., comprise the islands of Canton (headquarters of the district), Enderbury, Birnie, McKean, Phœnix, Hull, Sydney and Gardner. Population (Dec., 1949) 1,077, including 29 Europeans but excluding United States subjects resident on Canton and Enderbury. Area approximately 11 sq. miles. The Phœnix Islands were included in the colony by an order in council of 18 March, 1937. In March, 1938, the United States claimed sovereignty over Canton and Enderbury. In an exchange of notes on 6 April, 1939, the United Kingdom and United States Governments agreed, without prejudice to their respective claims, to exercise joint control over the 2 islands for a period of 50 years. Canton is used as an international airport on the trans-Pacific route between Fiji and Honolulu and both countries enjoy equal facilities. The southern Phœnix Islands of Hull. Sydney and Gardner were colonized by Gilbertese between 1938 and 1940. Phœnix, Birnie and McKean Islands are uninhabited being too small for permanent settlement.

The **Line Islands** between 4° 40′ and 2° N. lat. and 160° 20′ and 157° W. long. comprise Fanning (headquarters of the district), Washington and Christmas Islands. Fanning Island: population (Dec., 1948) 293, including 21 Europeans and 20 Chinese. Area approximately 12 sq. miles. Washington Island: population (Dec., 1948) 171, including 1 European. Area approximately 3 sq. miles. Christmas Island: population (Dec., 1948) 124, including 1 European. Area approximately 222 sq. miles. Fanning and Washington Islands were annexed in 1889 and a repeating station for the Pacific cable was established on the former. They were included in the colony in 1916. Both islands are worked as copra plantations by Fanning Island Plantations, Ltd., using Gilbertese labour. Christmas Island was discovered by Capt. Cook in 1777, annexed by Great Britain in 1888 and included in the colony in 1919. It is the largest atoll in the

Pacific. The island is partially planted with coconut trees and worked as a copra plantation by government.

Total population (census 1947) 36,000, including 304 Europeans, 142 Chinese, 29,923 Micronesians and 5,066 Polynesians. Estimated total, Dec., 1948, 37,120. In 1948 there were 1,183 births and 765 deaths.

Revenue for the year ending 31 March, 1949, amounted to £315,408, of which the principal items were customs duties, £152,382; taxes and fines, £32,414; commuted taxation, £24,000; royalties, £10,936. Expenditure on normal administration for the same period amounted to £169,857, and special war and rehabilitation expenditure to £83,803. £4,446 was expended from Colonial Development and Welfare Funds. Currency is Australian.

Trade.—Statistics for 1947-48:—Imports £134,189, of which the principal items were cotton piece-goods, £16,958; flour, £15,831; rice, £15,496; meat, £15,084; provisions, £4,605; biscuits, £4,371; sugar, £4,206. Exports: copra, 4,007 tons valued at £148,651, and 124,850 tons of phosphate.

Education.—The government maintains 2 boys' boarding schools—the King George V School at Abemama and the Ellice Islands School at Vaitupu, each with about 40 boys. Government also maintains 2 primary mixed schools, one at Tarawa, with 135 pupils, and one at Ocean Island, with 247 pupils, for the children of the Gilbertese and Ellice Islands labour employed by the British Phosphate Commissioners. At Ocean Island also, the B.P.C. have approximately 60 Gilbert and Ellice boys training in the various technical trades connected with the phosphate industry. Under a Colonial Development and Welfare grant, students have been sent to Fiji for advanced primary education and vocational training. There are 227 village schools throughout the Gilbert, Ellice and Phœnix groups run by the London Missionary Society and the Mission of the Sacred Heart. Some of these schools are assisted by grants-in-aid from the government. The 1947 census showed 92·9% of the population over 10 years of age (in the principal native races) was fully literate.

Climate.—The rainfall varies considerably. In normal years the annual rainfall ranges from 40 in. in the vicinity of the equator, to about 100 in. in the North Gilbert Islands and 120 in. in the Ellice Islands. The Southern and Central Gilbert Islands and Ocean Island are subject to periodic droughts. The temperature varies between 80° and 90° F. by day and drops to a minimum of 70° at night.

Crops and Foodstuffs.—The land is basically coral reefs upon which coral sand has built up, and then been enriched by humus from rotting vegetation and flotsam which has drifted ashore. The principal tree is the coconut, which grows prolifically on all the islands except some of the Phœnix Islands. Other indigenous trees are the pandanus palm and the breadfruit. As the amount of soil is negligible, the only vegetable which grows in any quantity is a coarse calladium (alocasia) with the local name 'babai' which is cultivated most laboriously in deep pits. There is also a little taro cultivated in the Ellice group. Cattle were introduced to Niulakita some years ago, and a herd of some 15 head still survives in a semi-wild state. Pigs and fowls are also kept throughout the colony, and there is an abundance of fish.

Copra production is mainly in the hands of the individual native, who collects the coconut products from the trees on his own land. The main imports are rice, cotton piece-goods, tobacco, biscuits, hardware, flour, soap, sugar, kerosene and milk.

Welfare and Justice.—Social welfare in the community is assisted by the government's free educational, medical and other services. There are no towns, and the people are almost without exception landed proprietors thus eliminating child vagrancy and housing problems. Destitution is almost unknown. The colony has an armed constabulary of 94 constables under a Superintendent of Police. Detachments are stationed at colony and district headquarters.

Government.—In each island of the Gilbert and Ellice groups (except Niulakita) and in 3 islands in the Phœnix group there is a native government under an appointed native magistrate whose court administers a code of native laws. The colony is administered by the High Commissioner through a Resident Commissioner.

Resident Commissioner.—W. J. Peel.

Colonial Annual Report on the Gilbert and Ellice Islands, 1949. H.M.S.O., 1950.
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BRITISH SOLOMON ISLANDS PROTECTORATE

British Solomon Islands Protectorate is comprised in the approximate area enclosed by 5° to 12° 30′ S. and 155° 30′ to 169° 45′ E. The Solomon Islands were first discovered in 1568 by Alvaro de Mendaña, on a voyage of discovery from Peru. The group includes the islands of Guadalcanar, Malaita, San Cristobal, New Georgia, Ysabel, Choiseul, Shortland, Mono (or Treasury), Vella Lavella, Ronongo, Gizo, Rendova, Russell, Florida, Rennell, and numerous small islands, including the Lord Howe Group or Ongtong Java, the Santa Cruz Islands, Tikopia and Mitre Islands, and the Duff and Reef Groups. The four first named were placed under British protection in 1893; the other islands were added to the protectorate in 1898 and 1899. The land area of the protectorate is estimated at 14,600 square miles; the larger islands are mountainous and forest-clad. The largest island is Guadalcanar (estimated 2,500 square miles) and the most populous is Malaita (estimated 40,000 inhabitants). Rainfall at Ilu during the year ended 31 Dec., 1949, was 69·12 inches. Malaria is prevalent. The population at the census of 1931 was:—Europeans, 497; Asiatics, 193; natives, 93,415; of the natives, about 4,000 (in Rennel, Ongtong Java, Tikopia, etc.) are Polynesians, the remainder Melanesians. Education is in the hands of the 5 missions. Revenue for the year ended 31 March, 1948, £A509,[illegible] grants); expenditure, £A485,169 (including rehabilitation [illegible]

Coconuts, rubber, sweet potatoes, pine-apples and bananas are grown. The value of exports in 1947–48 was £A29,163, including copra, 312 tons, £A22,526; gold, 140 fine ozs., £A1,349; trochus shell, 93 tons, £A4,441; green snail shell, 16 tons, £A847. Imports, 1947–48, £A223,970, including oil, kerosene, etc., £A56,073; machinery, £A26,486; rice, £A23,178 and meat, £A19,727. Australian notes and silver are the medium of exchange. No gold is in circulation. There is a Resident Commissioner, whose headquarters are at Honiara on Guadalcanar. A nominated advisory council assists in the administration. (For part of the Solomon Islands formerly owned by Germany and now administered by Australia, *see* section on NEW GUINEA, p. 508.)

Resident Commissioner.—H. G. Gregory-Smith (appointed 21 Jan., 1950).

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NEW HEBRIDES CONDOMINIUM.

The **New Hebrides Group** lies roughly 500 miles west of Fiji and 250 miles north-east of New Caledonia. Estimated area 5,700 square miles. The group is administered for some purposes jointly, for others unilaterally, as provided for by Anglo-French Convention of 6 February, 1906, ratified 20 October, 1906, and a protocol signed at London on 6 August, 1914, and ratified on 18 March, 1922. The interests of British, French and natives, respectively, are protected; 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 and France are represented by High Commissioners, who delegate their powers to Resident Commissioners stationed in the group.

The larger islands of the group are:—Espirutu Santo, Malekula, Epi, Pentecost, Aoba, Maewo, Paama, Ambrym, Efate or Sandwich, Erromanga, Tanna and Aneityum. There are 3 active volcanoes, on Tanna, Ambrym and Lopevi, respectively. Earth tremors are of common occurrence. Rainfall at Vila averages 81 inches. The native population of the group is about 48,500 (1949). On Malekula, cannibalism is still practised, but only as ritual.

European population, 1949:—British, 344; British protected, 19; French, 1,196. Foreigners, including Asiatics, who have opted for British regime, 73, and for French regime, 34. There were also 1,828 French protected persons (Indo-Chinese coolies). There are numerous mission native elementary schools; 1 French government primary school and 2 Catholic mission primary schools for mixed races, and 1 British government-subsidized primary school for British children. Condominium revenue, 1949, £139,000; expenditure, £108,600; British service revenue, 1949–50, £2,464; expenditure, £34,510.

The chief product for export is smoke-dried copra, which is grown on European and native plantations. Native production, under the stimulus of record prices, comprises nearly half of the whole. Pre-war exports averaged 10,000 to 11,000 tons, but, in 1949, 22,000 tons were exported. During 1948, a factory was erected at Vila for the manufacture of coconut fibre and desiccated coconut. Cocoa and coffee production is progressively being neglected in favour of the easier and more lucrative copra.

Bananas, sugar cane, oranges and all tropical fruits grow well. Kauri pine is found on Aneityúm. There are several British and French trading companies operating in the group. Settlers and real estate companies have acquired interests in land within the islands, the ownership of which is generally disputed, and which in consequence remains undeveloped pending adjudication by the mixed tribunal. Imports, 1949:—Value £804,806 (from Australia, £500,476; U.S.A., £54,262; New Caledonia, £19,868; United Kingdom, £32,000; France, £160,000). Exports, 1949:—Value £1,174,800. Principal imports in 1949, were:—Flour, £28,813; rice, £39,050; preserves, £24,175; cement, £22,307. Principal exports, 1949:—Copra, £1,034,000; cocoa, £90,000; coffee, £20,500; timber, £16,500. Imports of arms, ammunition, wines and spirits is prohibited except under

special permit. There is frequent communication by sea and a fortnightly air service with New Caledonia and Australia. Malaria is prevalent in the group.

In 1949, 66 vessels of 110,708 tons entered, and 57 of 109,424 tons cleared the ports. Of those entering, 26 were British (20,976 tons) and 32 French (70,637 tons); of those clearing, 23 were British (20,859 tons) and 26 French (69,470 tons).

In 1948, the Bank of Indo-China opened a branch at Vila.

British High Commissioner.—Sir Brian Freeston, K.C.M.G., O.B.E.
French High Commissioner.—M. Cournarie.
British Resident Commissioner.—H. J. M. Flaxman.
French Resident Commissioner.—P. Anthonioz.

Annual Report, 1948. H.M.S O., 1949.
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TONGA ISLANDS.

FRIENDLY ISLANDS.

The **Tonga** or **Friendly Islands**, an independent Polynesian kingdom since 1845, continued up to 1899 to be a neutral region in accordance with the Declaration of Berlin, 6 April, 1886. By the Anglo-German Agreement of 14 November, 1899, subsequently accepted by the United States, the Tonga Islands were left under the Protectorate of Great Britain. A protectorate was proclaimed on 18 May, 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 2 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.—Her Majesty Salote Tupou, G.B.E., succeeded on the death of her father, George II, on 12 April, 1918.

There is a legislative assembly which meets annually, composed of 7 nobles elected by their peers, 7 elected representatives of the people, and the Ministers of the Crown (numbering 7), or 22 members including the Speaker. The elections are held triennially.

The kingdom consists of some 150 islands and islets with a total land area of 269 square miles, and lies between 15° and 23° 30′ south and 137° and 177° west, its western boundary being the eastern boundary of Fiji. The islands are split up into the following groups reading from north to south :—Vava'u, Ha'apai, Kotu, Nomuka, Otu Tolu and Tongatapu. The 3 main groups, both from historical and administrative significance, are Tongatapu in the south, Ha'apai in the centre and Vava'u in the north. The Tongatapu group was discovered by Tasman in 1643.

The islands, being mostly of limestone formation, are low lying and with but a few exceptions seldom exceed 100 ft. above the level of the sea. Those of a volcanic nature, approximately 11, average between

350 and 3,380 (Kau) ft. in height. After a violent volcanic eruption in Sept., 1946, on the island of Niuafo'ou (Tin Can Island to philatelists, so named because of the method that was used of collecting and delivering mail) the 1,300 inhabitants were evacuated and permanently settled on the island of 'Eua.

The climate is mild and healthy, malaria being unknown. The temperature during 7 months of the year, from May to Nov., rarely exceeds 84° F. in the shade, and seldom, even in the hottest part of summer, exceeds 90° F. Estimated population as at 31 Dec., 1948, 44,395 Tongans, 220 Europeans, 558 mixed, 309 other Pacific islanders and 76 others, of whom almost half inhabit Tongatapu; the capital is Nukualofa on Tongatapu. The natives are Christian, there being 22,419 adherents of the Wesleyan Church, 8,363 of the Free Church of Tonga, 4,600 of the Church of Tonga, 6,056 Roman Catholics, 2,500 Seventh Day Adventists, 495 Latter Day Saints, 500 Church of England.

The Tongans enjoy free education, free medical attendance and dental treatment. In 1949 there were 69 government and 64 denominational schools, with a total of 10,379 pupils. There are 9 secondary schools, for both boys and girls, with a total roll of 1,524. The revenue in the year ended 30 June, 1949, amounted to £254,000, and the expenditure to £222,242. Native produce consists almost entirely of copra and bananas. Imports in 1948 were valued at £688,444; exports, £842,128, including copra, £779,464, and bananas, £38,484. Regular steamer communication is maintained with New Zealand, and cargo steamers visit the group from time to time for shipments of copra. Shipping entered and cleared in 1948, 58,057 tons.

A regular air service operated by the New Zealand National Airways runs fortnightly between Auckland, Norfolk Island, Fiji, Tonga, Western Samoa and the Cook Islands, returning by the same route to Auckland 4 days later.

Since 1906 British and Australian coin has been legal tender. By an Act passed in 1935 the exchange standard system was adopted, based on Australian currency. 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. The kingdom has its own issue of postage stamps.

Agent and Consul, Tonga.—J. E. Windrum.

Annual Report, 1949. H.M.S.O., 1950.
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PITCAIRN ISLAND.

Pitcairn Island (2 square miles) is situated in the Pacific Ocean, nearly equidistant from Australia and America (25° 3′ S. lat., 130° 8′ E. long.). It was discovered by Carteret in 1767, but remained uninhabited until 1790, when it was occupied by the mutineers of H.M.S. *Bounty*, with some women from Otaheite. Nothing was known of their existence until the island was visited in 1808. No regular government was established, but assistance of various kinds was given on the subsequent visits of English vessels. In 1856, the population having become too large for the island's resources, the inhabitants (192 in number) were, at their own request, removed with all their possessions, to Norfolk Island; but 40 of them soon returned. The population (Sept., 1950) numbers 127 persons. It is a British colony by settlement, and was brought within the jurisdiction of the High Com-

missioner for the Western Pacific in 1898 under section 6 of the Pacific Order in Council, 1893.

The Government is now administered under the High Commissioner, by a council consisting of a chief magistrate, 2 assessors, a secretary and a chairman of the internal committee. These officers are elected annually by the people. Oranges and pineapples are exported, and flour, sugar and other foodstuffs imported.

The islands of **Henderson, Ducie** and **Oeno** were annexed in 1902, and are included in the district to Pitcairn.

Chief Magistrate.—Warren Christian.

Starbuck Island, 5° 35′ S. lat., 155° 52′ W. long.; area 1 square mile, uninhabited. **Malden Island,** 4° S. lat., 155° W. long.; area 35 square miles, containing deposits of guano of doubtful value, uninhabited. **Flint Island,** 11° 26′ S. lat., 151° 48′ W. long. **Caroline Island,** 10° S. lat., 150° 14′ W. long., and **Vostock Island,** 10° 06′ S. lat., 152° 23′ W. long., are planted with coconut palms.

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PART III

THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

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 on 4 July, 1776. On 30 Nov., 1782, Great Britain acknowledged the independence of the United States, and on 3 Sept., 1783, the treaty of peace was concluded.

The form of government of the United States is based on the constitution of 17 September, 1787, to which ten amendments were added 15 December, 1791; two in 1795 and 1804; a 13th amendment, 6 December, 1865, abolishing slavery; a 14th in 1868, including the important 'due process' clause; a 15th, 3 February, 1870, [illegible] equal voting rights for white and coloured; a 16th, 3 February, 1913, [illegible] rizing the income tax; a 17th, 8 April, 1913, providing for popular election of senators; an 18th, 16 January, 1919, prohibiting alcoholic liquors; a 19th, 18 August, 1920, [illegible] woman suffrage; a 20th, 23 January, 1933, advancing the [illegible] of the President's and Vice-President's [illegible] and abolishing the 'lame-duck' sessions of Congress; a 21st, [illegible], 1933, repealing the 18th (liquor prohibition) amendment; a 22nd, 26 Feb., 1951, limiting a President's tenure of office to 2 terms, or to 2 terms plus 2 years in the case of a Vice-President who has succeeded to the office on the death of a President.

The 5th article of the constitution provides that Congress may, on a two-thirds vote of both houses, propose amendments to the constitution, or, on the application of the legislatures of two-thirds of all the states, call a convention for [illegible] amendments, which in either case shall b valid as part of the [illegible] when ratified by the [illegible] of three-fourths of the several states, or by conventions in [illegible] thereof, whichever mode of ratification may be proposed by Congress.

By the constitution the government of the nation is composed of three co-ordinate branches, the executive, the legislative and the judicial. The executive power is vested in a president, who holds office for four years, and is elected, together with a vice-president chosen for the same term, by electors from each state, equal to the whole number of senators and representatives to which the state may be entitled in the Congress. In each state the electors, nominated by the various political parties and virtually pledged (in a few states by law, but in most states merely by custom and prudent politics) to the party's candidates for president and [illegible], are in turn chosen by direct vote of the citizens on a general [illegible] system known in France as *scrutin de liste*. The president must be a natural-born citizen, resident in the country for 14 years, and at least 35 years old.

National flag: 7 red and 6 white alternating stripes, horizontal; with a blue canton, extending down to the lower edge of the 4th red stripe from the top, and displaying 48 white 5-pointed stars, one for each state. Each star has one point directed vertically upward, and the 48 are arranged in 6 horizontal rows. On the admission of additional states, stars are added, effective on 4 July following the date of admission. Congress, by law of 22 Dec., 1942, has codified 'existing rules and customs' pertaining to the display of the flag, for civilians. All practices tending to lower its prestige are deprecated but no penalties are attached.

National anthem: The Star-spangled Banner, 'Oh say, can you see by the dawn's early light' (words by F. S. Key, 1814; tune by J. S. Smith; formally adopted by Congress 3 March, 1931).

The presidential election is held every fourth (leap) year on the Tuesday after the first Monday in November. Technically, this is an election of presidential electors, not of a president directly; the electors thus chosen meet and give their votes (for the candidate to whom they are pledged) at their respective state capitals on the first Monday after the second Wednesday in December next following their election; and the votes of the electors of all the states are opened and counted in the presence of both Houses of Congress on the sixth day of January. The total electoral vote is 531 (1 each for 96 senators and 435 representatives) and a majority—266—is necessary to elect. If the successful candidate for President dies before taking office, the Vice-President-elect becomes President; if no candidate has a majority, or if the successful candidate fails to qualify, then, by the twentieth amendment, the Vice-President acts as President until a president qualifies. The duties of the Presidency, in absence of the President and Vice President by reason of death, resignation, removal, inability or failure to qualify, devolve upon the Speaker of the House under legislation enacted 18 July, 1947. And in case of absence of a Speaker for like reason, the presidential duties devolve upon the President *pro tem* of the Senate and successively upon the members of the Cabinet in order of precedence.

The presidential term, by the twentieth amendment to the constitution, begins with the inauguration of the President on 20 Jan., of the inaugural year. This amendment also instals the newly elected Congress in office on 3 January, instead of—as formerly—in the following December. The President's salary (from 1949) is $100,000 per year, plus $50,000 for travelling expenses and official entertainment. The Vice-President's salary (from 1949) is $30,000, plus $10,000 tax-free allowance for travel.

The President is commander-in-chief of the Army, Navy and Air Force, 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 removal of the President, or of his death, resignation, or inability to discharge the powers and duties of his office,' he becomes the President for the remainder of the term. In case of the death or resignation of the Vice-President, the President *pro tem* continues as presiding officer of the Senate and the office of Vice-President remains vacant.

President of the United States.—Harry S. Truman, of Missouri, born in Lamar, Missouri, 8 May, 1884; farmer and business man; during World War I served as captain of Battery D, 129th F.A., in several major offensives; member of Jackson County Court (the equivalent of board of county commissioners), 1922–24, and presiding officer, 1926–34; United States senator from Missouri, 1935–41, and re-elected for term 1941–47; sponsor and head of Senate Special Committee to Investigate Contracts under the National Defence Programme; resigned from the Senate on 17 Jan., 1945, having been elected Vice-President; succeeded to the Presidency 12 April, 1945, upon the death of Franklin D. Roosevelt; was elected President on 2 Nov., 1948.

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	1789–97	1732	1799
John Adams	Massachusetts	1797–1801	1735	1826
Thomas Jefferson	Virginia	1801–09	1743	1826
James Madison	Virginia	1809–17	1751	1836
James Monroe	Virginia	1817–25	1759	1831

Name	From state	Term of service	Born	Died
John Quincy Adams	Massachusetts	1825–29	1767	1848
Andrew Jackson	Tennessee	1829–37	1767	1845
Martin Van Buren	New York	1837–41	1782	1862
William H. Harrison	Ohio	March-April 1841	1773	1841
John Tyler	Virginia	1841–45	1790	1862
James K. Polk	Tennessee	1845–49	1795	1849
Zachary Taylor	Louisiana	1849–July 50	1784	1850
Millard Fillmore	New York	1850–53	1800	1874
Franklin Pierce	New Hampshire	1853–57	1804	1869
James Buchanan	Pennsylvania	1857–61	1791	1868
Abraham Lincoln	Illinois	1861–April 1865	1809	1865
Andrew Johnson	Tennessee	1865–69	1808	1875
Ulysses S. Grant	Illinois	1869–77	1822	1885
Rutherford B. Hayes	Ohio	1877–81	1822	1893
James A. Garfield	Ohio	March-Sept. 1881	1831	1881
Chester A. Arthur	New York	1881–85	1830	1886
Grover Cleveland	New York	1885–89	1837	1908
Benjamin Harrison	Indiana	1889–93	1833	1901
Grover Cleveland	New York	1893–97	1837	1908
William McKinley	Ohio	1897–Sept. 1901	1843	1901
Theodore Roosevelt	New York	1901–09	1858	1919
William H. Taft	Ohio	1909–13	1857	1930
Woodrow Wilson	New Jersey	1913–21	1856	1924
Warren Gamaliel Harding	Ohio	1921–Aug. 1923	1865	1923
Calvin Coolidge	Massachusetts	1923–29	1872	1933
Herbert Clark Hoover	California	1929–33	1874	—
Franklin D. Roosevelt	New York	1933–April 1945	1882	1945
Harry S. Truman	Missouri	1945–53	1884	—

VICE-PRESIDENTS OF THE UNITED STATES.

Name	From state	Term of service	Born	Died
John Adams	Massachusetts	1789–97	1735	1826
Thomas Jefferson	Virginia	1797–1801	1743	1826
Aaron Burr	New York	1801–05	1756	1836
George Clinton	New York	1805–12 [1]	1739	1812
Elbridge Gerry	Massachusetts	1813–14 [1]	1744	1814
Daniel D. Tompkins	New York	1817–25	1774	1825
John C. Calhoun	South Carolina	1825–32 [1]	1782	1850
Martin Van Buren	New York	1833–37	1782	1862
Richard M. Johnson	Kentucky	1837–41	1780	1850
John Tyler	Virginia	Mar.-April 1841 [1]	1790	1862
George M. Dallas	Pennsylvania	1845–49	1792	1864
Millard Fillmore	New York	1849–50 [1]	1800	1874
William R. King	Alabama	1853	1786	1853
John C. Breckinridge	Kentucky	1857–61	1821	1875
Hannibal Hamlin	Maine	1861–65	1809	1891
Andrew Johnson	Tennessee	Mar.-April 1865 [1]	1808	1875
Schuyler Colfax	Indiana	1869–73	1823	1885
Henry Wilson	Massachusetts	1873–75 [1]	1812	1875

[1] Position vacant thereafter until commencement of the next presidential term.

Name	From state	Term of service	Born	Died
William A. Wheeler	New York	1877–81	1819	1887
Chester A. Arthur	New York	Mar.-Sept. 1881 [1]	1830	1886
Thomas A. Hendricks	Indiana	Mar.-Nov., 1885 [1]	1819	1885
Levi P. Morton	New York	1889–93	1824	1920
Adlai E. Stevenson	Illinois	1893–97	1835	1914
Garret A. Hobart	New Jersey	1897–99 [1]	1844	1899
Theodore Roosevelt	New York	Mar.-Sept. 1901 [1]	1858	1919
Charles W. Fairbanks	Indiana	1905–09	1855	1920
James S. Sherman	New York	1909–12 [1]	1855	1912
Thomas R. Marshall	Indiana	1913–21	1854	1925
Calvin Coolidge	Massachusetts	1921–Aug., 1923 [1]	1872	1933
Charles G. Dawes	Illinois	1925–29	1865	—
Charles Curtis	Kansas	1929–33	1860	1935
John N. Garner	Texas	1933–41	1869	—
Henry A. Wallace	Iowa	1941–45	1888	—
Harry S. Truman	Missouri	1945–12 Apl., 1945 [1]	1884	—
Alben W. Barkley	Kentucky	1949–53	1877	—

[1] Position vacant thereafter until commencement of the next presidential term.

The administrative business of the nation has been traditionally vested in several executive departments, the heads of which, unofficially and *ex officio*, formed the President's Cabinet. Beginning with the Interstate Commerce Commission in 1887, however, an increasing amount of executive business has been entrusted to so-called independent agencies, such as the Veterans Administration, Public Works Agency, Tariff Commission, etc.

Under the National Security Act of 1947 a new Executive Department of the Air Force was established, to operate, together with the Departments of the Army and the Navy, under the general direction of a Secretary of Defence. The Secretary of Defence as head of the National Military Establishment is a member of the Cabinet in lieu of the Secretaries of the Army, Air Force and Navy. His precedence is that formerly accorded the Secretary of War. All heads of departments are appointed by the President, but must be confirmed by the Senate.

The Cabinet now consists of the following:—

1. *Secretary of State* (created 1789).—Dean Acheson, of W[illegible], D.C.; lawyer, Under-Secretary of Treasury; Assistant Sec[illegible] of State, 1941–45; Under-Secretary of State, 1945–47; appointed 7 Jan., 1949; born 1893.

2. *Secretary of the Treasury* (1789).—John W. Snyder, of Missouri; banker; former Comptroller of the Currency, and Director of War Mobilization and Recovery; appointed 25 June, 1946; born 1896.

3. *Secretary of Defence* (1947).—George C. Marshall, of Virginia, former Chief of Staff of the Army, 1939–45; personal representative of the President to China, 1945; Secretary of State, 1947–49; appointed 21 Sept., 1950; born 1880.

4. *Attorney-General* (Department of Justice, 1870).—James Howard McGrath, of Rhode Island; lawyer; former governor and U.S. senator; appointed 24 Aug., 1949; born 1903.

5. *Postmaster-General* (1792).—Jesse M. Donaldson, of Washington, D.C.; formerly First Assistant Postmaster-General; employed in the Postal service for 41 years; appointed 1 Dec., 1947; born 1885.

6. *Secretary of the Interior* (1849).—Oscar L. Chapman, of Colorado; lawyer; Assistant Secretary of the Interior, 1933; Under Secretary, 1946; appointed 11 Nov., 1949; born 1896.

7. *Secretary of Agriculture* (1889).—Charles F. Brannan, of Washington, D.C.; lawyer; government service since 1935; Assistant Secretary of Agriculture, 1944–48; appointed 24 May, 1948; born 1903.

8. *Secretary of Commerce* (1903).—Charles Sawyer, of Ohio; lawyer and business man; formerly ambassador to Belgium; appointed 5 May, 1948; born 1887.

9. *Secretary of Labour* (1913).—Maurice J. Tobin, of Massachusetts; formerly governor; appointed 13 Aug., 1948; born 1901.

Each of the above Cabinet officers receives an annual salary (Act of 15 Oct., 1949) of $22,500; each holds office during the pleasure of the President; the Postmaster-General alone must be re-appointed and confirmed at the beginning of a president's second or later term, the others merely continuing in office.

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 6 years, one-third retiring or seeking re-election every 2 years. Senators must be not less than 30 years of age; must have been citizens of the United States for 9 years, and be residents in the states for which they are chosen. The Senate has complete freedom to initiate legislation, except revenue bills (which must originate in the House of Representatives); it may, however, amend or reject any legislation originating in the Lower House. Besides these legislative functions, the Senate is entrusted with the power of giving or withholding its 'advice and consent' to the ratification of all treaties initiated by the President with foreign Powers, a two-thirds majority of senators present being required for approval. (However it has no control over 'international executive agreements' made by the President with foreign governments; such 'agreements,' representing an important but very recent development, cover a wide range and are actually more numerous than formal treaties.) It also has the power of confirming or rejecting major appointments to office made by the President, but it has no direct control over the appointment by the President of 'personal representatives' or 'personal envoys' on missions abroad. Theoretically, Congress, in appropriating funds for the Chief Executive, could ban the use of funds to pay such a representative, but in practice this has never been done. Members of the Senate constitute a High Court of Impeachment, with power, by a two-thirds vote, to remove from office and disqualify any civil officer of the United States impeached by the House of Representatives, which has the sole power of impeachment.

The Senate has 15 Standing Committees (formerly 33) to which all bills are referred for study, revision or rejection. The lower House has 19 such committees (formerly 48). In both houses, each Standing Committee has a chairman and a majority representing the majority party of the whole house.

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 theoretically of all citizens of both sexes over 21 years of age (in Georgia the voting age has been reduced to 18 years), but the franchise is not universal. There are requirements of residence varying in the several states as to length from

3 months to 2 years; differing requirements as to registration; in some states the payment of taxes (called ' poll-taxes ') is necessary to qualify for the suffrage. In 19 states the ability to read (usually an extract from the constitution) is required—in Louisiana the ability to read English or one's native tongue. In some southern states voters are required to give a reasonable explanation of what they read. Several of the southern states have adopted methods with the frankly avowed purpose of excluding Negroes from the franchise and yet avoiding the constitutional consequences of discriminating ' on account of race, colour or previous condition of servitude.' In the 1948 elections 693,000 Negroes registered as voters in 11 Southern states (150,000 in 1944). In most states convicts are excluded from the franchise, in some states duellists and fraudulent voters.

On 2 Nov., 1948, those of voting age in the United States numbered about 93,941,000 (46,181,000 men and 47,760,000 women). At the Presidential election on 2 Nov., 1948, total vote cast, including men and women in the armed services, was 48,690,075, of which Harry S. Truman (D.) received 24,104,030 (303 electoral college votes), while the Republican candidate, Thomas E. Dewey, received 21,970,986 (189 electoral votes), and Governor James S. Thurmond, Southern Democrats or ' Dixie-crats,' 1,169,118 (39 electoral votes). Henry A. Wallace, representing the Progressive party, polled 1,156,883 votes but received no votes in the electoral college. Legislation tending to discourage the rise of third parties is being adopted by a number of state legislatures. In Florida new parties are effectively barred by a law that no party may present a list of candidates on the official ballot unless it polled 5% of the votes at the preceding election. In Illinois a new party must present a petition signed by at least 500 voters in 50 of the 102 counties.

Some form of Australian ballot (first adopted by Kentucky in 1888) is now used in all states except Delaware, South Carolina and Georgia. In Delaware and South Carolina the various political parties furnish their own ballot-papers to the voter as he or she enters the polling-booth. In Georgia the use of the Australian ballot is left to the option of each county. Seventeen states use different ballots for federal, state and local elections.

The number of each state's representatives is determined by the decennial census, in the absence of specific Congressional legislation affecting the basis. There will be such a re-apportionment following the census of 1 April, 1950. The states, as the result of the 1940 census, have the following representatives, beginning with the 78th Congress (1943–45) :—

Alabama	9	Maryland	6	Oregon	4
Arizona	2	Massachusetts	14	Pennsylvania	33
Arkansas	7	Michigan	17	Rhode Island	2
California	23	Minnesota	9	South Carolina	6
Colorado	4	Mississippi	7	South Dakota	2
Connecticut	6	Missouri	13	Tennessee	10
Delaware	1	Montana	2	Texas	21
Florida	6	Nebraska	4	Utah	2
Georgia	10	Nevada	1	Vermont	1
Idaho	2	New Hampshire	2	Virginia	9
Illinois	26	New Jersey	14	Washington	6
Indiana	11	New Mexico	2	West Virginia	6
Iowa	8	New York	45	Wisconsin	10
Kansas	6	North Carolina	12	Wyoming	1
Kentucky	9	North Dakota	2		
Louisiana	8	Ohio	23		
Maine	3	Oklahoma	8	Total	435

The average constituency contains 300,000 population (of which about two-thirds are of voting age); by almost invariable custom the representative lives in the district from which he is elected. When by reapportionment a state's quota of representatives is changed, until the state revises its districts to correspond with the new quota, the whole number of representatives, in case of a decrease, or the added number, in case of an increase, are elected 'at large,' that is, by the voters of the entire state.

Representatives must be not less than 25 years of age, citizens of the United States for 7 years, and residents in the states from which they are chosen. The House also admits a 'delegate' from each of the two organized territories, Alaska and Hawaii, and a 'resident commissioner' from Puerto Rico, each of whom has the right to speak on any subject and to make motions, but not to vote. The delegates and resident commissioner are elected in the same manner as the representatives. Each of the two Houses of Congress is sole '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 period usually termed 'a Congress' in legislative [illegible] for 2 years, terminating at noon on 3 January.

Effective with the 86th Congress, the salary of a senator or representative, also that of a resident commissioner or delegate in Congress from a territory, is $12,500 per annum, with $2,500 tax-free expense allowance and allowances for travelling expenses and for clerical hire. The salary of the Speaker of the House of Representatives and the Vice-President is $30,000 per annum, with $10,000 tax-free expense allowances.

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 increased 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 may be required as a qualification to any office or public trust under the United States or in any state.

The 82nd Congress (1951–53), as elected 7 Nov., 1950, was constituted as follows:—Senate, 49 Democrats and 47 Republicans; House of Representatives, 235 Democrats, 199 Republicans and 1 Independent. The Senate contained one woman member; the lower House, 8 women. About 60% of the Senate and 56% of the House are lawyers (in the British House of Commons, 1950, lawyers number 100 out of 640, or 15%). The lower House included 18 in agriculture, 24 in teaching, 37 in business or manufacturing, 16 in real estate or insurance, 30 in journalism and 8 in banking.

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, foreign and inter-state commerce, postal service, coinage, weights and measures, and crimes against the United States.

Slavery was abolished throughout the whole of the United States by the thirteenth amendment of the constitution, adopted 6 Dec., 1865, while the fourteenth and fifteenth amendments of the constitution, adopted in 1868 and 1870, gave to the former slaves all the rights and privileges of citizenship.

By an Act passed on 2 June, 1924, full citizenship was granted to all Indians born in the United States, though those remaining in tribal units were still under special Federal jurisdiction. Those remaining in tribal units constitute from one-half to three-fourths of the Indian population. The Indian Reorganization Act of 1934 gave the tribal Indians, at their own option, substantial opportunities of self-government and of self-controlled corporate enterprises empowered to borrow money, buy land, machinery

and equipment; these corporations are controlled by democratically elected tribal councils; by 1945 roughly a third of the Indians had taken advantage of this Act. Indian lands (1945) amounted to 55,362,949 acres, of which about 67% were tribally owned and 31% in trust allotments, with the remainder owned by the Government. Indian lands are held free of taxes. Indian population is about 402,000 (1947); over one-half are in the three states of Oklahoma, Arizona and New Mexico. The Indians for many years were dying out, but they are now the fastest growing racial group.

State and Local Government.

The Union comprises 13 original states, 7 states which were admitted without having been previously [illegible] territories, and 28 states which had been territories—48 states in [illegible] state has its own constitution (which the United States guarantees shall be republican in form), deriving its authority, not from Congress, but from the people of the state. Admission of states into the Union has been 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 (except Nebraska, which since 1937 has had a single-chambered legislature), a governor, and other executive officials and a judicial system. Both Houses of the legislature are elective, but the senators (having larger electoral districts usually covering 2 or 3 counties compared with the single county which sends one representative to the lower House) are less numerous than the 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 $5,000 per session, or from $3 to $15 dollars per day during session, plus mileage, etc. In most states sessions are biennial, the Governor having power to summon an extraordinary session, but not to dissolve or adjourn. The duties of the two Houses are similar, but in many states money bills must be introduced first in the lower House. The Senate sits as a court for the trial of officials impeached by the other House, and often has power to confirm or reject appointments made by the Governor.

State legislatures are competent to deal with all matters not reserved for the Federal Government by the federal constitution nor specifically prohibited by the federal or 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; labour; education; charities; licensing; fisheries within state waters, and game laws (apart from the hunting of migratory birds, which is a federal concern under a treaty with Canada). Taxes on income were left to the states until 1913, when the sixteenth amendment was adopted authorizing the imposition of federal taxes on income without regard to apportionment.

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 $4,500 to $25,000. His duty is to see to the faithful administration of the law, and he has command of the military forces of the state. He may recommend measures, but does not present bills to the legislature. In some states he presents estimates. In all but one of the states (North Carolina) 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. In some states the Governor, on his death or resignation, is succeeded by a Lieut.-Governor who was elected at the same time and has been presiding over the state Senate. In several states the Speaker of the lower House succeeds the Governor.

The chief officials by whom the administration of state affairs is carried on (secretaries, treasurers, members of boards of commissioners, etc.) are usually chosen by the people at the general state elections for terms similar to those for which governors hold office. State employees, April, 1950, numbered 1,033,000 earning $212·2 million monthly; schools accounted for 309,000 employees (29·9%), highways for 16·5% and welfare institutions for 16·6%.

The chief unit of local government is the county, of which there are 3,050 with definite functions. The counties maintain public order through the sheriff and his deputies who may, in a crisis, be drawn temporarily from willing citizens; in many states the counties maintain the smaller local highways; other functions are the granting of licenses and the apportionment and collections of taxes. But in only a few states do they manage the schools.

The unit of local government in New England 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, etc.). Townships are grouped to form counties. Where cities exist, the township government is superseded by the city government. In July, 1950, more than 1,000 cities and counties had 'city managers' or 'council-managers' with large executive powers.

The District of Columbia, ceded by the State of Maryland for the purposes of government in 1791, is the seat of the United States Government. It includes the city of Washington, and embraces a land area of 61 square miles. The District has no municipal legislative body, and its citizens have no right to vote either in national or municipal concerns, Congress having sole plenary legislative authority. By an Act of Congress of 1878, its municipal government is administered by three commissioners, appointed by the President.

The Territories of Hawaii and Alaska have local legislatures, whose Acts may be modified or annulled by Congress; both are (1951) pressing Congress to be admitted to the Union as the 49th and 50th States. The President appoints for 4 years the Governor of a Territory, the Territorial secretaries and other officials, and the Territorial judges. Puerto Rico, although not designated as a 'Territory' in the technical sense, is self-governing, on a system almost identical with that of the territories. Guam, as a military outpost manned by Army, Navy and Marine Corps forces, has had as governor a naval officer appointed by the President; but by an executive order effective 1 Aug., 1950, administration was transferred to the U.S. Department of the Interior. The local legislature has considerable powers. The Virgin Islands are administered, under the supervision of the Secretary of the Interior, by a Governor, who is appointed by the President.

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Area and Population.

1. Progress and Present Condition.

Population of the continental 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	Total	Decennial increase, per cent.
1790 [1]	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

[1] At the first census in 1790 the white population was made up of Anglo-Scottish, 89·1%; German, 5·6%; Dutch, 2·07%; Irish, 1·67%; French, 0·5%.

Year	White	Negroes	Other races [1]	Total	Decennial increase, per cent.
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 [2]	*34,337,292*	*5,392,172*	*88,985*	*39,818,449*	*26·6*
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	10,463,131	426,574	105,710,620	14·9 [3]
1930	110,286,740 [4]	11,891,143	597,163	122,775,046	16·1 [3]
1940	118,214,870	12,865,518 [5]	588,887	131,669,275	7·2

[1] The other races, in 1860, comprise 34,933 Chinese and 44,021 Indians; for 1870, 63,199 Chinese, 55 Japanese and 25,731 Indians; for 1880, 105,465 Chinese, 148 Japanese and 66,407 Indians; for 1890, 107,488 Chinese, 2,039 Japanese and 248,253 Indians; for 1900, 89,863 Chinese, 24,326 Japanese and 237,196 Indians; for 1910, 71,531 Chinese, 72,157 Japanese, 265,683 Indians and 3,175 other races; for 1920, 61,639 Chinese, 111,010 Japanese, 244,437 Indians and 9,488 all others; for 1930, 332,397 Indians, 74,954 Chinese, 138,834 Japanese and 50,978 all others; for 1940, 333,969 Indians, 77,504 Chinese, 126,947 Japanese and 50,467 all others.

[2] Enumeration in 1870 incomplete. Figures in italics represent estimated corrected population

[3] Between the 1910 census (15 April, 1910) and the 1920 census (1 January, 1920), the period covered was 116¼ months (less than a full decade) Adjusting for this, the exact rate of increase for the decade was 15·4%. Similarly correcting for the 123 months between the 1920 and 1930 censuses, the true rate of increase was 15·7%.

[4] Figures for 1930 have been revised to include Mexicans (1,422,533) who were classified with 'Other Races' in the 1930 census reports.

[5] Less than 1% of the Negroes were foreign born. Seventeen southern states in 1940 had 9,904,619 [illegible] the total Negro population), as compared with 8,912,231 (85·2%) in 1920 an [illegible] in 1900.

Total population in 1940 at 131,669,275 comprised 66,061,592 males and 65,607,683 females; 74,423,702, or 56·5%, were urban.

In the following table of population statistics for 1950 and 1940 (final census figures for continental United States in both years, but preliminary 1950 figures for non-contiguous territories) there is shown the year in which each of the original 13 states ratified the constitution, the year when each of the other states was admitted into the Union, and the years of organization of Territories; postal abbreviations for the names of the states are shown in brackets. Continental United States is the part lying on the continent of North America south of the Canadian boundary. (For census population by states and regions in 1930 and 1940 *see* THE STATESMAN'S YEAR-BOOK, 1944, pp. 495 and 496.)

Geographic divisions and states	Land area: English sq. miles, 1950	Census population, 1 April, 1950	Census population in 1940	Pop. per sq. mile, 1950
Continental United States	2,977,128	150,697,361	131,669,275	50·5
New England	63,206	9,314,453	8,437,290	147·3
Maine (1820) (*Me.*)	31,040	913,774	847,226	29·5
New Hampshire (1788) (*N.H.*)	9,024	533,242	491,524	59·2
Vermont (1791) (*Vt.*)	9,278	377,747	359,231	42·0
Massachusetts (1788) (*Mass.*)	7,907	4,690,514	4,316,721	586·2
Rhode Island (1790) (*R.I.*)	1,058	791,896	713,346	748·4
Connecticut (1788) (*Conn.*)	4,899	2,007,280	1,709,242	409·7

Geographic divisions and states	Land area: English sq. miles, 1950	Census population, 1 April, 1950	Census population in 1940	Pop. per sq. mile, 1950
Middle Atlantic	100,496	30,163,533	27,539,487	300·1
New York (1788) (*N.Y.*)	47,929	14,830,192	13,479,142	309·4
New Jersey (1787) (*N.J.*)	7,522	4,835,329	4,160,165	642·8
Pennsylvania (1787) (*Pa.*)	45,045	10,498,012	9,900,180	233·0
East North Central	245,011	30,399,368	26,626,342	124·0
Ohio (1803)	41,122	7,946,627	6,907,612	193·2
Indiana (1816) (*Ind.*)	36,205	3,934,224	3,427,796	108·6
Illinois (1818) (*Ill.*)	55,947	8,712,176	7,897,241	156 6
Michigan (1837) (*Mich.*)	57,022	6,371,766	5,256,106	111·7
Wisconsin (1848) (*Wis.*)	54,715	3,434,575	3,137,587	62·7
West North Central	510,621	14,061,394	13,516,990	27·5
Minnesota (1858) (*Minn.*)	80,009	2,982,483	2,792,300	37·2
Iowa (1846)	55,986	2,621,073	2,538,268	46·8
Missouri (1821) (*Mo.*)	69,270	3,954,653	3,784,664	57·0
North Dakota (1889) (*N.D.*)	70,054	619,636	641,935	8·8
South Dakota (1889) (*S.D.*)	76,536	652,740	642,961	8·5
Nebraska (1867) (*Nebr.*)	76,653	1,325,510	1,315,834	17·2
Kansas (1861) (*Kans.*)	82,113	1,905,299	1,801,028	23·2
South Atlantic	268,431	21,182,335	17,823,151	78·9
Delaware (1787) (*Del.*)	1,978	318,085	266,505	160·8
Maryland (1788) (*Md.*)	9,887	2,343,001	1,821,244	236 9
[illegible]	61	802,178	663,091	13,150 4
[illegible]	39,899	3,318,680	2,677,773	83·1
[illegible]	24,090	2,005,552	1,901,974	83·2
[illegible]	49,142	4,061,929	3,571,623	82·6
South Carolina (1788) (*S.C.*)	30,594	2,117,027	1,899,804	69·1
Georgia (1788) (*Ga.*)	58,518	3,444,578	3,123,723	58·8
Florida (1845) (*Fla.*)	54,262	2,771,305	1,897,414	51·0
East South Central	180,568	11,477,181	10,778,225	63·5
Kentucky (1792) (*Ky.*)	40,109	2,944,806	2,845,627	73·4
Tennessee (1796) (*Tenn.*)	41,961	3,291,718	2,915,841	78·4
Alabama (1819) (*Ala.*)	51,078	3,061,743	2,832,961	59·9
Mississippi (1817) (*Miss.*)	47,420	2,178,914	2,183,796	45·9
West South Central	430,829	14,537,572	13,064,525	31·7
Arkansas (1836) (*Ark.*)	52,725	1,909,511	1,949,387	36·2
Louisiana (1812) (*La.*)	45,177	2,683,516	2,363,880	59·4
Oklahoma (1907) (*Okla.*)	69,283	2,233,351	2,336,434	32·2
Texas (1845) (*Tex.*)	263,644	7,711,194	6,414,824	29·2
Mountain	857,836	5,074,998	4,150,003	5·9
Montana (1889) (*Mont.*)	146,316	591,024	559,456	4·0
Idaho (1890)	82,808	588,637	524,873	7·1
Wyoming (1890) (*Wyo.*)	97,506	290,529	250,742	2·9
Colorado (1876) (*Colo.*)	103,967	1,325,089	1,123,296	12·7
New Mexico (1912) (*N. Mex.*)	121,511	681,187	531,818	5 6
Arizona (1912) (*Ariz.*)	113,580	749,587	499,261	6·5
Utah (1896)	82,346	688,862	550,310	8·3
Nevada (1864) (*Nev.*)	109,802	160,083	110,247	1·4
Pacific	320,130	14,486,527	9,733,262	45·2
Washington (1889) (*Wash.*)	66,977	2,378,963	1,736,191	35·5
Oregon (1859) (*Oreg.*)	96,350	1,521,341	1,089,684	15·7
California (1850) (*Calif.*)	156,803	10,586,223	6,907,387	67·5

Geographic divisions and states	Land area: English sq. miles, 1950	Census population,[1] 1 April, 1950	Census population in 1940[2]	Pop. per sq. miles, 1950
Non-contiguous Territory, 1950	581,702[3]	2,981,806	2,477,023	5·1
Alaska (1867) . .	571,065	126,661	72,524	0·2
Hawaii (Ter.) (1898)[4] . .	6,441	493,437	423,330	76·6
Puerto Rico (1898) . .	3,423	2,205,398	1,869,255	644·2
Virgin Islands (1917) . .	132	26,654	24,889	201·9
American Samoa (1900) .	76	18,602	12,908	244·7
Guam (1898) . . .	203	58,754	22,290	289 4
Panama Canal Zone (1903) .	362	52,300	51,827	144 4
Soldiers, etc., abroad . .	—	—	118,933	—
Grand total[5] . .	3,558,330	153,679,167	134,146,298	43·1

[1] Preliminary, 1950, in the case of the non-contiguous territories.
[2] Excluding the Philippines which became independent on 4 July, 1946; the total land area previously was 696,532 square miles.
[3] Census of the present area in 1940; including the Philippines the 1940 total for non-contiguous territories was 18,951,956, and the grand total, 150,621,281.
[4] Includes Baker, Canton, Enderbury, Howland, Jarvis, Johnston, Midway and Palmyra Islands in the 1940 census, but in the 1950 census all except Palmyra were excluded (Canton and Enderbury are owned jointly with Great Britain).
[5] Gross area (land and water) 1950, Continental United States, 3,022,387; Non-contiguous Territory, 597,257. Total, 3,619,644 square miles. The total, in 1940, included the Philippine Islands, with a gross area of 115,600 square miles, a net land area of 114,830 square miles and an estimated population (based on the 1939 census) of 16,356,000 (density, 142·4 per square mile).

The 1940 census showed 11,419,138 foreign-born whites, and 23,157,580 native whites of foreign or mixed parentage. About 75% of the foreign-born were concentrated in 8 states and 80% were living in cities as compared with 55% of the native-born. The 10 countries contributing the largest numbers who were foreign-born, or had one or two foreign-born parents, were Germany, 5,236,612; Italy, 4,594,780; Canada, 2,910,159; Poland, 2,905,859; Russia (U.S.S.R.), 2,610,244; Eire, 2,410,951; England, 1,975,975; Sweden, 1,301,390; Austria, 1,261,246; Mexico, 1,076,653. (For other details of countries of origin, *see* THE STATESMAN'S YEAR-BOOK, 1944, p. 497.)

Increase or decrease of native white, and foreign-born white, population from 1860 to 1940, by decades :—

Year	Native white			Foreign-born white		
	Total	Increase	Per cent. increase	Total	Increase or decrease (—)	Per cent. change
1860	22,825,784	5,513,251	31·8	4,096,753	1,856,218	82·8
1870	28,095,665	5,269,881	23·1	5,493,712	1,396,959	34·1
1880	36,843,291	8,747,626	31·1	6,559,679	1,065,967	19·4
1890	45,979,391	9,018,732[1]	24·5	9,121,867	2,562,188	39·1
1900	56,595,379	10,615,988	23·1	10,213,817	1,091,950	12 0
1910	68,386,412	11,791,033	20·8	13.345,545	3,131,728	30·7
1920	81,108,161	12,721,749	18·6	13,712,754	367,209	2·8
1930	96,303,335	15,195,174	18·7	13,983,405	270,651	2·0
1940	106,795,732	10,492,397	10·9	11,419,138	−2,564,267	−18·3

[1] Exclusive of population specially enumerated in 1890 in Indian Territory and on Indian reservations.

Estimated non-white population on 1 July, 1947 (with 1940 census total in parentheses) was 15,139,000 (13,454,405) including Negroes, 14,460,000

(12,865,518); American Indians, 402,000 (333,969); Japanese, 131,000 (126,947); Chinese 87,000 (77,504); other races, 60,000 (50,467, of whom the Filipinos numbered 45,563, Asiatic Indians, 2,405 and Koreans, 1,711). Of the non-white groups the American Indians had the largest proportionate increase, 20·3%.

II. Vital Statistics

Vital statistics are based on records of births, deaths, fetal deaths, marriages and divorces filed with registration officials of States and cities. To make available the statistical data contained in these records, systematic collection of copies of mortality records from a national death-registration area was inaugurated in 1900. A national birth-registration area was established in 1915. These areas, which at their inception were composed of a limited group of States and cities, expanded gradually until 1933 when both the birth- and death-registration areas covered the entire continental United States. No national registration areas for marriages and divorces have ever been established. For each year from 1867 through 1943, data were obtained through intermittent collections supplemented by estimates for years in which national surveys were incomplete or none were made. Starting with 1944, marriage and divorce statistics have been compiled annually from reports furnished by State or local officials.

Year	Live births [1]	Deaths [2] excluding fetal deaths	Marriages [3]	Divorces [4]	Maternal deaths [5]	Deaths under 1 year [5]
1900 . .	—	343,217	709,000	55,751	—	—
1910 . .	—	696,856	948,166	83,045	—	—
1920 . .	1,508,874	1,118,070	1,274,476	170,505	12,058	129,531
1930 . .	2,203,958	1,327,240	1,126,856	195,961	14,836	142,413
1940 . .	2,360,399	1,417,269	1,595,879	264,000	8,876	110,984
1945 . .	2,735,456	1,401,719	1,612,992	485,000	5,668	104,684
1946 . .	3,288,672	1,395,617	2,291,045	610,000	5,153	111,063
1947 . .	3,699,940	1,445,370	1,991,878	483,000	4,978	119,173
1948 . .	3,535,068 [7]	1,444,337	1,811,155	408,000	4,122	113,169
1949 . .	3,581,000 [8]	1,446,000 [8]	1,585,440	386,000	3,053 [6]	111,200 [8]

[1] For birth-registration States, which increased in number from 10 States and the District of Columbia in 1915 to the entire continental United States in 1933.

[2] For death-registration States, which increased in number from 10 States and the District of Columbia in 1900 to the entire continental United States in 1933. Data exclude deaths among armed forces overseas, 1940–49.

[3] Estimated, except for 1945–49. Figure for 1949 provisional.

[4] Estimated, except for 1900 and 1930. Estimate for 1949 provisional.

[5] Estimated.

[6] Estimate based on a 10% sample of death certificates received in State vital statistics offices. Deaths for 1949 were classified according to the Sixth Revision of the International Lists of Diseases and Causes of Death; while deaths for 1939–48 were classified according to the Fifth Revision. For 1949, 7% fewer deaths are assigned to maternal causes under the sixth revision than under the Fifth.

[7] The 1948 male births were 1,813,852 or 1,054 males per 1,000 females.

Births (per 1,000 estimated mid-year population) fell from 25·0 in 1915 to 16·6 in the depression year 1933, rising to a new peak of 25·8 in 1947; in 1948, it was 24·2 and 1949, 24·1.

Deaths, excluding fetal deaths (per 1,000 population) declined slowly from 17·2 in 1900 to 10·9 in 1935, remaining stationary around an average of 10·8 until 1945 when at 10·6 a fresh decline began; 1946, 10·0; 1947, 10·1; 1948, 9·9; 1949, 9·7, lowest for the half-century.

Marriages have ranged from a low of 7·9 per 1,000 population in the

depression year 1932 to a peak of 16·4 in 1946; thereafter, 1947, 13·9; 1948, 12·4, and 1949, 10·7.

Divorces rose from a low of 0·7 per 1,000 of the population in 1900 (census) to a peak of 4·3 in 1946, a year in which the population base included, exceptionally, the armed forces overseas; thereafter, with the population base excluding armed forces overseas, the rate was:—1947, 3·4; 1948, 2·8; 1949, 2·6.

Maternal mortality rates (deaths of mothers per 10,000 live births) began in 1915 at 60·8, rising to a peak of 79·9 in 1920, and still high in 1930 at 67·3; then a steady decline continued, the rate reaching 20·7 in 1945; thereafter, 1946, 15·7; 1947, 13·5; 1948, 11·7, and 1949, 8·5.

Infant mortality rates (per 1,000 live births) began in 1915 at 99·9, fell to 85·8 in 1920, to 71·7 in 1925 and to 64·6 in 1930; thereafter progress was slower, reaching 38·3 in 1945 and the half-century low of 31·1 in 1949.

In the decade 1940–50 the increase in the population (19,028,086) was a record in members, but the percentage increase, 14·5%, was the lowest of any decade except the 'depression decade,' 1930–40, which was only 7·2%. The increase in numbers was due almost wholly to the steep rise in births which were 32,294,000 in 1940–50 compared with 23,186,000 in the previous decade; changes in deaths and net immigration were negligible. Deaths in 1940–50 were 14,265,000 compared with 14,245,000 in 1930–40.

Marital condition of males and females 14 years old or over (in thousands) in April, 1949, and April, 1940, was as follows:—

Date and sex	Pop. 14 years or over	Single (never married)	Married, spouse present	Married, spouse absent	Widowed	Divorced
April, 1949						
Male	53,448	13,952	35,323	1,151	2,181	842
Per cent.	*100·0*	*26·1*	*66·1*	*2·2*	*4·1*	*1·6*
Female	56,001	11,174	35,323	1,690	6,582	1,233
Per cent.	*100·0*	*20·0*	*63·1*	*3 0*	*11·8*	*1·1*
April, 1940						
Male	50,554	17,593	28,658	1,534	2,144	624
Per cent.	*100·0*	*34·8*	*56·7*	*3 0*	*4 2*	*1·2*
Female	50,549	13,936	28,517	1,574	5,700	823
Per cent.	*100 0*	*27·6*	*56·4*	*3·1*	*11·3*	*1·6*

The population shifts within the country reached extraordinary proportions during World War II. Between April, 1940, and April, 1947, of the 122,633,000 people born on or before 1 April, 1940, 13,081,000 (10·7%) moved to a different county in the same state and 12,388,000 (10·1%) moved to a different state; 44,429,000 (36·2%) moved to a different residence in the same county. Members of the armed forces are excluded. This population shift has continued; between April, 1947, and April, 1948, about 3¾ million workers had migrated, compared with 3 million in the 12 months following V-J Day (Aug., 1945). Migrants were relatively more numerous among the professional and semi-professional occupations than in any other occupation group.

Total number of alien immigrants admitted in year ending 30 June, 1949, was 188,317; in 1948, 170,570. Total alien arrivals (immigrant and non-immigrant) in 1948 (30 June) was 646,576; total alien departures, 448,218.

The total number of alien immigrants from 1820 to 1949 (30 June) arriving for permanent residence was 39,076,295. In the following statement immi-

grants from Canada, Mexico and all other countries are included in the total :—

Year ending 30 June	British Isles [1]	Germany [2]	Sweden, Norway, and Denmark	Austria [2] and Hungary	Italy	Poland	France	Total immigrants
1930	54,460	26,569	6,919	3,009	22,327	9,231	3,713	241,700
1940	6,997	21,520	1,256	1,902	5,302	702	2,575	70,756
1945	3,456	172	149	54	213	195	201	38,119
1946	35,368	2,598	1,085	179	2,636	335	5,708	108,721
1947	26,362	13,900	4,814	2,348	13,866	745	7,285	147,292
1948	33,937	19,368	6,042	3,218	16,075	2,417	5,550	170,570

[1] Including Eire

[2] For 1939 and subsequent years through 1945, the figures for Austria are included with Germany and excluded from Hungary.

The total number of immigrants from China between 1820 and 1948 was 394,187; the total number from Japan, from 1861, the earliest year of record, was 278,577. In 1929 the number of Chinese admitted, from all countries, was 1,071; in 1940, 106; 1946, 233; 1947, 1,136; 1948, 3,574. In 1929, 716 Japanese were admitted; in 1941, 30; 1943, 1944 and 1945, none; 1946, 2; 1947, 10; 1948, 316.

Owing to war conditions, in the fiscal year 1942 only 10% of the immigration quotas was used; in 1943, 5%; 1944, 6%; and in 1945, 7%. These unused quotas are not cumulative. Total of quota immigrants admitted in 1940–44, 121,253; 1945, 11,623; 1946, 29,095; [illegible].

Aliens are now subject to special federal legislation. The Alien Registration Act of 1940 required all aliens 14 years of age or older to be registered and finger-printed, the first such registration ever required. The Act also extended in peacetime the provisions of the wartime Espionage Act regarding utterances and included, in addition, a federal peacetime sedition law modelled on the state 'criminal syndicalism' acts (*see* section on ECONOMICS AND LABOUR). This is the first federal legislation of this kind adopted since 1798. Aliens who become naturalized citizens may, on conviction, be deprived of citizenship and deported. Those who become a charge on the community may be deported; in the depression year 1933, 19,865 aliens were deported at government expense.

The federal registration of 26 Dec., 1940, showed a total of 5,009,857 aliens, of whom 25·1% (1,257,501) were living in New York state.

In most states aliens are barred from practising medicine or law, etc. Four states prohibit them from owning real property. Many states bar them from old-age assistance and state relief.

Bernard (W. S.) and others, American Immigration Policy. New York, 1950.

III. PRINCIPAL CITIES.

Cities with	No. of cities [1]			Combined population [1]		
	1910	1930	1940	1910	1930	1940
250,000 or more	19	37	37	15,461,680	28,784,770	30,195,339
100,000–250,000	31	56	55	4,840,458	7,540,966	7,792,650
50,000–100,000	59	98	107	4,178,915	6,491,448	7,543,917
25,000–50,000	119	185	213	4,023,397	6,425,693	7,417,093
25,000 or more	228	376	412	28,504,450	49,242,877	52,748,999

[1] Exclusive of Honolulu (Hawaii) and San Juan (Puerto Rico).

The population of leading cities (with over 100,000 inhabitants) at the census of 1950 (preliminary) and the land area (1946) were as follows :—

Cities	Population, 1 April, 1950	Land area in acres, 1 July, 1946	Cities	Population, 1 April, 1950	Land area in acres, 1 July, 1946
New York, N.Y.	7,835,099	191,360·0	Salt Lake City, Utah	181,708	33,885·8
Boroughs:			Tulsa, Okla.	180,586	13,624·3
Brooklyn	2,716,347	45,140·0	Hartford, Conn.	177,073	11,150·0
Manhattan	1,936,540	11,080·0	Des Moines, Iowa	176,954	34,423·4
Bronx	1,444,903	26,210·0	Grand Rapids, Mich.	175,647	14,735·0
Queens	1,516,294	69,120·0	Nashville, Tenn.	173,359	14,080·2
Richmond	191,015	36,180·0	[illegible], Ohio	167,643	20,967·0
Chicago, Ill.	3,606,436	132,297·2	[illegible]	166,306	11,521·0
Philadelphia, Pa.	2,064,794	81,419·0	New Haven, Conn.	163,344	11,445·0
Los Angeles, Calif.	1,957,692	288,334·0	Flint, Mich.	162,800	18,771·9
Detroit, Mich.	1,838,517	88,255·6	Springfield, Mass.	162,601	20,286·6
Baltimore, Md.	940,205	50,380·8	Spokane, Wash.	160,404	26,517·2
Cleveland, Ohio	905,636	46,774·5	Bridgeport, Conn.	159,352	9,369·6
St. Louis, Mo.	852,623	39,040·0	Yonkers, N.Y.	152,533	11,000·0
Washington, D.C.	797,670	39,273·0	Tacoma, Wash.	142,975	29,728·0
Boston, Mass.	790,863	29,523·0	Paterson, N.J.	139,423	5,120·0
San Francisco, Calif	760,753	28,560·0	Sacramento, Calif.	135,761	8,771·0
Pittsburgh, Pa.	673,763	33,365·2	Albany, N.Y.	134,382	12,187·0
Milwaukee, Wis.	632,651	27,783·7	Charlotte, N.C.	133,219	12,330·0
Houston, Tex.	594,321	47,124·8	Fort Wayne, Ind.	132,810	10,955·6
Buffalo, N.Y.	577,393	25,224·3	Gary, Ind.	132,496	26,492·3
New Orleans, La.	567,257	127,628·8	Austin, Texas	131,964	—
Minneapolis, Minn.	517,277	34,145·3	Chattanooga, Tenn.	130,333	17,804·8
Cincinnati, Ohio	500,510	47,173·5	Erie, Pa.	130,125	10,368·0
Seattle, Wash.	462,140	45,805·0	El Paso, Texas	130,003	—
Kansas City, Mo.	453,290	37,395·2	Kansas City, Kans.	129,583	11,984·7
Newark, N.J.	437,857	15,088·9	Trenton, N.J.	127,867	4,630·0
Dallas, Texas	432,927	57,907·9	Mobile, Ala.	127,151	—
Indianapolis, Ind.	424,683	34,578·0	Shreveport, La.	125,506	—
Denver, Colo.	412,856	39,103·3	Scranton, Pa.	124,747	12,361·7
San Antonio, Tex.	406,811	37,504·0	Camden, N.J.	124,543	5,553·8
Memphis, Tenn.	394,012	30,698·0	Knoxville, Tenn.	124,183	16,227·0
Oakland, Calif.	380,576	33,787·0	Tampa, Fla.	124,073	12,160·0
Columbus, Ohio	374,770	25,082·7	[illegible], La.	123,957	—
Portland, Oregon	371,011	40,614·4	[illegible], Mass.	120,676	4,002·5
Louisville, Ky.	367,959	24,131·3	Savannah, Ga.	119,689	—
Rochester, N.Y.	331,252	22,240·6	Canton, Ohio	116,312	8,901·6
Atlanta, Ga.	327,090	22,675·0	South Bend, Ind.	115,698	12,580·3
San Diego, Calif.	321,185	61,341·0	Berkeley, Cal.	113,217	—
St. Paul, Minn.	309,474	33,423·4	Elizabeth, N.J.	112,675	7,488·0
Toledo, Ohio	301,358	23,970·2	Fall River, Mass	111,759	21,723·0
Jersey City, N.J.	300,497	8,352·0	Peoria, Ill.	111,523	8,092·3
Birmingham, Ala.	298,720	32,230·0	Wilmington, Del.	109,907	6,243·8
Fort Worth, Texas	277,017	36,221·3	Evansville, Ind.	109,869	—
Akron, Ohio	273,189	34,369·3	Reading, Pa.	109,062	5,656·2
Providence, R.I.	247,700	11,162·4	New Bedford, Mass.	109,033	12,229·0
Omaha, Nebr.	247,408	25,458·4	Corpus Christi, Tex.	108,053	—
Miami, Fla.	246,983	21,102·0	Allentown, Pa.	106,233	—
Long Beach, Calif.	241,072	21,526·0	Phoenix, Ariz.	105,412	—
Dayton, Ohio	243,108	15,286·2	Montgomery, Ala.	105,098	—
[illegible]	242,450	16,564·8	Waterbury, Conn.	104,202	—
[illegible]	229,906	23,728·0	Pasadena, Cal.	104,087	—
Syracuse, N.Y.	220,067	16,014·6	Duluth, Minn.	104,066	39,897·6
[illegible]	203,404	19,332·6	Somerville, Mass.	102,254	2,600·0
[illegible]	201,885	23,701·0	Utica, N.Y.	101,479	10,113·1
Norfolk, Va.	188,011	18,016·8	Little Rock, Ark.	101,387	—

Religion.

For details of the 1936 census of religious bodies, *see* THE STATESMAN'S YEAR-BOOK, 1948, p. 493.

In 1948 the Department of Commerce published a table of church membership, using the figures supplied by the various groups for years ranging mostly from 1942 to 1945. This showed 253,762 church organizations, with aggregate membership of 72,492,669 (55,807,366 in 1936), of whom 59,717,107 were 13 years of age or older. The principal denominations are shown below :—

Denominations	Year of census or estimate	Local churches	Total membership	Members 13 years of age and over
Protestant bodies :				
Adventist bodies	1944	2,531	194,832	194,832
Baptist bodies	1936–44	67,225	13,831,690	12,890,895
Church of Christ, Scientist	1936	2,113	268,915	268,915
Congregational Christian Church [1]	1943	5,753	1,075,401	1,075,401
Disciples of Christ	1944	7,917	1,672,354	1,504,115
Evangelical and United Brethren [2]	1944	4,742	689,361	639,373
Evangelical and Reformed Church [3]	1943	2,835	675,958	675,958
[illegible]	1943–44	862	114,069	97,975
[illegible]	1944	2,320	983,410	830,736
Lutheran bodies	1943–44	14,228	4,924,047	3,468,566
Mennonite bodies	1936	913	114,337	—
Methodist bodies	1942–44	54,984	9,786,108	8,770,351
Presbyterian bodies	1944	12,809	2,799,889	2,653,829
Protestant Episcopal Church	1949	7,894	2,515,265	—
Reformed bodies [4]	1944	1,046	298,304	241,221
Salvation Army	1944	1,474	208,329	91,664
Spiritualists, General Assembly	1945	236	100,000	100,000
Unitarians	1936	305	59,228	—
Universalists	1936	339	45,853	—
Roman Catholic Church	1948	14,905	26,075,697	—
Jewish Congregations	1936	3,728	4,641,184	3,341,652
Eastern Orthodox Churches	1942–44	580	550,000	400,000

[1] Represents merger of Congregational Churches with General Convention of the Christian Church, since 1926.
[2] Merged in 1946.
[3] Represents merger of Evangelical Synod of North America with Reformed Church in the United States, since 1926.
[4] Excludes membership of Reformed Church in the United States, since merged into Evangelical and Reformed Church.

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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 12 years; some states, in addition, have a 2-year junior college as part of the free public school system. Every state has compulsory school attendance laws, covering generally the ages 7 to 16 years.

The main objective of the American school system is public mass education. The cumulative effect of this in recent years is shown by the median of 12·1 years of school completed by the population 20 to 24 years of age as compared with only 8 years for the population who completed their schooling a little more than a generation ago (those 55 to 64 years old). Results of the general effort to keep children in school regardless of economic

pressures and temptations may be summed up for 1949 as follows:—Of those who were 14 to 17 years old that year, 81·6% were attending school; of those 18 and 19 years old, 25·3%; of those 20 to 24 years old, 9·2%. (For more detailed figures, covering the entire population, *see* THE STATESMAN'S YEAR-BOOK, 1945, pp. 501 and 502.)

The Census Bureau estimates that in Oct., 1947, only 2·7% of the 106 million persons who were 14 years of age or older were unable to read and write; in 1930 the percentage was 4·9. Illiterates, 1947, were 2,838,000, compared with 4,000,000 in 1930.

In the autumn of 1950, 2,296,592 students (1,569,322 men and 727,270 women) were enrolled in 1,888 colleges and universities; 572,307 were veterans (both men and women) of World War II, availing themselves of the special Government grant.

Public school revenue is supplied largely from county and other local sources, 58·3% in 1947–48. State sources accounted for 38·9% and Federal sources for 2·8%. In 1947–48 the amount, including interest, expended on public elementary and secondary schools was $3,898,709,000, representing an annual cost per pupil of $183 08. In addition, $412,467,000 or $19·73 per pupil was expended for capital outlay. Estimated expenditures for private elementary and secondary schools in 1947–48 were $475,000,000. In 1947–48 the 1,788 universities, colleges, teachers' colleges and professional schools expended $1,391,594,000, of which $712,988,000 was spent by institutions under public control. This does not include auxiliary enterprises and activities, other non-educational expenditures and capital outlay. Federal expenditure on the education of veterans amounted to $364,727,000, excluding payments of living expenses and student supplies; students (not veterans) contributed in fees $304,601,000.

Vocational education below college grade, including the training of teachers to conduct such education, is Federally-aided. During the school year 1948–49 enrolments in these vocational classes were: agriculture, 651,604; distributive occupations, 312,608; home economics, 1,328,521; trade and industry, 801,913.

Summary of statistics of schools (public and private), teachers and pupils in 1947–48 (compiled by the United States Office of Education):—

Schools by level	Number of schools	Teachers			Enrolment		
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Elementary schools:							
Public	146,760	39,655	515,284	554,939	9,429,268	8,861,959	18,291,227
Private [1]	10,071	3,753	63,677	67,430	1,232,793	1,218,637	2,451,430
Secondary schools:							
Public	25,484	122,258	183,481	305,739	2,747,061	2,906,244	5,653,305
Private [1]	3,292	15,578	25,990	41,568	284,611	317,873	602,484
Higher education:							
Public	630	58,198	20,864	79,062	930,665	395,482	1,326,147
Private	1,158	72,500	22,642	95,142	905,674	384,441	1,290,115
Noncollegiate departments of institutions of higher education:							
Public	—	—	—	—	18,732	19,209	37,941
Private	—	—	—	—	23,307	11,295	34,602
Public and private residential schools for exceptional children [2]	444	1,148	4,771	5,919	38,474	24,663	63,137

[1] Estimated. [2] Blind, deaf, mentally deficient and delinquent; 1945–46 data.

Schools by level	Number of schools	Teachers			Enrolment		
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Private commercial & business schools [1]	1,200	3,537	4,338	7,875	150,000	150,000	300,000
Nursing schools, not parts of colleges [1]	1,067	—	—	4,500	698	74,435	75,133
Federal schools for Indians . .	283	555	1,118	1,673	14,535	15,747	30,282
Total . .	190,389	317,182	842,165	1,163,847	15,775,818	14,379,985	30,155,803

[1] Estimated.

Since 1936 the secondary schools have graduated more than 1,000,000 pupils a year, reaching a peak in 1942 of 1,242,000. The largest number graduated from college in any one year was 433,724 in 1949–50.

The District of Colombia and 17 states—Alabama, Arkansas, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Mississippi, Missouri, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia and West Virginia—require separate elementary schools for Negro pupils.

Negro public elementary schools, 1948–49, had an enrolment of 2,026,327 pupils; public high schools had 327,178 pupils compared with 163,185 in 1933–34. Average daily attendance in both types of school reached a new high in 1948–49 of 1,971,487. Instructional staff in Negro schools was 72,803.

Teachers' salaries are rising. In 1948–49 the average, by states, ranged from $1,356 per annum in Mississippi to $4,178 in California; the average for the country was $2,846 which was about that paid industrial workers. Eight states paid an average salary of less than $2,000; 16 states paid an average of $3,000 or more.

Forty-one of the 48 states require at least a bachelor's degree to secure a certificate to teach in secondary schools; 36 states require at least graduation from a normal school or 2 years of college work for elementary school teachers and 17 of these 36 require a bachelor's degree. To teach in cities, experience is considered important. All states have some legislation affecting teacher welfare; all states make provision for teacher retirement; a majority have minimum salary schedules and 19 have sick leave benefits.

Although the public schools are nominally under local control, the various state legislatures intervene from time to time. Twenty-six states require uniform textbooks, very often selected by a State Textbook Commission; under this plan each local unit has the advantage of having textbooks selected by a professional group, and buying in bulk appreciably lowers the cost. Local school authorities are free to purchase other textbooks to supplement those on the approved list. In most states free transportation is provided to and from school daily for pupils living at a distance. The legislatures of 46 states require that the schools give instruction on the Constitution of the U.S.; some states require in addition the teaching of the State Constitution and the history of the state. South Dakota and Washington provide that any teacher who speaks 'disrespectfully' of the Government or of the Federal Constitution shall be deprived of his or her teaching certificate. Tennessee, Mississippi and Arkansas forbid the teaching of evolution even in the state colleges; in Florida, Louisiana, Texas and Kentucky, under pressure from the churches, all references to evolution have been deleted from the textbooks.

In 26 states, the District of Columbia, Alaska, Hawaii and Puerto Rico,

the teachers in all public-supported schools are (1949) required to take an oath of allegiance or otherwise satisfy the authorities that they are loyal. California's law requires a pledge 'to teach by precept and example' undivided loyalty to the Government. Georgia bars the teaching of 'any theory of [illegible] economics or social relations which is inconsistent . . . with high ideals of Americanism.' Several states forbid teachers to be Communists; the Texas act requires the presidents of the 21 state-supported colleges to dismiss any teacher *or* student who is found to be a Communist. New York requires the Board of Regents to draw up a list of 'subversive organizations' membership of which will suffice to cause a teacher's dismissal. New Jersey and New Hampshire have similar acts [illegible] state and local employees.

[illegible] is secular, most state constitutions forbidding the appropriation of public moneys for the support of church-controlled schools. However, some states have required daily Bible-reading in the schools without denominational comment; on 9 March, 1948, the United States Supreme Court held that the holding of religious education classes in public school buildings during school hours is unconstitutional.

About one-tenth of the elementary and secondary school children attend non-public (private) schools; 90% of these schools are affiliated with religious denominations, the Roman Catholics having 80% of the non-public schools. Such schools are supported by church funds, by endowments, and by tuition fees. These schools generally parallel closely the work of the public schools and pupils may, and do, transfer freely between public and non-public schools. In 1947–48 the Roman Catholics maintained 8,289 elementary schools with 2,304,965 pupils, 2,150 secondary schools with 482,672 pupils, 239 colleges and normal schools with 295,478 students, and 243 seminaries with 23,928 seminarists studying for the priesthood.

In 1949 the United States had 1,781 English language daily newspapers with a circulation of 52,285,297 and 530 Sunday newspapers with a circulation of 50,311,509; 8,676 weeklies had a circulation of 13,643,465. There are 76 'chains' of newspapers with 375 daily newspapers, which control 53·8% of the total daily circulation; 14 newspaper owners control 25% of the total circulation, while fewer than 50 owners share nearly half the total Sunday circulation. In only 117 cities is there any competition between 2 or more daily papers; in 10 states no city has competing daily papers. About one-third of the radio stations are controlled by newspapers.

Motion-picture theatres increased from 17,003 (1940) to 18,351 in 1949, with seating capacity of 11,796,072.

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Justice and Crime.

In the United States controversies may be decided in two systems of courts, the federal courts with jurisdiction confined to certain situations enumerated in Article III of the Constitution and the state courts with jurisdiction in all other situations. The federal courts alone have jurisdiction in criminal prosecutions for violation of federal statutes and in civil cases involving the government as plaintiff or defendant, and in bankruptcies, admiralty cases, certain suits between parties from different states, and certain suits involving questions of federal law.

The highest court is the Supreme Court of the United States which reviews cases from the lower federal courts and certain cases from state courts involving questions of federal law. This court, consisting of 9 justices who receive salaries of $25,000 a year, meets from October until June every year and disposes of about 1,400 cases, of which over 200 are decided on their merits, and the remainder are dismissed on various grounds. Although cases *may* originate in the Supreme Court, only 3 cases have seen the inauguration of a fact-finding jury.

The U.S. Courts of Appeals number 11 (in 10 circuits composed of 3 or more states and one circuit for the District of Columbia); the 65 circuit judges receive $17,500 a year. A disappointed suitor in a lower federal court usually has a right of appeal to these courts which decide about 3,000 cases a year.

The trial courts are the U.S. district courts, of which there are 84 in the 48 states, one in the District of Columbia, and one each in Puerto Rico and Hawaii. Each state has at least one district court, and 2 states have 4 apiece. Each district court has from one to 16 judgeships depending upon the amount of its business. There are 215 district court judges ($15,000 a year) who decide over 50,000 civil cases and 35,000 criminal cases every year. The judges of all these courts are appointed by the President with the approval of the Senate; to assure their independence, they hold office during good behaviour and cannot have their salaries reduced. They may retire with full pay at the age of 70 years, if they have served a period of 10 years, but they are subject to call for such judicial duties as they are willing to undertake. Only 9 U.S. judges have, up to 1950, been impeached; only one of these was a Supreme Court judge.

Federal (and other) judges are liable for federal income tax, under a decision of the Supreme Court in 1938, which reversed several earlier decisions to the contrary. In another decision the Supreme Court held that no governmental employee, whether federal, state or local, was immune to taxation of a general character, no matter by whom imposed.

Of the 35,000 criminal cases in the federal courts in the year ending 30 June, 1950, about 10,000 involved alleged infractions of the immigration laws; 3,000, the transport of stolen motor vehicles; 9,000, fraud and other thefts; 3,500, liquor laws, and 1,600, narcotic laws. Federal prisoners in the year ending 30 June, 1949 (averaging 16,733) included 33 transgressors of war-time rationing and price-control laws and 51 conscientious objectors.

Persons convicted of federal crimes are either fined, released on probation under the supervision of probation officers of the federal courts, or confined in one of 6 federal penitentiaries, 3 prison camps, 5 reformatories, 9 correctional institutions, or 1 hospital.

The state courts have jurisdiction over all civil and criminal cases arising under state laws, but decisions of the courts of last resort as to the validity of treaties or of laws of the United States, or on other questions arising under the Constitution, are subject to review by the Supreme Court of the

United States. The highest court in each state is usually called the Supreme Court or Court of Appeals with a Chief Justice and Associate Justices, usually elected but sometimes 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 $4,200 to $30,000. The lowest courts are usually those of Justices of the Peace; many towns and cities have municipal and police courts, with power to commit for trial in criminal matters and to determine misdemeanours for violation of the municipal ordinances; they frequently try civil cases involving usually not more than $300.

The Federal Bureau of Investigation estimates the number of major crimes in the United States and its possessions as follows :—

Offence	1948	1949
Murder and non-negligent manslaughter	7,620	6,990
Manslaughter by negligence	5,390	4,880
Rape	16,180	16,380
Robbery	54,990	59,120
Aggravated assault	77,310	78,860
Burglary—breaking or entering	377,640	409,400
Larceny—theft	978,000	1,024,520
Motor car theft	169,540	163,140
Total	1,686,670	1,763,290

In 1947, 152 prisoners were executed, 42 white persons and 110 Negroes. In 128 cases the death penalty was for murder, in 23 for rape and in 1 for burglary, in North Carolina. Executions occurred in 29 of the states and in the District of Columbia; North Carolina led with 22 executions (18 Negroes), followed by Georgia with 16 (12 Negroes), South Carolina, 13 (all Negroes), New York, 12 (8 Negroes), and Pennsylvania, 11 (6 Negroes).

According to the records of the Tuskegee Institute (coloured) there were 2 lynchings in 1950 (1 white in Alabama, 1 Negro in Georgia); 7 attempted lynchings (3 white, 4 Negroes) were prevented.

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Health and Social Welfare.

Admission to the medical profession is controlled by examining boards in the various states. Number of physicians, 1950, 191,277 (1 to 800 inhabitants), but distribution is uneven; there were, 1947, 70 counties which had no physician; in 1948, out of 2,323 areas surveyed, 594 had no general hospital beds. This represents a population of 9,952,000, for which 33,805 beds are needed. Number of hospitals registered with the American Medical Association, 1 Jan., 1949, was 6,572 in continental United States, with 1,439,030 beds and 16,659,973 patients during the year; average daily census was 1,224,951. In addition there were 157 in overseas territories and U.S. Army commands abroad. Chief categories are general hospitals, 4,761; nervous and mental disease, 606; tuberculosis, 444; maternity, 102;

convalescent, 109. More hospital beds are occupied by mental patients than by all other types of patients combined. One person in about 9 became a hospital patient in 1948. Schools of nursing at the close of 1948 numbered 1,215, with 88,817 students; in 1949, there were an estimated 300,533 registered professional nurses available for duty. By closings and consolidations, medical schools have been deliberately reduced from 160 in 1904 to 78 in 1949 (including seven 2-year schools).

Social legislation fell largely within the province of the various states until the adoption of the Social Security Act of 14 August, 1935, which, as amended, provides for a Federal system of old-age and survivors' insurance; Federal-state unemployment insurance, and Federal grants to states for public assistance (old-age assistance, aid to dependent children, aid to the blind) and for maternal and child health and welfare services. Federal responsibility for all programmes except unemployment insurance is vested in the Social Security Administration. Responsibility for unemployment insurance was transferred to the Department of Labour in Aug., 1949.

All the states, Alaska, Hawaii and the District of Columbia have since 1935 established Old Age Assistance systems. The applicant must have reached 65 years of age. Average monthly assistance payments in the states for June, 1950, ranged from $20·49 (Alabama) to $70·68 (California); 2,790,068 persons were receiving old-age assistance, amounting to an average of $43·85 for that month. Some states require that the applicant shall be a citizen; most states require that the individual shall have resided in the state for a specified period, the maximum being 5 years in the past 9. A few states waive the requirement of residence.

The Old Age and Survivors' Insurance scheme, operated directly by the Federal Government, is financed by contributions from employers and employees of 1½% each on wages up to $3,000 a year. As at 30 June, 1950, approximately 40,000,000 wage-earners had acquired the fully insured status entitling them to payment of retirement benefits at 65; the families of these workers and of an additional 5,000,000 currently insured workers had survivor protection under the programme. On 30 June, 1950, 2,930,357 persons were drawing monthly benefits totalling $60,681,500 :—1,384,823 retired workers ($26·33 on the average); 419,123 aged wives of these workers ($13 93); 665,351 children of retired or deceased workers ($13 26 per child); 156,664 young widows with children ($21·20); 290,307 aged widows ($20·94) and 14,089 aged parents ($13·83). Lump sum death benefits (1949) totalled $32,200,000.

All the states, Alaska, Hawaii and the District of Columbia co-operate i[illegible] Compensation scheme; in the fiscal year 1949–50 [illegible] received $1,861,517,000 in benefits (benefits ranging from $13·77 per week of total unemployment in Florida to more than $25·25 in Alaska, with a national average of $20·86).

The 48 states, Alaska, Hawaii and the District of Columbia were furnishing aid in June, 1950, to 654,180 families with 1,659,655 needy dependent children (Nevada operating without federal participation) at the average rate of $70·37 per family that month. In aid to the blind 48 states, Hawaii and the District of Columbia were furnishing aid to 77,171 needy blind persons at the average rate of $47·52 per person that month. Missouri, Nevada and Pennsylvania aided an additional 18,247 blind persons under programmes administered without federal participation. Federal grants to states for public assistance in the year 1948–49 totalled $728,000,000; total expenditures, local, state and federal, reached $1,812,000,000. In June, 1950, 6,200,000 persons were in receipt of public aid; 4,500,000 of them under the Federal Social Security Act.

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Lorimer (Frank), Foundations of American Population Policy. New York, 1940.

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Finance.

Federal.

Since 10 June, 1921, a National Annual Budget System and an independent Audit of Government Accounts have been installed.

The following table gives net 'budget' receipts and expenditures of the Federal Government and receipts and expenditures of trust and related accounts. The 'budget' accounts comprise the general and special accounts and the checking accounts of government corporations, combined. 'Budget' receipts include such income as customs and internal revenue, repayment of foreign loans, and receipts from sale of government surplus property, but exclude postal revenues (except surplus receipts); 'budget' expenditures cover disbursements for general governmental activities, including departmental expenditures, national defence or war activities, foreign loans and grants, veterans' benefits, aids to agriculture, interest on public debt, etc.; they exclude postal expenditures, which are payable from postal revenues, except postal deficiencies. Debt transactions of the government are excluded from 'budget' transactions.

In general, 'trust' accounts relate to moneys received by the government, together with moneys transferred from [illegible] for the special benefit of individuals or [illegible] expenditures from 'trust' accounts are net expenditures from special deposit accounts; and, when the Treasurer of the United States serves as fiscal agent, expenditures for redemption (less receipts from sale) of securities of government corporations and enterprises, in the market, net.

Year ending 30 June	Budgetary receipts and expenditures (net)[1] (millions of dollars)		Trust accounts, etc. (millions of dollars)			
			Receipts	Expenditures		
	Receipts [2]	Expenditures		Investments	Other [2]	Total
1941	7,227	13,387	2,665	1,338	419	1,757
1943	22,202	79,622	3,954	3,004	1,287	4,293
1945	44,762	98,703	7,086	5,200	1,094	6,294
1947	40,043	39,289	6,244	3,362	3,985	7,347
1948	42,211	33,791	6,515	3,060	3,750	6,810
1949	38,246	40,057	5,714	2,311	3,898	6,209
1950	37,045	40,167	6,669	−402	6,971	6,570

[1] Budgetary receipts and expenditures, beginning 1943, differ from previously published figures in that receipts and expenditures are both reduced by the exclusion of (1) refunds of receipts and (2) payments to the Treasury principally by wholly-owned Government corporations, for retirement of capital stock and for disposition of earnings. These changes are without effect upon the budget surplus or deficit.

[2] Excludes net transfers of social security employment taxes of Federal Old-Age and Survivors Insurance Trust Fund as follows (in millions of dollars): fiscal year 1941, 688; 1943, 1,130; 1945, 1,310; 1946, 1,238; 1947, 1,459; 1948, 1,616; 1949, 1,690. Such transfers are also excluded from budgetary expenditures.

[3] Includes redemption or sale (−) of obligations of Government corporations, etc., in the market (net), in millions of dollars: fiscal year 1941, −852; 1943, 694; 1945, 1,553; 1946 95; 1947, 359; 1948, −107; 1949, 74.

Actual sources of revenue and branches of expenditure for year ended 30 June, 1950 (in thousands of dollars) were :—

Revenue, 1949–50

Budget accounts :		Total net receipts . .	37,044,734
Customs	422,650	*Trust accounts, etc. :*	
Internal revenue :		National service life insurance fund . . .	1,076,367
Income tax, individuals .	28,262,671	Unemployment trust fund .	1,281,027
Withheld by employers	*10,073,192*	Federal old-age and survivors' insurance trust fund	2,366,770
Other . .	*18,189,480*	Railroad retirement accnt..	645,034
Miscl. internal revenue .	8,303,070	Other trust accounts .	1,299,546
Social security taxes .	2,332,694		
Surplus property . .	263,749	Total trust accounts, etc.	6,668,734
Other miscellaneous . .	1,725,794		
Total budget receipts [1]	41,310,628		

[1] Gross receipts include $2,106,388,000 credited to the Federal Old-age and Survivors' Insurance Trust Fund and $2,159,506,000 in refunds of receipts, both of which are excluded from the next item, 'Total net receipts.'

Expenditure, 1949–50

Budget accounts :		Bureau of Reclamation. .	299,999
Nat. Military Establishment total, including .	13,496,074	ReconstructionFinance Corp.	588,856
Department of Army .	*5,704,292*	Korean aid	39,760
Department of Navy .	*4,125,135*	Tennessee Valley Authority .	17,755
Department of Air Force	*3,506,125*	Justice Department .	131,050
Atomic Energy Commission	524,465	Misc. general expenditures .	2,458,200
Econ. Co-operation Admin.	3,552,408	Total budget expenditures	40,166,836
Mutual Defence Assistance	44,342		
Export-Import Bank . .	45,024	*Trust accounts, etc. :* . .	
Treasury Department :		Federal old-age & survivors	
Interest on public debt	5,749,913	insurance fund . .	2,198,260
Other	669,714	Unemployment trust fund .	1,301,480
Veterans' Administration	6,517,228	Railroad retirement account .	641,963
State Department .	339,030	National service life insurance fund . . .	1,042,365
Agriculture Department	3,061,475	Other trust funds & accounts	1,267,794
Federal Security Agency	1,430,198	Special deposits (net) . .	95,964
Commerce Department .	870,600	Govt. corporations sales and	
Civil aeronautics . .	*165,908*	redemptions of obligations	
Maritime activities .	*93,711*	(net)	21,771
Public roads . . .	*485,655*		
Housing and Home Finance .	*269,700* [1]	Total trust accounts, etc.	6,569,597
Executive Office of President .	7,929		
Postal deficiency, net . .	592,514		

[1] Credit, deduct.

The table below gives the estimates (by the Bureau of the Budget, as revised Aug., 1950) for the years ending 30 June, 1951 and 1952 (in millions of dollars), and actual results for the fiscal year 1950; in addition, under expenditures, are the total appropriations for the fiscal year 1952 requested by the President on 15 Jan., 1951, for national security; revenue measures were left for subsequent messages.

Budget receipts	1950 (act.)	1951 (est.)	1952 (est.)	
Direct taxes on individuals	18,115	22,309	26,780	—
Direct taxes on corporations	10,854	13,560	20,000	—
Excise taxes	7,597	8,240	8,222	—
Employment taxes	2,892	3,719	4,709	—
Customs	423	600	620	—
Miscellaneous receipts	1,430	1,325	1,333	—
Less: Net appropriations for trust funds and refunds	*4,266*	*5,296*	*6,526*	—
Total budget receipts	37,045	44,512	55,138	—

Budget expenditures	1950 (act.)	1951 (est.)	1952 (est.)	1952 (recommended)
Military services	12,303	20,994	41,421	60,971
International security and foreign relations	4,803	4,726	7,461	10,956
Veterans' services and benefits	6,627	5,746	4,911	4,426
Social welfare, health and security	2,213	2,520	2,625	2,552
Housing and community facilities	261	409	−102 [1]	101
Education and general research	114	143	483	468
Agriculture and [illegible] resources	2,784	986	1,429	1,483
Natural resources [illegible] and conservation	1,554	2,117	2,519	2,111
Transportation and communication	1,752	1,970	1,685	1,414
Finance, commerce and industry	227	368	1,524	1,568
Labour	263	212	215	225
General government	1,108	1,252	1,351	1,140
Interest on the public debt	5,817	5,722	5,897	5,897
Reserve for contingencies	—	45	175	200
Adjustment to daily Treasury statement basis	330	—	—	—
[illegible]	40,156	47,210	71,594	94,429
[illegible])	−3,111	−2,698	−16,456	—

[1] Excess of receipts over expenditures.

Note.—Estimates contained in this budget review reflect the newly introduced practice of excluding from budget receipts and expenditures payments into the Treasury by wholly-owned Government corporations for retirement of capital stock or for dividends.

Of the *estimated* 1952 budget, 57·8% is assigned to military services; 10·4% to international security and foreign relations; 6·8% to war veterans' benefits; 8·2% to interest on the national debt; leaving $11·9 milliard (billion) or 16·8% to all the remaining activities.

Total Lend-Lease aid to the War Allies from its inception, 16 March, 1941, down to 31 March, 1947, was $50,377,618,000, while Reverse Lend-Lease was $7,819,323,000. For details, by countries, *see* THE STATESMAN'S YEAR-BOOK, 1948, p. 501.

From 30 June, 1945, to 30 June, 1950, the United States extended to foreign countries gross foreign aid, in the form of grants and credits, totalling $28,055 million (£10,019,608,000 (at $2·80 = £1)); it received collections on principal and reverse grants and returns on grants totalling $2,091 million (£746,732,000); hence net foreign aid totalled $25,964 million (£9,272,876,000). If subscriptions to the International Monetary Fund and the Bank for Reconstruction and Development, amounting to $3,385 million, be added, the net total is $29,349 million (£10,481,805,000).

Expenditures for 'international finance and aid,' fiscal year 1950, were

(in millions of dollars) :—Export-Import bank, 45; Greek–Turkish aid, 121; government and relief in occupied areas, 753; mutual defence assistance, 44; Economic Co-operation Administration, 3,523; other foreign aid, 111; total (net), 4,598.

The gross debt on 30 June, 1950, was (in millions of dollars) 257,357, made up as follows :—Debt bearing no interest, 1,883 (chiefly 1,270 million loaned to International Monetary Fund); matured debt on which interest has ceased, 265, and interest-bearing debt, 255,209 plus 17 of obligations of governmental corporations and credit agencies guaranteed by the U.S. Government as to principal and interest.

National direct debt excluding guaranteed obligations (in thousands of dollars), and *per capita* debt (in dollars) on 30 June of the years shown :—

Year	Gross debt	*Per capita* [2]	Year	Gross debt	*Per capita* [2]
1919 [1]	25,482,034	242·54	1945	258,682,187	1,853·21
1920	24,299,321	228·23	1947	258,286,383	1,793·23
1930 [1]	16,185,310	131·51	1948	252,292,246	1,721·30
1935	28,700,893	225·55	1949	252,770,360	1,694·00
1940	42,967,531	325·59	1950 [3]	257,357,352	1,696·11

[1] On 31 Aug., 1919, gross debt reached its World War I (1914–18) peak of $26,596,702,000, which was the highest ever reached up to 1934, on 31 Dec., 1930, it had declined to $16,026 million, the lowest it has been since the World War I. On 30 Nov., 1941, just preceeding Pearl Harbour, debt stood at $55,039,820,000. The highest World War II debt was $279,213,559,000 on 28 Feb., 1946.

[2] *Per capita* figures, beginning with 1940, have been revised; they are based on the Census Bureau's estimates of the total population of Continental United States, including armed forces overseas.

[3] Preliminary.

The statutory debt limit was reduced on 26 June, 1946, from $300 milliard to $275 milliard.

State and Local Finance.

Revenue of the 48 states and all local governments (about 150,000) amounted to $19,731 million in fiscal 1949, equalling $132·23 *per capita*, or 35% of the net federal–state–local total. Taxes provided $15,776 million (80%), fiscal aid from the federal government $1,800 million (9·1%) and charges and miscellaneous sources $2,155 million (10·9%). Of all state and local tax revenue in 1949, property taxes (mainly imposed by local governments) provided $45·83 *per capita*, sales taxes—general and selective, including those on motor fuel and liquor—$32·34 *per capita*, and all other state and local taxes together, $27·55 *per capita*.

State tax revenue totalled $8,349 million in fiscal year 1949, and $8,967 million in fiscal year 1950. Largest sources of state tax revenue are general sales taxes (imposed during 1950 by 28 states), motor fuel sales taxes (48 states), pay roll taxes for unemployment compensation (48 states), motor vehicle and operators' licenses (48 states), corporation income (33 states), individual income (31 states), tobacco products (40 states) and alcoholic beverage sales taxes (48 states).

Revenue of local units in fiscal year 1949 totalled $12,453 million including $3,749 million of aid from states and the federal government. Property taxes provided 52·7% of all local government revenue, other taxes 6·9%, fiscal aid 30·1% and miscellaneous sources 10·3%.

Gross debt of state and local governments totalled $20,875 million or

$140 *per capita* on 30 June, 1949. Cities accounted for nearly half of this total, states for nearly one-fifth, the remainder representing special districts, counties, school districts and townships. This 1949 total was a new high, representing an increase of about one-fourth in 1946 to 1949.

State and local pay rolls totalled $882,700,000 in May, 1950, for employment of 4,247,000 persons, of whom 3,405,000 were employed full-time.

National Defence.

The President is Commander-in-Chief of the Army, Navy and Air Force.

The National Security Act of 1947 provides for the unification of the Army, Navy and Air Forces under a single Secretary of National Defence with cabinet rank. The President is also advised by a National Security Council and a National Security Resources Board. The establishment consists of the Department of the Army, the Department of the Navy and the Department of the Air Force, each with a civilian head (not of cabinet rank) appointed by the President with the approval of the Senate. The Act provides for a War Council, Joint Chiefs of Staff, Research and Development Board, and a Munitions Board.

The following changes in titles have become effective (previous title in brackets) :—Department of the Army (War Department); Department of the Air Force, United States Air Force (Army Air Forces); Secretary of the Army (Secretary of War); Under Secretary of the Army (Under Secretary of War); Assistant Secretary of the Army (Assistant Secretary of War); Chief of Staff, United States Army (Chief of Staff); General Staff, United States Army (War Department General Staff); Special Staff, United States Army (War Department Special Staff). The Office of Assistant Secretary of War for Air has been abolished.

I. Army.

Secretary of the Army.—Frank Pace, Jr. (appointed 12 April, 1950). The Secretary of the Army controls the Army, and is aided by the Under Secretary of the Army, two Assistant Secretaries of the Army (procurement of supplies, research and development; generally administrative and specially delegated duties), and by the Chief of Staff, U.S. Army.

The Secretary of the Army is responsible for the personnel, training, operations, administration, logistical support and maintenance, welfare, preparedness, and effectiveness of the Army, including research and development, and for the mobilization of materials and industrial organizations essential to wartime needs of the Army.

The Chief of Staff is appointed by the President, with the consent of the Senate. He has supervision of all members and organizations of the Army. He presides over the Army Staff and is directly responsible to the Secretary of the Army for the efficiency of the Army, its state of preparation for military operations, and plans therefor. He transmits to the Secretary of the Army the plans and recommendations of the Army Staff, advises him in regard thereto, and, upon the approval of such plans or recommendations by the Secretary of the Army, acts as the agent of the Secretary of the Army in carrying the same into effect. He is assisted by the Vice-Chief of Staff, the Deputy Chiefs of Staff, and the Assistant Chiefs of Staff.

The Army consists of the Regular Army, the National Guard while in the Service of the United States and the Organized Reserve Corps, and includes

persons recruited into the land forces of the United States under the Selective Service Extension Act, approved 30 June, 1950. Recruitment under this act started in Sept., 1950.

Under legislation, approved 28 June, 1947, enlistments are authorized, at the option of the person enlisting, for periods of 3, 4, 5 or 6 years.

The strength of the Army on 31 May, 1950, was 593,526; a total of 240,278 were serving outside the continental United States. By the end of 1951, the strength of the Army, including the Federalized divisions of the National Guard, will be raised to about 1,750,000 men.

The Office, Chief, Army Field Forces, is located at Fort Monroe, Virginia, and is charged with the direction, supervision, co-ordination and inspection of all matters related to training of individuals and units (including Reserve and National Guard) utilized by the Army in the field.

Six Army Areas, the Military Dis[illegible] and necessary overseas commands exercise command [illegible]rations, administration, training and supply of units and installations within their boundaries. The six Army Areas have headquarters at Governor's Island, New York City, New York; Fort George G. Meade, Maryland; Fort McPherson, Atlanta, Georgia; Fort Sam Houston, San Antonio, Texas; Chicago, Illinois; and the Presidio of San Francisco, California.

The Army Comptroller, whose office was established on 2 Jan., 1948, and renamed the 'Office, Comptroller of the Army' on 15 Oct., 1949, serves as the Budget Officer, Fiscal Director and Management Engineer for the Department of the Army. He is responsible for all budgeting, accounting, progress and statistical reporting, and internal audit in the Army Establishment.

The General Staff, United States Army, plans, directs, co-ordinates and supervises the management of the Army. The Special Staff deals with special subjects such as legislation, education and history. The Administrative Services comprise the Adjutant General, the Chief of Chaplains, and the Provost Marshal General. The Technical Staffs and Services are the Chief Chemical Officer, the Surgeon General, Chief of Engineers, the Quartermaster General, Chief Signal Officer, Chief of Ordnance and Chief of Transportation.

Basic units of Army field forces are Infantry, Airborne and Armoured Divisions. The Infantry and Armoured Divisions contain 3 regiments or combat commands, 3 battalions of 105 mm. howitzers, one battalion of 155 mm. howitzers, one battalion of 40 mm. and ·50 caliber anti-aircraft artillery automatic weapons, and necessary supporting troops integrated within the divisions. All divisions contain tanks mounting 76 mm. guns or 90 mm. guns.

Rifles, automatic rifles, carbines, machine guns, sub-machine guns, light and heavy mortars, rocket launchers and recoilless rifles increase the fire power of the new division. Anti-aircraft artillery is now equipped with improved radar.

Tanks have become faster, more manœuvrable, have more fire power and more resistance to enemy attack and enemy fire. The M46 with a 90 mm. gun is being improved automotively to provide a standard medium tank superior to the old M26 and M4 series. The standard light tank is the M24 mounting a 75 mm. gun. The light tank, in conjunction with fully armoured personnel carriers, will be used in reconnaissance and security missions.

The manually operated Springfield rifle, calibre ·30, has been replaced by a semi-automatic rifle, the U.S. calibre ·30 M1. Machine guns of both

·30 and ·50 calibres are of the Browning type. The approved calibres of mobile artillery are as follows :—

For the pack	.	75 mm. pack howitzer,
for the light	.	105 mm. howitzer, and 4·5 in. rockets,
for the medium	.	155 mm. howitzer,
for the heavy	.	240 mm. howitzer, 155 mm. gun, 8 in. gun and 8 in. howitzer.

Automatic weapons are of 40 mm., 90 mm. and 120 mm. calibres; machine guns are of ·50 and ·30 calibre.

The Army is working with radar in the detection and tracking of guided missiles and has also set up a Guided Missiles Regiment for training in the employment of rockets and guided missiles.

Women volunteers were first organized in a Women's Army Auxiliary Corps, which on 1 Sept., 1943, became the Women's Army Corps, and was made a permanent component of the Army in June, 1948.

The Army National Guard is a Federally supervised civilian force, recruited and housed by the several states, the District of Columbia and the Territories of Alaska, Hawaii and Puerto Rico. The members are equipped, paid and recognized by the Federal Government. All training is supervised by the Federal Government with instructors furnished by the Regular Army. Standards of physical fitness, intelligence and military aptitudes are those of the Regular Army, as are equipment, methods of training and organization. The Guard is subject to the call of the President during National Emergency, and to the call of the Governor of each State when needed in time of local disaster or emergency. By Feb., 1951, 6 of the 27 National Guard divisions had been called into Federal service.

II. Navy.

Secretary of the Navy.—Francis P. Matthews (appointed 25 May, 1949).

The affairs of the Navy Department are directed by the Secretary of the Navy, who has as his principal advisers the Under Secretary of the Navy, the Assistant Secretary of the Navy, the Assistant Secretary of the Navy (Air), the Chief of Naval Operations, the Chiefs of the seven bureaus, the Judge-Advocate-General of the Navy, the Chairman of the General Board, the Director of Budget and Reports, and the Commandant, United States Marine Corps.

The principal divisions of the Department are as follows :—Executive Office of the Secretary, Office of Chief of Naval Operations, Bureau of Yards and Docks, Bureau of Naval Personnel, Bureau of Ordnance, Bureau of Ships, Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, Bureau of Medicine and Surgery, Bureau of Aeronautics and Headquarters United States Marine Corps.

There are 14 Naval Districts and 2 River Naval Commands (Potomac and Severn).

The U.S. Navy has 11 shipyards, 21 stations, 5 training centres, 55 air stations, 2 amphibious bases and 3 submarine bases. Under an agreement with the British Government dated 2 Sept., 1940, leases were granted for naval and air bases in Newfoundland, Bermuda, the Bahamas, Jamaica, St. Lucia, Trinidad, Antigua and British Guiana.

The gross naval expenditures (actual or budgeted) have recently been as follows: 1945–46, $15,164,000,000; 1946–47, $5,597,000,000; 1947–48,

$3,268,766,100; 1948–49, $3,686,733,250; 1949–50, $4,600,000,000; 1950–51, $4,168,000,000.

The total personnel on duty on 1 Feb., 1951, was 458,052 officers and men, including the Marine Corps, which numbered 72,098. The Air Service is an integral part of the Fleet.

On 1 Feb., 1950, 25 fleet and 62 escort carriers, 14 battleships, 18 heavy and 40 light cruisers, 212 destroyers, 233 destroyer-escorts and 117 submarines were laid up in the inactive reserve.

The following is a classified statement of United States vessels existing on 31 Dec. of the years named :—

Types	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950
Fleet aircraft carriers	24	31	35	37	37	37	37
Escort aircraft carriers	65	79	72	66	66	66	66
Battleships	23	23	21	19	15	15	15
Large cruisers	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Heavy cruisers	17	24	28	28	27	29	25
Light cruisers	42	45	46	46	47	48	44
Destroyers	370	355	378	361	352	351	351
Submarines	236	209	208	203	192	191	187

The following table shows the principal ships of the United States Navy, including all ships expected to be retained that were completed or laid down up to 1 April, 1951 (in the armament column, guns of less than 3-inch calibre are not given) :—

Completed	Name	Standard displacement	Armour		Principal armament	Shaft horse-power	Designed speed
			Belt	Big guns			
Fleet Aircraft Carriers							
		Tons	ins.	ins.			knots
1947	Coral Sea	45,000	—	—	14 5-in. (137 aircraft)	200,000	33
1945	F. D. Roosevelt						
1945	Midway						
1942–50	Essex Class	30,800	3	—	12 5-in. (82 aircraft)	150,000	33
1947	Wright	14,500	4	—	Light A.A. (48 aircraft)	120,000	33
1946	Saipan						
1943	Bataan	11,000	3	—	Light A.A. (45 aircraft)	100,000	32
	Belleau Wood						
	Cabot						
	Cowpens						
	Langley[1]						
	Monterey						
	San Jacinto						
1938	Enterprise	19,800	4	—	8 5-in. (81 aircraft)	120,000	34

The *Essex* class consists, in addition to the name ship, of :—Yorktown, Intrepid, Hornet, Franklin, Lexington, Bunker Hill, Wasp, [illegible] Randolph, Bennington, Bon Homme Richard, St. [illegible] Tarawa, [illegible] Kearsarge, Lake Champlain, Leyte, Philippine [illegible], Valley Forge, Oriskany.

[1] To be transferred to the French Navy.

Completed	Name	Standard displacement	Armour		Principal armament	Shaft horse-power	Designed speed
			Belt	Big guns			
		Battleships					
		Tons	ins.	ins.			knots
1944	Missouri	45,000	19	18	9 16-in.; 20 5-in.	200,000	33
	Wisconsin						
1943	Iowa						
	New Jersey						
1942	South Dakota	35,000	18	18	9 16-in.; 20 5-in. (*South Dakota* 16 5-in.)	130,000	28
	Indiana						
	Massachusetts						
	Alabama						
1942	Washington	35,000	16	18	9 16-in.; 20 5-in.	121,000	28
1941	North Carolina						
1923	West Virginia	31,800	16	18	8 16 in.; 16 5-in.	31,100	21
1923	Colorado	32,500					
1921	Maryland	31,500					
1921	California	32,600	14	18	12 14-in.; 16 5-in.	30,000	21
1920	Tennessee	32,300					
		Large Cruisers					
1944	Alaska	27,000	5–9	12¾	9 12-in.; 12 5-in.	150,000	33
	Guam						
		Heavy Cruisers					
1949	Newport News	17,000	8	3–5	9 8-in.; 12 5-in.	130,000	33
	Salem						
1948	Des Moines						
1946	Rochester	13,700	6	3–5	9 8-in.; 12 5-in.	120,000	33
	Oregon City						
	Albany						
1943–46	Baltimore Class	13,600	6	3–5	9 8-in.; 12 5-in.	120,000	33

The *Baltimore* class consists, in addition to the name ship, of:—Boston, Canberra, Pittsburgh, Toledo, Bremerton, Chicago, Columbus, Fall River, Helena, Los Angeles, Macon, St. Paul, Quincy.

1939	Wichita	10,000	5	5–6	9 8-in.; 8 5-in.	100,000	32·5
1934	Tuscaloosa	9,975	4–5	5–6	9 8-in.; 8 5-in.	107,000	32·7
	Minneapolis						
	San Francisco	9,950					
	New Orleans						
		Light Cruisers					
		BUILDING					
	Northampton [1]	17,000	6		(Particulars not released)	120,000	33
	Norfolk [2]	6,000	—		" "	—	—
	Sister ship [2]						
		BUILT					
1949	Roanoke	14,700	3–6	4	12 6-in.; 20 3-in.	120,000	32
1948	Worcester						
1943–46	Cleveland Class	10,000	5	3–5	12 6-in.; 12 5-in	100,000	33

The *Cleveland* class consists, in addition to the name ship, of:—Columbia, Denver, Montpelier, Santa Fe, Birmingham, Mobile, Vincennes, Biloxi, Houston, Miami, Atlanta, Amsterdam, Little Rock, Portsmouth, Providence, Topeka, Astoria, Pasadena, Springfield, Duluth, Oklahoma City, Vicksburg, Wilkes-Barre, Dayton, Galveston, Manchester. Fargo and Huntington are modified *Clevelands*.

[1] Originally classed as heavy cruiser; redesigned as a task fleet command ship.
[2] Designed as special anti-submarine vessels.

Completed	Name	Standard displacement	Armour		Principal armament	Shaft horse-power	Designed speed
			Belt	Big guns			
		Light Cruisers (cont.)					
		BUILT					
		Tons	ins.	ins.			knots
1943-46	Oakland, Flint, Juneau, Spokane, Tucson, Fresno, Reno	6,000	3½	3	12 5-in. (last pair 16 5-in.)	75,000	35
1942	San Diego, San Juan						
1938	Savannah, Brooklyn [1], Philadelphia [2], Honolulu	9,700 / 9,650	4	3–5	15 6-in.; 8 5-in.	100,000	32·5

[1] To be transferred to the Chilean Navy. [2] To be transferred to the Brazilian Navy.

Other vessels may be summarized. There are 66 escort aircraft carriers, 351 destroyers, 187 submarines, 244 destroyer-escorts, 217 minelayers and minesweepers, 176 patrol vessels, 945 amphibious craft, 553 fleet auxiliaries, 1,724 service craft, and 74 dry docks. The United States Fleet thus consists of a total of 4,660 naval vessels, of which 2,150 are in actual service, the remaining 2,510 ships being in reserve.

The United State Coast Guard operates under the Treasury Department in time of peace and as a part of the Navy in time of war. Its peace-time duties embrac[illegible]w enforcement upon the sea and navigable waters of the [illegible]. the maintenance of navigational aids and the saving of life and property. Its military personnel at the end of 1950 comprised 19,000 officers and men,. An Academy is maintained for the education of cadets for careers as commissioned officers.

III. Air Force.

Secretary of the Air Force.—Thomas Finletter (appointed April, 1950).

The responsibility for land-based air power is delegated to the independent Department of the Air Force. The Department of the Navy will retain operational control of carrier-borne and anti-submarine reconnaissance aircraft, together with land-based aircraft organic in their operations. Similarly, the Department of the Army, will exercise control of a limited number of liaison and tactical aircraft as may be organic therein.

The Department of the Air Force is headed by a Secretary of the Air Force, assisted by an Under Secretary of the Air Force and two Assistant Secretaries of the Air Force. The Air Force includes all headquarters, forces, reserves, installations, activities and functions under the control or supervision of the Department of the Air Force.

Post-war requirements of the United States Air Force are being considered in the light of the situation created by the Korean war and new technological developments such as jet propulsion, with particular emphasis upon the potentialities of guided missiles; discussions with other North and

South American Nations with a view toward mutual hemispheric defence, and the decisions of the United Nations relative to the establishment of an International Air Force.

On 1 July, 1950, a total of 411,277 personnel were assigned to duty with the U.S. Air Force, including 2,092 warrant officers and 54,914 commissioned officers. Of the total personnel, 93,461 were assigned to duty beyond the continental limits of the United States. The civilian component branches of the U.S. Air Force include the Air Reserve (354,000 officers and airmen), the Air National Guard (45,000 officers and airmen) and the Air Force Reserve Officers Training Corps (54,000 basic advanced cadets).

Aircraft strength on 1 July, 1950, was 16,900 planes, of which 8,700 were active. Of these, 3,200 were first-line combat types. In addition, aircraft of the Air National Guard totalled 2,700, of the Air Force Reserve, 900, and Civil Air Patrol, 300, for a combined total of 20,800.

The subordinate commands are as follows: (*Continental*) Strategic Air Command; Continental Air Command (Reserve affairs and training); Air Defence; Tactical Air Command; Air Matériel; Air Training; Air University; Air Proving Ground; Air Research and Development; Special Weapons; Headquarters Command and Military Air Transport Service (joint activity with U.S. Navy). (*Overseas*) United States Air Forces in Europe, Far East Air Forces, Alaskan Air Command, Caribbean Air Command.

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Production and Industry.

In 1940 those gainfully employed (not on public emergency work) were listed in the following general divisions of industry :—

Industry	Male	Female	Total
Employed (except on public emergency work) .	34,027,905	11,138,178	45,166,083
Agriculture, forestry and fishing . . .	7,988,343	487,089	8,475,432
Mining	902,061	10,939	913,000
Construction	2,022,032	34,242	2,056,274
Manufacturing	8,250,590	2,322,252	10,572,842
Transport, communication and other public utilities	2,768,267	345,086	3,113,353
Wholesale and retail trade	5,509,228	2,029,540	7,538,768
Finance, insurance and real estate . .	1,013,297	454,300	1,467,597
Business and repair services	787,377	76,877	864,254
Personal services	1,133,555	2,875,762	4,009,317
Amusement, recreation and related services .	316,063	79,279	395,342
Professional and related services . . .	1,472,453	1,845,128	3,317,581
Government	1,414,069	339,418	1,753,487
Industry not reported	450,570	238,266	688,836

Estimated number of women gainfully employed in Sept., 1950, was 17,982,000, of whom 16,538,000 were in non-agricultural industries.

I. Agriculture.

Since the First World War agriculture has been profoundly affected first by the general cumulative loss of fertility of land (a loss estimated at between 40% and 50% of the original fertility); secondly, soil erosion due to wind or water (top soil has diminished from 9 in. to an average of 6 in.); thirdly, about three-fourths of the grazing land is suffering from past or present overstocking; fourthly, the growth of large-scale 'commercial' farms, highly mechanized and using, instead of permanent hired workers, armies of migratory workers hired usually from contractors.

Nevertheless there has been a phenomenal increase in total farm output due to a higher degree of mechanization; greater use of lime and fertiliser, cover crops and other conservation practices; improved varieties such as hybrid maize and Clinton oats; a better balanced feeding of livestock, and more effective control of insects and disease. Since 1910 farm output has increased by more than two-thirds and since 1942 it has run 25% or more above the average for 1935–39. But some of the recent gains have been obtained by decreasing the soil fertility reserve.

A survey (in the 1930s) by the Soil Conservation Service of the Department of Agriculture revealed that some 282,000,000 acres of all kinds of land—cropland, rangeland, pastures, woodlands, etc.—had been so severely damaged by soil erosion that their further use for crop production or grazing would be unprofitable, and an additional 775,000,000 acres were found to be so damaged as to require immediate erosion-control measures to ensure continued productivity. There remained approximately 460,000,000 acres of good cropland of which about 70,000,000 acres needs to be cleared, drained, irrigated or otherwise improved before it can be tilled and planted, and another 70,000,000 acres, currently in cultivation, which should be converted to grass or trees because it is too steep, too shallow or too erodible for further cultivation. All but about 80 to 100 million acres of good cropland is subject to soil erosion if not safeguarded within the next 20 years.

By 30 June, 1950, about 18·6% of the soil conservation job had been completed. More than 100,000,000 acres of farm land had been completely treated with the needed conservation practices, and soil conservation programmes were being carried out by nearly 670,000 farmers and ranchers operating 185,000,000 acres. Detailed soil conservation surveys preliminary to farm planning had been made on 304,000,000 acres in farms and ranches, and definite conservation farm plans had been completed for 780,473 farms and ranches covering about 217,994,000 acres. Higher per-acre yields, even for the semi-arid grazing lands of the Western cattle industry, have been reported wherever the new practices have been established. Soil conservation districts, 30 June, 1950, numbered 2,285, covering 1,253,484,000 acres; of these, 841,871,000 acres were in 4,771,635 farms and ranches.

Farms are divided into three broad groups:—(1) Large-scale, highly mechanized farms, which use considerable hired labour and with income per farm (1945 census) of $20,000 or more, make up slightly less than 2% of all farms and account for more than 20% of total production; (2) commercial family farms, approximately 55% of all farms, account for 70% of production, and range from $1,200 to $20,000 in value of products reported, and (3) about 2½ million small-scale farms with reported incomes of less than $1,200, which contribute less than 8% of the total value of production.

Total area of farm land under irrigation in 1944 was 20,539,470 acres (288,195 farms), of which the Rocky Mountain states had 10,703,164 acres, the Pacific states 6,602,031 acres, the West South Central states 2,146,737 acres. With the available water supplies about 23,000,000 more acres could be irrigated.

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 [2]
			Dollars	Dollars
1910	878,798,325	478,451,750	40,837,695,622	8,494,230,307
1930	986,771,016	522,395,804	56,960,093,028	11,011,329,335
1940	1,060,852,374	530.131,043	41,227,849,287	7,813,644,567
1945	1,141,615,364	512,000,000	60,008,207,993	18,108,132,494

[1] Land available for crops (harvested, failure idle, fallow, plus ploughable pasture).
[2] Value of all farm products sold, traded or used by farm households.

By 1945 the number of farms had declined in 15 years by 589,000 (9%) to 5,859,169, but farm acreage rose by 19% to 1,141,615,364 acres, and the size of the average farm rose by 32·0% from 148·0 acres to 194·8.

According to census returns the numbers of farms by size groups were :—

Census year	Acreage size group (in thousands.)							
	Total	Under 10	10–19	20–29	100–259	260–499	500–999	1,000 and over
1920	6,448	289	508	2,978	1,980	476	150	67
1930	6,289	359	560	2,815	1,863	451	160	81
1940	6,097	506	559	2,512	1,796	459	164	101
1945	5,859	594	526	2,286	1,693	473	174	113

In 1945, 3,301,361 farms were operated by full owners, 660,502 by part owners, 38,885 by managers, and 1,858,421 by tenants. Farm tenancy has fluctuated; in 1880 only 25% of all farmers were tenants; in 1930, 42·2%; in 1940, 38·7%; in 1945, 31·7% (lowest since before 1900). Farm population on 1 January, 1920, 31,614,269; 1930, 30.169,000; 1940, 30,269,011; 1949, 27,776,000. On 1 Aug., 1949, hired farm workers numbered 3,629,000 and farm family workers, including operators, 8,387,000. Migratory farm workers, travelling from state to state, numbered about 600,000 in 1946; accompanied by their families, they constituted a labour force, including children, of about 1,000,000. Twenty-three states specifically exclude farm child labour from labour legislation so that the children of migratory workers are free to work; only 3 states have laws regulating the labour of children in agriculture. The 1940 and 1945 census showed that agriculture had 17·6% of all 10 years of age or older who were gainfully employed; in 1930, 21·4%; in 1920, 27%; in 1900, 37·5%; in 1870, 53%.

Cash receipts from farm marketings and government payments (in million dollars) :—

	Crops	Livestock and livestock products	Government payments	Total
1932	1,997	2,750	—	4,747
1945	9,538	11,982	769	22,289
1947	13,504	16,510	314	30,328
1948	13,485	17,060	257	30,802
1949	12,566	14,951	185	27,703

Federal income tax paid by farm operators was $15 million in 1940, $960 million in 1947 and 1948, and $791 million in 1949 (largely reflecting liability growing out of income received in 1948).

The areas and production of the principal crops for 2 years and the average for 10 years, 1938–47, were :—

Crops	Average, 1938-47			1948			1949		
	1,000 acres	1,000 bush.	Bush. per acre	1,000 acres	1,000 bush.	Bush. per acre	1,000 acres	1,000 bush.	Bush. per acre
Corn (all)	88,617	2,787,628	31·4	86,067	3,681,793	42·8	86,735	3,377,790	38·9
Wheat (all)	59,854	991,950	16 6	73,017	1,313,534	18·0	76,751	1,146,463	14 9
Oats	38,347	1,234,082	32·1	40,198	1,493,304	37 1	40,560	1,322 924	32·6
Rye	2,874	35,109	12 1	2,096	26,449	12 6	1,558	18,697	12·0
Barley	12,720	304,741	24·0	11,987	315,894	26·4	9,879	238,104	24·1
Soybeans	8,025	148,381	18·7	10,430	223,006	21·4	9,912	222,305	22·4
Flaxseed	3,248	30,102	9 2	4,859	54,529	11·2	4,880	43,661	8·9
Rice	1,357	62,944	46 6	1,781	85,056	47·8	1,821	89,141	49 0
Potatoes	2,730	393,403	145 5	2,109	454,654	215·5	1,901	401,962	211·4
Sweet potatoes	711	63,626	89·7	515	50,204	97·4	542	54,232	100·1

Indicated production figures for 1950 (in thousands of bushels) are :—All corn, 3,131 000; oats, 1,465,134; all wheat, 1,027,000; potatoes, 439,500; barley, 301,009; soybeans, 287,010; sweet potatoes, 58,729; flaxseed, 39,263; rye, 22,977; rice, 37,971,000 lb.; cotton, 15,500,000 bales.

The chief wheat-growing states (1949) were (yield in thousands of bushels) :—Kansas, yielding, 164,208; North Dakota, 111,439; Texas, 102,848; Oklahoma, 88,725; Montana, 64,080; Ohio, 60,002; Washington, 57,511; Nebraska, 54,408; Colorado, 49,551; Illinois, 49,379; Indiana, 39,532; Idaho, 38,106; Missouri, 35,028; Michigan, 35,019; South Dakota, 34,276.

In 1949, output of tame hay was 99,305,000 tons from 72,835,000 acres; of alfalfa, 38,546,000 tons from 17,288,000 acres.

Sugar cane in 1949 amounted to 7,323,000 short tons, with sugar output of 502,000 short tons. The sugar beet production in 1949 was 10,168,000 short tons, producing 1,279,000 short tons of sugar.

Cotton acreage and production (excluding 'linters') were :—

Years	Acres harvested	1,000 bales (500 lb. gross)	Years	Acres harvested	1,000 bales (500 lb. gross)
1926–30 [1]	42,212,000	14,834	1947	21,148,000	11,694
1940	23,861,000	12,566	1948	22,821,000	14,877
1946	17,615,000	8,640	1949	26,898,000	16,034

[1] Period of maximum acreage.

Cotton production is moving west of the Mississippi River with, in 1949, the 4 states of Texas, New Mexico, Arizona and California furnishing nearly half of the crop of 16,034,000 bales. Cotton production in 1949 was grown mainly in the following states (in thousands of bales, 500 lb. gross) :—Texas, 5,900; Arkansas, 1,600; Mississippi, 1,490; California, 1,300; Alabama, 865; Louisiana, 650; Tennessee, 650; Oklahoma, 620; Georgia, 510; South Carolina, 560; Arizona, 500; North Carolina, 460; Missouri, 460; New Mexico, 255.

In 1949 tobacco output was 1,990,129,000 lb. from 1,626,300 acres

compared with the 10-year average, 1938–47, of 1,718,375,000 lb. from 1,654,210 acres. Yield per acre has risen from 972 lb. in 1936–45 to 1,224 lb. in 1949. Output of the chief tobacco-growing states, over the 10-year period, 1938–47, and in 1949, was (in 1,000 lb.):—

State	Average 1938–47	1949	State	Average 1938–47	1949
North Carolina .	685,066	745,120	Ohio . .	24,165	29,220
Kentucky . .	368,552	445,775	Connecticut .	22,555	25,464
Virginia . .	128,170	137,262	Florida . .	19,045	25,061
Tennessee . .	119,098	148,512	Indiana . .	10,957	15,720
South Carolina .	117,124	147,630	Massachusetts .	9,423	12,624
[illegible] .	88,358	116,590	Missouri . .	6,109	5,980
[illegible] .	48,934	57,190	West Virginia .	2,853	4,620
Wisconsin . .	33,653	30,266	New York. .	1,215	650
Maryland . .	31,551	41,000	Minnesota .	738	540

The following table exhibits the number of farm animals (in thousands) on farms on 1 Jan., 1930, 1940, 1945, 1949 (revised) and 1950 (preliminary):—

Livestock	1930	1940	1945	1949	1950
Horses	13,742	10,444	8,715	5,898	5,310
Mules	5,382	4,034	3,235	2,348	2,153
Cattle of all kinds . .	61,003	68,309	85,573	78,298	80,277
Milch cows	23,032	24,940	27,770	24,416	24,625
Sheep (all)	45,577	42,666	46,520	31,654	30,797
Swine	55,705	61,165	59,331	57,128	60,424

Total value of all farm animals on farms in the United States on 1 January was, for 1930, $6,061,330,000; for 1933 (low point of the agricultural [illegible] $2,772,136,000; average for 1937–46, $7,080,209,000; for 1947, $11,97[illegible],636,000; for 1948, $13,384,000,000; for 1949, $14,697,000,000.

Milk production, 1949. 119,136 million lb.; average for 10 years, 1938–47, 115,231 million lb. In 1948, 1,513 million lb. of farm and factory butter, 1,097 million lb. of all cheese, and 3,831 million lb. of condensed and evaporated milk were produced.

There were 1 Jan., 1949, 448,838,000 chickens on farms; production of eggs in 1949 was 56,362 million; average for 1938–47, 55,954 million.

In 1948 the production of shorn and pulled wool was 280·5 million lb. from 29,060,000 sheep; in 1937–46, 419,134,000 lb. from 44,226,000 sheep.

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II. Forests and Forestry.

The United States forest lands, capable of producing timber for commercial use, cover 461,044,000 acres (about one-fourth of the land area), classified as follows:—Saw-timber areas, 205,176,000 acres; pole timber

areas, 95,013,000 acres; seedling and sapling areas, 85,552,000 acres; poorly stocked and denuded areas, 75,303,000 acres. Ownership of commercial forest land is distributed as follows:—Federal government, 88,957,000 acres; state, county and municipal, 27,114,000 acres; privately owned, 344,973,000 acres, including 139,058,000 acres on farms. Of the saw-timber stand (1,600,972 million board feet) Douglas fir constitutes 26·9%; Western yellow (ponderosa) pine, 11·6%; Southern yellow pine, 11·8%; other softwoods, 30·7%; hardwoods, 19·0%. Normal annual cut and destruction is 13,661 million cubic feet, against an annual growth of about 13,370 million cubic feet. In saw-timber sizes, annual drain is at the rate of 53,900 million board feet against an annual growth of only 35,300 million board feet. The net area of the 152 national forests and other areas in United States, Alaska and Puerto Rico administered by the U.S. Forest Service, including commercial and non-commercial forest land, was on 30 June, 1949, 180 million acres.

Fire takes a heavy annual toll in the forests; total area burned over in 1949 was 15·4 million acres, of which 85% was unprotected land; 87% (348 million acres) of total forest area is now under organized fire protection service. About 520,000 acres were planted with trees in 1940; in 1949, 348,000 acres.

III. Mining.

Production statistics of metallic minerals in continental United States for 2 years (long tons, 2,240 lb.; short tons, 2,000 lb.):—

Metallic minerals	1948		1949	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
		Dollars		Dollars
Bauxite (dried equiv.), long tons	1,457,148	8,696,708	1,148,792	6,778,181
Copper (mine output), short tons	834,797	362,301,898	752,746	296,581,924
Gold (mine output), troy oz.	1,765,862	61,805,170	1,762,367	61,682 845
Iron ore (usable),[1] long tons	100,274,965	391,229,884	84,174,399	377,637,131
Lead (mine output), short tons	390,147	139,672,626	409,857	129,514,812
Molybdenum, lb.	29,669,000	20,418,000	23,280,000	19,332,000
Silver (mine output), troy oz.	38,028,690	34,417,884	34,638,896	31,349,949
Zinc (mine output), short tons	629,955	167,973,567	593,201	148,912,878
Other metals	—	32,484,263	—	29,210,280
Total metals.	—	1,219,000,000	—	1,101,000,000

[1] Excluding by-product iron sinter.

Preliminary 1950 figures for outputs (in short tons except where otherwise indicated) are:—Iron ore, 98,000,000; silver, 41,500,000 troy oz.; gold, 2,100,000 troy oz.; copper, 903,000; refined lead, 427,000; zinc, 615,000; bauxite, 1,320,000; quicksilver, 4,200 flasks.

Metallic products in 1950 had a total value of $1,320 million; fuels, $8,711 million; other non-metallic products, $1,694 million; total, $11,725 million.

The two world wars and uninhibited business methods have hastened the exhaustion of the once abundant supplies of metal, and the United States is increasingly an importer. Copper and bauxite imports already furnish one-half of current consumption. Imports now meet about 30% of domestic needs in antimony, asbestos, manganese, mica and tungsten. Imports of lead, zinc, chromium, iron ore, mercury and vanadium are

important. Chromite, nickel, platinum metals, tin, industrial diamonds, quartz crystal and spinning quality asbestos must be wholly imported.

In 1948 the mining industry consisted of 35,500 firms (Department of Commerce) of whom 48% were petroleum and gas producers, 40% metal and coal producers and 12% non-metallic producers. During the year 4,800 firms retired and 5,900 new firms appeared.

To the national income in 1948 ($226 billions or milliards) the food and raw-material producers contributed $27 billions:—81·3% from farms, 17·9% from mines, 0·6% from fisheries and 0·2% from forests. Of the $5 billions (more precisely $4,903 millions) contributed by mining, 47% came from coal, 33% from oil and gas extraction, 11% from metal mining and 9% from non-metallic minerals.

The precious metals are mined mainly in California, South Dakota, Utah, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Arizona, Nevada and Alaska. Output of gold, 1792 to 1847 [illegible] Bureau of the Mint), 1,187,170 troy oz.; from 1848 to 1872, [illegible], from 1873 to 1949, 222,620,789 oz.; total, 282,087,737 oz. Output of silver, 1792 to 1847, 309,500 troy oz.; 1848 to 1872, 118,568,200 oz.; 1873 to 1949, 3,906,000,334 oz.; total, 4,024,878,034 oz.

Statistics of important non-metallic minerals in continental United States for 2 years are :—

Non-metallic minerals	1948		1949	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
		Dollars		Dollars
Boron minerals, short tons	450,932	11,147,735	467,592	11,511,893
Cement, barrels[1]	205,239,342	446,165,335	207,142,364	475,074,352
Clays,[2] short tons	31,303,697	80,996,834	28,473,844	74,618,654
Coal.				
Bituminous, short tons	596,024,437	2,983,465,256	434,342,373	2,126,225,715
Lignite, short tons	3,085,886	7,012,190	3,092,130	7,335,553
Pennsylvania anthracite, short tons	57,139,948	467,051,800	42,701,724	358,008,451
Gypsum (crude), short tons	7,254,535	19,112,669	6,608,118	18,318,553
Lime (open market), short tons	7,245,211	74,677,160	6,302,551	68,907,830
Natural gas,[3] 1,000 cu. ft.	5,148,020,000	333,173,000	5,486,582,000	355,472,000
Natural-gas liquids, gal.	6,162,287,000	458,977,000	6,560,546,000	372,150,000
Petroleum, barrels[4]	2,020,185,000	5,245,080,000	1,840,307,000	4,667,480,000
Phosphate rock, long tons	8,668,729	50,501,598	8,986,933	51,415,027
Potassium salts,[5] short tons	1,143,339	35,998,758	1,120,653	35,105,799
Salt (common), short tons	16,388,118	54,219,710	15,578,033	53,970,904
Sand and gravel, short tons	318,069,684	252,241,195	315,895,407	245,660,928
Stone,[6] short tons	224,474,900	326,660,222	222,548,750	339,442,316
Sulphur, long tons	4,978,912	89,600,000	4,789,311	86,208,000
Other non-metallic minerals	—	117,615,938	—	106,094,025
Total non-metallic minerals	—	11,054,000,000	—	9,453,000,000
Fuels[7]	—	9,495,000,000	—	7,886,000,000
Other	—	1,559,000,000	—	1,567,000,000

[1] Of 376 lb. net.
[2] Excludes clays sold or used for cement.
[3] Valued at wells.
[4] Barrels of 42 American gallons.
[5] K_2O equivalent.
[6] Excludes limestone for cement and lime.
[7] Coal, natural gas, natural-gas liquids, petroleum.

In 1950 output of bituminous coal and lignite was estimated (preliminary) at 506 million net tons; anthracite, 44·4 million net tons; crude petroleum, 1,973 million barrels, valued at the well at $5,000 million

(average, $2·54 per barrel); natural gas, nearly 6,124,000 million cubic feet; natural gas liquids, 7,638 million gallons; iron ore, 98 million gross tons.

Minerals Yearbook of the United States. Bureau of Mines. Washington. Annual.

IV. Manufactures.

The following table presents general statistics of manufactures in the United States as reported at various censuses from 1909 through 1947. The figures for 1939, but not for earlier years, have been revised to exclude data for establishments classified as manufacturing in 1939 and prior years but classified as non-manufacturing in 1947. The figures for 1909–35 were previously revised by the deduction of data for industries excluded from manufacturing during that period.

The statistics for 1947 relate to all establishments employing one or more persons any time during the year; for 1927 through 1939, those reporting products valued at $5,000 or more; and for 1909 and 1919, those reporting products valued at $500 or more. These differences in the minimum size of establishments included in the census affects only very slightly the year-to-year comparability of the figures, amounting to less than 1% of the number of workers and the value added by manufacture. The census was suspended for 1941, 1943 and 1945 in order that the Census Bureau's facilities might be turned to the collection of data urgently needed by the war agencies.

Year	Number of establishments	Production and related workers (average for year)	Production and related worker wages, total	Value added by manufacture [1]
			In thousands of dollars	
1909	264,810	6,261,736	3,205,213	8,160,075
1919	270,231	8,464,916	9,664,009	25,841,624
1927	187,629	7,848,070	10,099,465	26,525,394
1929	206,663	8,369,705	10,884,919	30,591,435
1931	171,450	6,163,144	6,688,541	18,600,532
1933	139,325	5,787,611	4,940,146	14,007,540
1935	167,916	7,203,794	7,311,329	18,552,553
1937	166,794	8,569,231	10,112,883	25,173,539
1939	173,802	7,808,205	8,997,515	24,487,304
1947	240,881	11,916,188	30,242,343	74,425,825

[1] Value of products less cost of materials, supplies, fuel, electricity and contract work.

For comparison of broad types of manufacturing, the industries covered by the census of manufactures have been divided into 20 general groups :—

Group	Census year	Number of establishments	Production and related workers (average for year)	Production and related worker wages, total	Value added by manufacture [1]
				In thousands of dollars	
1. Food and kindred products	1939	43,667	802,133	888,355	3,484,696
	1947	39,933	1,099,478	2,572,190	9,024,912
2. Tobacco manufactures	1939	765	87,525	68,500	350,152
	1947	1,086	103,289	175,318	641,356
3. Textile mill products	1939	6,388	1,081,710	906,927	1,817,996
	1947	8,185	1,147,194	2,449,312	5,340,876
4. Apparel and related products	1939	20,275	752,829	656,289	1,386,004
	1947	30,960	972,897	2,015,220	4,443,373

[1] Value of products less cost of materials, supplies, fuel, electricity, and contract work.

Group	Census year	Number of establishments	Production and related workers (average for year)	Production and related worker wages, total	Value added by manufacture [1]
				In thousands of dollars	
5. Lumber and products (excl. furniture)	1939	13,208	422,947	355,142	731,208
	1947	26,231	596,118	1,179,981	2,497,192
6. Furniture and fixtures	1939	5,178	189,382	186,820	417,785
	1947	7,687	282,780	653,915	1,377,908
7. Paper and allied products	1939	3,328	270,239	315,193	888,350
	1947	4,103	388,901	1,010,972	2,874,958
8. Printing and publishing industries	1939	24,878	324,371	493,444	1,765,314
	1947	28,986	438,135	1,318,285	4,269,416
9. Chemicals and allied producers	1939	8,839	275,669	342,068	1,818,941
	1947	10,073	466,458	1,242,628	5,365,201
10. Petroleum and coal products	1939	1,227	107,695	176,606	697,273
	1947	1,387	169,610	556,365	2,015,307
11. Rubber products	1939	595	120,740	161,410	406,155
	1947	875	214,533	614,762	1,302,863
12. Leather and leather products	1939	3,505	327,189	293,922	582,915
	1947	5,308	348,529	725,143	1,532,803
13. Stone, clay, and glass products	1939	6,678	267,094	307,248	856,323
	1947	11,650	405,755	994,884	2,306,480
14. Primary metal industries	1939	3,512	672,438	978,355	2,168,899
	1947	5,363	1,010,055	2,976,507	5,765,434
15. Fabricated metal products	1939	9,532	451,087	546,654	1,400,883
	1947	16,734	822,514	2,188,581	4,921,476
16. Machinery (except electrical)	1939	8,860	536,082	769,569	2,036,965
	1947	17,906	1,244,135	3,592,771	7,812,455
17. Electrical machinery	1939	1,979	247,930	323,388	941,469
	1947	3,973	639,147	1,647,401	3,894,115
18. Transportation equipment	1939	2,012	544,553	867,024	1,772,573
	1947	3,711	987,142	2,939,815	5,869,196
19. Instruments and related products	1939	1,292	84,867	107,704	333,409
	1947	2,599	181,939	467,785	1,080,336
20. Miscellaneous manufactures	1939	8,084	241,725	252,899	629,994
	1947	14,131	397,579	920,508	2,090,168

[1] Value of products less cost of materials, supplies, fuel, electricity, and contract work.

Output of synthetic rubber, 1941, 8,383 long tons; 1943, 231,722; 1945, 820,373; 1946, 740,026; 1947, 508,702; 1948, 488,343; 1949, 393,690. In 1948, U.S. consumption of rubber was 1,330,517 long tons, comprising 627,332 tons of natural rubber, 261,113 tons of reclaimed rubber and 442,072 tons of synthetic rubber.

Statistics of cotton (exclusive of linters) and cotton system spindle activity are :—

Year ending July 31	Production		Consumption (running bales)	Exports of U.S. production (running bales)	Net imports for consumption (500-lb. bales)	Cotton system spindle activity	
	Running bales [1]	500-lb. bales				Active on cotton [2] (thousands)	Hours operated on cotton (millions)
1937–38 [3]	18,252,075	18,945,028	5,747,978	5,598,415	158,081	24,774	74,962
1944–45	11,839,366	12,230,053	9,567,932	1,924,380	190,180	22,675	111,898
1946–47	8,517,291	8,639,595	10,024,811	3,544,040	269,605	21,383	114,727
1947–48	11,557,138	11,856,743	9,354,392	1,967,970	237,575	21,328	119,017
1948–49	14,580,279	14,868,269	7,795,401	4,747,587	163,452	19,008	98,217

[1] Counting round as half bales.
[2] Number operated on the last working day of the year, except 1937–38 and 1944–45 include all spindles consuming cotton at any time during the year.
[3] Year of biggest cotton crop.

Output of the iron and steel industries (in net tons of 2,000 lb.) according to figures supplied by the American Iron and Steel Institute, was :—

	Furnaces in blast 31 Dec.	Output, pig-iron (including ferro-alloys)	Output, steel ingots and steel for castings	Output of steel by method used [1]			Price index of iron and steel (1926 = 100)
				Open hearth	Bessemer	Electric	
	No.	Net tons	Net tons	Net tons	Net tons	Net tons	
1929 [2]	165	47,727,661	63,205,490	54,155,235	7,977,210	1,065,603	94·9
1932 [3]	44	9,835,227	15,322,901	13,336,210	1,715,925	270,044	79·4
1939	195	35,677,097	52,798,714	48,409,800	3,358,916	1,029,067	95·8
1943 [4]	230	62,769,947	88,836,512	78,621,804	5,625,492	4,589,070	97·2
1944 [4]	218	62,866,198	89,641,600	80,363,953	5,039,923	4,237,699	97·2
1946	218	46,199,826	66,602,724	60,711,963	3,327,737	2,563,024	110·3
1947	229	60,117,319	84,894,071	76,873,793	4,232,543	3,787,735	133·7
1948	237	61,911,559	88,640,470	79,340,157	4,243,172	5,057,141	155·1
1949	218	54,916,785	77,978,176	70,248,803	3,946,656	3,782,717	165·7

[1] The sum of these 3 items should equal the total in the preceding column; any difference appearing is due to the very small production of crucible steel, omitted from these tables.
[2] 'Boom' year. [3] Low point of the depression.
[4] Peak years of war production.

Output of pig-iron and ferro-alloys made in blast furnaces in 1950 (preliminary) was 91·5% of capacity (capacity, 71,621,730 net tons), that of ingot steel and steel for castings, 96·7% of capacity estimated at 100,563,500 net tons.

Leading producers of pig-iron in 1949 were:—Pennsylvania, 15,037,221 net tons (with 57 blast-furnaces in blast on 31 Dec.); Ohio, 10,639,837 (43 furnaces); Indiana, 5,990,723 (19); Illinois, 4,912,811 (19); Alabama, 3,662,801 (18); New York (15) and Massachusetts (1) jointly produced 3,541,466; Michigan (6) and Minnesota (3) jointly produced 2,002,005 net tons.

On 1 Jan., 1951, 247 blast-furnaces had an annual capacity of 72,471,780 net tons of pig-iron (and ferro-alloys) compared with 243 furnaces and an annual capacity of 56,782,208 net tons in 1938. Consumption of ore, 1949, was 109,664,151 net tons, of which blast-furnaces took 96,754,745 tons, steel producing furnaces 5,303,481 tons and sintering plants 7,605,925 tons.

The iron and steel industry in 1949 employed 491,615 wage-earners (compared with 511,414 in the peak year 1942), who worked an average of 34·5 hours per week (46·6 in peak year 1944) and earned an average of 170·3 cents per hour (new high, compared with the average of 117·2 cents during the war years, 1942 to 1945); total wages were $1,506,465,668 and total salaries for 89,209 employees was $432,827,472.

Largest unit in the iron and steel industry (also largest in the world) is the United States Steel Corporation, with an annual capacity, 1 Jan., 1948, of 24,860,500 net tons of pig-iron and ferro-alloys (36·8% of the country's capacity) and 31,226,200 net tons of ingot steel and steel for castings (33·1% of the country's capacity).

Apparent *per capita* U.S. consumption of steel, 1950, was 1,274 lb., and in 1948, 1,142 lb.; in 1948, that of the U.K. was 595·3 lb.; of Europe, 243 6 lb.; of U.S.S.R., 190·3 lb. (U.N. estimate).

In 1949, electric power output for sale reached 291,100 million kwh.; in addition, industries produced for their own use 53,967 million kwh.; of the combined total 94,773 million (27·5%) was hydro-electric.

V. Tennessee Valley Authority.

Established by Act of Congress, 1933, the TVA is a multiple-purpose federal agency which carries out its duties in an area embracing some 41,000 square miles, in 65 counties (aggregate population, about 2 million) in the 7 Tennessee River Valley states: Tennessee, Kentucky, Mississippi, Alabama, North Carolina, Georgia and Virginia. Its 3 directors are appointed by the President, with the consent of the Senate; headquarters are in Knoxville, Tenn. There were 13,923 employees at 30 June, 1950.

Under the Act its chief duties are flood control of a difficult river and the maintenance of navigation. Regarding the first objective, TVA's 17th dam was completed in 1948–49; there are now 27 major dams and reservoirs controlling the flow of the river; in addition the headwaters and the shores of the reservoirs are being re-forested. Regarding the second, there is now a navigable channel 630 miles long, connecting with the American system of inland waterways, which in the calendar year 1949 carried 508 million ton-miles of traffic in automobiles, iron and steel products, wheat and maize, coal, petroleum and general merchandise.

Growing out of this has been the production and distribution of hydro-electric power which has multiplied from 1,500 million kwh. in 1933 to 17,514 million in fiscal 1950, when generating capacity reached 3 million kw. Rates are kept low to encourage consumption; the official figures are: average TVA price per kwh., 1·54 cents compared with the national average of 2·98 cents. Net revenue from operations, in 1949–50, $27,005,954, equal to a return of 5·8% on the average power investment.

A fourth activity is the manufacture and distribution of mineral fertilizers of types essential to the soils of the Valley. The TVA works closely with other federal agencies, such as the Bureau of Reclamation, and with state and local authorities in combating soil erosion, forest destruction, the conversion of farms, in whole or in part, from row-crops, such as maize, to livestock, and to the development of local industries based on natural resources, woodland or mineral. In the depression year, 1933, the average *per capita* income in the area was $148 compared with the national average of $368; in 1947 the Valley's *per capita* income had multiplied over 5 times to $797 while the national average had increased 3·5 times to $1,323.

Total net investment, 30 June, 1950, in the multiple-purpose water-control system was $855 million, of which $141·6 million was devoted to navigation, $155 million to flood control, and about $469 million to the development of power.

TVA's total assets, 30 June, 1950, were $931,717,307, of which $854,743,374 were fixed assets; among the liabilities was a funded debt of $49 million; against [illegible] appropriations totalling $827,603,981, the Authority had paid into the U.S. Treasury $38,144,796.

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Commerce.

The subjoined table gives the total value of the imports and exports of merchandise in 6 calendar years (in thousands of dollars):—

Year	Exports		General imports	Year	Exports		General imports
	Total	U.S. mdse.			Total	U.S. mdse.	
1944	14,258,702	14,161,544	3,928,866	1947 [1]	15,310,289	15,162,352	5,756,333
1945	9,805,625	9,584,684	4,159,138	1948 [1]	12,655,058	12,532,093	7,123,834
1946 [1]	9,739,482	9,502,513	4,932,565	1949 [2]	12,039,877	11,924,908	6,622,400

[1] Under revision. [2] Preliminary figure

For a description of how imports and exports are valued by the U.S. Customs, see *Explanation of Statistics of Foreign Commerce and Navigation of the United States*, Bureau of the Census, U.S. Department of Commerce, Washington, D.C., 1945.

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 1827

Beginning 1947, export data include civilian supply shipments (goods supplied to the occupied areas through the United States armed forces). These data were excluded from the immediate preceding years.

Imports and exports of gold and silver bullion and specie in 6 calendar years (in thousands of dollars):—

Year	Exports			Imports		
	Gold	Silver	Total	Gold	Silver	Total
1933	366,652	19,041	385,693	193,197	60,225	253,422
1940	4,995	3,674	8,669	4,749,467	58,434	4,807,901
1945	199,968	90,937	290,905	93,718	27,278	120,996
1947	213,241	30,649	243,890	2,079,588	68,140	2,147,728
1948	300,771	12,400	313,171	1,981,175	70,885	2,052,060
1949	84,936	23,281	108,217	771,390	73,536	841,926

Exports and imports of merchandise for years ended 30 June are as follows in dollars:—Total exports, 1945, 12,675,831,000; 1947, 12,931,530,000 (includes civilian supplies for Jan.–June, 1947, valued at 431,689,000); 1948, 13,453,484,000; 1949, 12,811,338,000. Exports of U.S. merchandise, 1945, 12,549,283,000; 1947, 12,728,029,000 (includes civilian supplies for Jan.–June, 1947, valued at 431,525,000); 1948, 13,320,447,000; 1949, 12,687,751,000. General imports, 1945, 4,319,242,000; 1947, 5,510,109,000; 1948, 6,406,835,000; 1949, 6,993,883,000.

The domestic exports of United States produce and the imports for consumption by economic classes for 2 calendar years were :—

Merchandise	Exports (U.S. merchandise)				Imports for consumption			
	1948		1949		1948		1949	
	million dollars	per cent.	million dollars	per cent.	million dollars	per cent	million dollars	per cent.
Crude materials	1,488	11 9	1,780	14·9	2,147	30·3	1,854	28·1
Crude foodstuffs	1,266	10·1	1,341	11·2	1,272	17 9	1,333	20·2
Manufactured foodstuffs	1,314	10 5	886	7 4	731	10·3	741	11·2
Semi-manufactures	1,370	10 9	1,354	11·4	1,633	23 0	1,418	21·5
Finished manufactures.	7,094	56 6	6,564	55 0	1,309	18 5	1,246	18·9
Total	12,532	100 0	11,925	100·0	7,092	100·0	6,592	100 0

Chief exports of U.S. merchandise for the calendar year 1949 :—

Commodity	$1,000	Commodity	$1,000
Chemicals and related products :		Nonmetallic minerals :	
Coal-tar products	84,384	Coal and products	307,940
Chemical specialties [1]	165,243	Glass and products	51,544
Fertilizers and materials	91,637	Petroleum and products, total	561,027
Industrial chemicals	117,100	Crude petroleum	98,425
Medicinals	198,205	Lubricating oils	168,903
Pigments, paints, varnishes	76,359	Motor fuel and gasoline	146,498
Foodstuffs and tobacco :		Textile fibres and manufactures :	
Dairy products	174,367	Cotton manufactures including yarns, etc.	366,340
Fruits and preparations	100,130	Cotton, unmanufactured	874,216
Grains and preparations	1,456,625	Synthetic fibres and manufactures	204,761
Maize	208,890	Transportation equipment :	
Rice	90,093	Aircraft, parts and accessories [1]	130,494
Wheat	835,917	Automobiles, parts and accessories [1]	752,571
Wheat-flour	148,200	Motor trucks, buses and chassis, new [1]	229,171
Lard	89,378	Passenger cars and chassis, new	206,201
Meat products	51,462	Merchant vessels	172,948
Peanuts	50,570	Wood and paper :	
Tobacco and manufactures	308,556	Paper and manufactures	93,620
Vegetables and preparations	87,753	Saw-mill products	59,956
Machinery :		Other chief exports :	
Agricultural, except tractors	128,105	Commodities exported for relief	75,004
Electrical machinery	475,109	Photographic and projection goods	53,744
Specialized application [1]	78,563	Rubber and manufactures	114,438
Industrial machinery, total	1,319,610	Scientific and professional instruments	60,762
Construction & conveying	220,784	Vegetable oils, expressed, and oilseeds	123,811
Engines, turbines & parts	196,266		
Metalworking machine tools and machinery	196,502		
Mining, well and pumping	188,006		
Textile machinery	156,274		
Office appliances	84,017		
Tractors, parts and accessories	299,111		
Metals and manufactures :			
Copper and manufactures	75,769		
Iron and steel (advanced manufactures)	183,671		
Iron and steel mill products	731,928		

[1] Certain exports, for security reasons, were excluded from commodity data after April, 1949.

Chief imports for consumption for the calendar year 1949 :—

Commodity	$1,000	Commodity	$1,000
Chemicals and products :		Nonmetallic minerals :	
Coal-tar, and industrial	31,469	Asbestos, unmanufactured	33,940
Fertilizers and materials	62,685	Diamonds, gem stones and industrial	87,317
Foodstuffs, beverages, tobacco :		Petroleum and products, total	477,788
Cattle, live	54,386	Crude petroleum	340,658
Cocoa or cacao bean	124,531	Fuel oils	126,894
Coffee	795,133	Textile fibres and manufactures :	
Distilled spirits	74,375	Cotton manufactures, incl. semis.	49,845
Edible nuts	47,950	Cotton, unmanufactured	22,415
Fish, shellfish, fish products	112,402	Jute and manufactures	142,093
Fruits and preparations	98,862	Wool manufactures, incl. semis.	71,964
Grains and preparations	75,311	Wool, unmanufactured	222,223
Meat products	71,791	Wood and paper :	
Sugar and related products	396,409	Paper and manufactures	452,638
Tobacco and manufactures	75,535	Paper base stock	212,887
Vegetables and preparations	52,419	Saw-mill products	113,176
Machinery and vehicles :		Other chief imports :	
Agricultural machinery and tractors	82,993	Clocks, watches and parts	50,766
Automobiles and parts	12,696	Furs and manufactures	108,836
Metals and manufactures :		Hides and skins, raw (except furs)	72,533
Iron, steel, ferro-alloys :		Naval stores, gums and resins	28,578
Ferro-alloys, ores, metals	76,646	Oilseeds	95,178
Steel-mill products	66,313	Rubber, crude	200,312
Nonferrous metals and manufactures :		Vegetable oils, expressed	61,049
Aluminium	53,158		
Copper	224,236		
Lead	121,900		
Nickel	66,022		
Tin	212,304		
Zinc	45,922		

The net customs duties collected on merchandise imported for consumption amounted, in 1945, to $378,675,000; in 1946, $498,001,000; in 1947, $445,355,000; in 1948, $417,401,000, and in 1949, $374,291,000.

The total trade between the continental United States and the United Kingdom for 6 years (Board of Trade returns) in thousands of £ sterling was as follows :—

	1938	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950
Imports from U.S. to U.K.	117,980	229,573	297,131	183,239	222,091	211,541
Exports to U.S. from U.K.	20,484	35,515	47,973	66,107	57,062	112,966
Re-exports U.K. to U.S.	8,274	4,155	13,349	4,623	5,460	14,247

Imports and exports by continents and selected countries for calendar years :—

Country	General imports		Exports, including re-exports	
	1948	1949	1948	1949
Grand divisions :	$1,000	$1,000	$1,000	$1,000
North America	2,539,649	2,493,472	3,395,977	3,294,893
South America	1,559,766	1,501,287	1,911,582	1,560,530
Europe	1,121,133	925,139	4,279,188	4,114,917
Asia	1,345,909	1,239,622	2,129,566	2,253,073
Australia and Oceania	163,673	125,364	152,772	194,527
Africa	393,703	337,516	784,672	621,937
Total	7,123,834	6,622,400	12,653,058	12,039,877

Country	General imports		Exports, including re-exports	
	1948	1949	1948	1949
Selected countries:	$1,000	$1,000	$1,000	$1,000
Bahamas	1,085	881	9,850	8,225
Bermuda	597	480	9,690	11,953
Canada, incl. Newfoundland	1,593,262	1,550,811	1,944,434	1,958,879
Cuba	375,013	387,540	440,966	380,293
Dominican Republic	35,212	24,379	46,986	38,313
El Salvador	31,136	40,214	25,764	25,836
Guatemala	44,171	43,297	44,817	44,859
Jamaica	1,833	2,054	12,948	10,354
Mexico	246,230	243,499	521,506	464,414
Netherlands Antilles	120,048	111,407	81,512	75,939
Panama, Republic of	8,949	11,190	91,913	115,740
Trinidad and Tobago	5,398	5,405	14,275	15,432
Argentina	179,919	97,523	380,860	129,469
Bolivia	48,797	48,468	35,711	36,204
Brazil	513,934	551,834	497,307	382,832
Chile	179,056	152,472	105,468	142,562
Colombia	236,474	241,477	197,295	175,911
Peru	34,918	40,177	66,524	86,167
Uruguay	57,725	54,036	60,226	34,682
Venezuela	270,761	278,062	516,623	518,484
Austria	8,970	9,636	145,894	150,962
Belgium and Luxemburg	103,733	94,211	308,616	307,470
Denmark	5,951	6,584	53,800	92,908
Finland	38,973	27,409	36,463	26,273
France	73,009	61,485	591,198	497,107
Germany	31,728	45,464	862,719	820,646
Greece	19,480	15,729	238,462	186,653
Irish Republic	2,664	1,682	36,983	[62,655
Italy	94,025	70,956	417,905	458,045
Netherlands	43,476	59,283	309,648	283,457
Norway	33,487	31,533	84,617	90,540
Poland	1,249	3,335	55,675	23,577
Portugal	19,980	13,623	76,157	52,416
Soviet Union	86,825	39,193	27,879	6,617
Spain	34,833	24,305	26,471	50,407
Sweden	91,300	54,446	118,027	85,498
Principal countries:				
Switzerland	105,783	93,090	171,483	142,563
United Kingdom	289,525	226,809	644,104	700,485
Afghanistan	34,486	19,729	4,314	2,532
Bahrain	1,601	357	13,968	19,137
Ceylon	52,812	34,837	19,374	18,671
China	120,345	106,362	273,398	82,651
Hong Kong	3,566	4,243	84,198	121,243
India	265,250	238,869	298,216	252,731
Indonesia	86,576	120,375	92,273	124,478
Japan	62,732	81,972	324,739	467,521
Korea	3,031	1,374	70,052	52,305
Kuwait	12,599	38,949	33,268	22,576
Lebanon	5,483	2,072	27,106	41,143
Malaya	269,214	195,527	81,998	37,627
Pakistan	26,129	27,697	16,994	45,665
Palestine, incl. Israel	5,194	5,986	29,166	79,152
Persia	26,692	16,413	43,650	113,547
Philippine Republic	227,925	204,738	467,776	439,220
Saudi Arabia	16,150	19,871	83,974	84,836
Taiwan (Formosa)	1,116	1,708	5,962	53,440
Thailand	52,508	48,008	16,380	31,571
Turkey	49,977	55,723	100,886	120,513

Country	General imports		Exports, including re-exports	
	1948	1949	1948	1949
Principal countries—*contd.*	$1,000	$1,000	$1,000	$1,000
Australia	129,261	97,637	114,289	142,352
New Zealand	30,450	24,395	34,111	42,576
Belgian Congo	33,013	36,298	49,024	48,387
British East Africa	11,396	21,280	14,607	16,757
Egypt	30,070	9,408	36,352	52,881
Gold Coast	74,426	50,830	6,293	6,781
Liberia	13,054	10,782	7,583	51,852
Nigeria	31,073	30,472	9,542	6,903
Northern Rhodesia	6,265	9,569	2,657	3,357
Southern Rhodesia	5,827	5,694	6,093	6,856
Union of South Africa	135,228	116,369	492,111	266,032

Tariffs.—The American tariff system has ceased to be an important revenue-raising device. In 1789–91 customs duties (plus the tonnage tax) furnished 99·5% of the government revenue; in 1859, just preceding the Civil War, 92·6%; in 1939, 6·1%, and in 1948 and 1949, 0·9%.

During the 5-year period 1945–49, the latest for which statistics are available, annual imports for consumption averaged $5,652,788,000 (as compared with $2,440,042,000 during the 5 pre-war years 1936–40). Of these imports, 60·8% ($3,436,621,000) entered duty-free and 39·2% ($2,216,167,000) paid duties averaging $425,305,000 or 19·2% of dutiable imports and 7·5% of total imports for consumption. During this period imports increased yearly, from $4,098,101,000 in 1945 to $7,092,032,000 in 1948; in 1949 imports of $6,591,720,000 exceeded all earlier records except that of 1948.

Exports of United States merchandise, including aid and relief shipments, during the same period, 1945–49, averaged $11,552,153,000 compared with $3,166,518,000 in 1936–40. The peak of $15,162,352,000 was reached in 1947, a year in which aid and relief shipments dropped to the lowest point since 1941, amounting to about 10% of the total. In 1948 and 1949 foreign assistance was greatly increased by programmes of the Economic Co-operation Administration, but other exports declined, especially after the middle of the year 1949. (Data on exports financed by E.C.A. and on other aid and relief shipments in 1948 and 1949 are not available separately.) Exports totalled $12,532,093,000 in 1948 and $11,924,908,000 in 1949.

In 1949, dutiable imports for consumption amounted to $2,708,456,000 and duty-free imports to $3,883,264,000. Expressed as percentages, total imports for consumption (preliminary figures) were divided as follows:—Crude materials, 28·1%; crude foodstuffs, 20·2%; manufactured foodstuffs and beverages, 11·2%; semi-manufactures, 21·5%; finished manufactures, 18·9%. In the same year, total domestic exports of $11,924,908,000 had the following distribution:—Crude materials, 14·9%; crude foodstuffs, 11·2%; manufactured foods and beverages, 7·4%; semi-manufactures, 11·4%; finished manufactures, 55·0%.

Per capita exports fell from $41·77 in 1929 (the 'boom year' when American investors lent heavily abroad) to a low of $12·42 in the depression year of 1932, rising to $23·44 in 1939, and to an all-time high of $103·31 in 1947 (including Civilian Supplies). In 1948 they stood at $83·90 and in 1949 at $78·19 (both years including Civilian Supplies). In the same years, *per capita* imports were as follows:—1929, $35·14; 1932, $10·44; 1939, $17·08; 1947, $38·60; 1948, $47·48; 1949, $43·41.

Various attempts have been made to compare the 'tariff levels' of different countries but none has met with general acceptance. The best

known is the report on ' Tariff Level Indices ' prepared for the 1927 International Economic Conference at Geneva and covering the 1925 tariff systems of 20 countries. One of the tables, confined to the tariff rates on manufactured goods only (and submitted tentatively and with considerable reserve), suggested that the various countries ranked as follows :—Countries with a tariff level on manufactured goods of 40% or higher, Spain; between 35 and 40%, United States; 30–35%, Poland; 25–30%, Argentina, Australia, Czechoslovakia, Hungary; 20–25%, Canada, France, Germany, Italy, Yugoslavia; 15–20%, Austria, Belgium, India, Sweden; 10–15%, Denmark, Switzerland; under 10%, United Kingdom and the Netherlands. The ' tariff wars ' of the 1930s altered this pattern radically, as have also recent tariff decreases under international agreements, but there has been no subsequent attempt, of similar standing, to show how the ' tariff levels ' compare.

As a participant in the programme under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade for the reduction of tariffs throughout the world, the United States took part in the multilateral trade agreement negotiations at Geneva, Switzerland, in 1947 and at Annecy, France, in 1949. Prior to the Geneva conference, the United States under the Trade Agreements Act had negotiated bilateral trade agreements with numerous countries for the reciprocal reduction of import duties. As a result of these negotiations, the great bulk of United States imports are now subject to trade agreement concessions of some type. Imports of dutiable articles on which the United States has made concessions were valued at $2,111,000,000 in 1947, or nearly 96% of total dutiable imports in that year. The rates of duty applicable to about 91% of total dutiable imports have been reduced in some degree by trade agreements; those applicable to about 5% have been bound against increase at the pre-agreement level. In addition, imports of articles on which the United States has bound duty-free treatment were valued at $3,343,000,000 in 1947, or over 97% of total duty-free imports in that year.

The effect of trade agreement concessions, in themselves, on the over-all level of the United States tariff has been material. This effect is best calculated by applying pre-agreement and post-agreement rates of duty to the import statistics of a single year, thus excluding the effects of changes in prices from year to year, and changes in the relative magnitude of imports of individual commodities in different periods. Calculated on the basis of 1947 imports, the average *ad valorem* equivalent of United States duties before giving effect to reductions made in trade agreements was 28·4% on total dutiable imports. The average after all the Geneva concessions (and those granted in bilateral agreements) had become effective was 15·0%; assuming all the concessions made at Annecy had been placed in effect, it was 14·5%. The average *ad valorem* equivalent (based on 1947 imports) therefore declined 49% as a result of trade agreement concessions.

The average rate of duty actually collected on United States dutiable imports has declined markedly since the early 1930s, as a result both of reductions in United States import duties by trade agreements and of the great advance in prices. In the depression years of 1930–33, the average rate under the Hawley–Smoot Law was 52·8%. The rate on dutiable goods declined to 37·3% in 1939, 14·3% in 1948 (the first year the majority of the Geneva concessions were in effect), and 13·8% in 1949. In the latter year, the average rate of duty on total United States imports—both dutiable and free—was 5·8 %.

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Economics and Labour.

The Office of Business Economics of the Department of Commerce prepares detailed estimates on the national income and product of the United States. The National Income Supplement to the July, 1947, *Survey of Current Business* and the July, 1950, *Survey of Current Business* jointly contain the complete set of national income and product estimates prepared by the Office of Business Economics, covering the period 1929–49. The monthly *Federal Reserve Bulletin* also carries the revised figures for a number of years, and the latest tentative calculations for the current year. The latest revised figures[1] in milliards (billions) of dollars for various years are as follows:—

	1929 [2]	1933 [3]	1939	1944	1947 [4]	1948 [4]	1949
I. Gross National Product composed of	103·8	55·8	91·3	213 7	233·3	259·1	255 6
(*a*) Government expenditures for goods and services including war	8 5 —	8·0 —	13·1 1·3	96·5 88 6	28 6 —	36 6 —	43 3 —
(*b*) Private capital formation	15·8	1·3	9·9	7·7	30·2	43·1	33·0
(*c*) Net foreign investment	0 8	0·2	0·9	−2·1	8·9	1·9	0 4
(*d*) Output of consumers' goods and services	78 8	46·3	67·5	111·6	165·6	177·4	178·8
1. Gross National Product, minus adjustments not accruing to individuals, such as business taxes, depreciation, etc, equals the:							
2. National Income which, after adjustments and deductions such as business savings and contributions to social insurance funds which are withheld from individuals, equals:	87·4	39 6	72 5	183 8	198 7	223 5	216·8
3. Income payments to individuals whereof	85 1	46·6	72·6	165 9	191 0	209·5	206·1
4. Personal taxes, etc., take leaving	2·6	1·5	2·4	18·9	21·5	21·2	18·7
5. Disposable income of individuals divided into	82 5	45·2	70·2	147·0	169 5	188·4	187·4
(*e*) Coersnsum' expenditures on goods and services, *see (d) above*	78·8	46 3	67·5	111·6	165·6	177·4	178·8
(*f*) Net savings of individuals	3·7	−1·2	2·7	35·4	3·9	10·9	8·6
II National Income, composed of	87·4	39·6	72·5	183·8	198·7	223 5	216·8
Total compensation of employees	*50·8*	*29·3*	*47·8*	*121·2*	*128 0*	*140·2*	*140·6*
(*g*) Salaries and wages	50·2	28·8	45·7	116·9	122·1	134·4	134·2
(*h*) Supplementaries	0·6	0·5	2·1	4·2	5·9	5·8	6·4
Net income of proprietors	*13·9*	*5·2*	*11·3*	*29·0*	*35·4*	*39 8*	*34·4*
(*i*) Agricultural	5·7	2·3	4·5	11·8	15·6	17·7	13·4
(*j*) Non-agricultural	8 3	2·9	6·8	17·2	19·8	22·1	21·0
Personal incomes from rents	*5·8*	*2·0*	*3·5*	*6·5*	*7·1*	*7·5*	*7·3*
Personal incomes from interest	*6·5*	*5·0*	*4·2*	*3·1*	*3·5*	*4·1*	*4·7*
Business profits before taxes, etc.	*10·3*	*−2 0*	*5·8*	*24·0*	*24·7*	*31·8*	*29·9*
Tax liabilities	1·4	0·5	1·5	13·5	11·9	13·0	10·6
Inventory adjustments	0·5	−2·1	−0·7	−0·3	−5·8	−2·0	−2·2
(*k*) Dividends	5·8	2·1	3·8	4·7	6·6	7·5	7·8
(*l*) Undistributed profits	2·6	−2·4	1·2	6·1	12 0	13·4	9·2

[1] Details do not always add up to the totals given because of rounding the figures.
[2] Peak year of the inter-war period. [3] Low point of the depression. [4] Revised.

The gross national product for 1950 is tentatively estimated at $270·3 milliards; the national income, $229·1 milliards; income payments to individuals, about $215 1 milliards, of which taxes, etc., should take $19·5 milliards, leaving a disposable personal income of $195·6 milliards (new high); consumers' expenditures for goods and services, $185·2 milliards; net savings of individuals, $10·4 milliards. Composition of the national income, 1950, is tentatively estimated as follows:—Compensation of employees, $147·9 milliards (new high); net income of proprietors, $34·1 milliards (income of agricultural proprietors, $11·7 milliards); income from rentals, $7·1 milliards, and from interest, $5·0 milliards.

The Census Bureau estimates the average family income, 1949, at $3,100, a decrease of $100 from that of 1948. It estimates that of the 39,100,000 families in 1949, 4,700,000 earned less than $1,000 and 18,600,000 families (49% of the total) earned less than $3,000. The largest single group, of 8,100,000 families, earned between $2,000 and $2,999. About 1,000,000 families earned $10,000 and over.

The cost-of-living index for moderate income families in large cities as compiled by the Department of Labour (the average for 1935-39 = 100) has moved as follows :—

Average for year or on 15th of month	All items	Food	Clothing	Rent	Fuel, electricity and ice	House furnishings	Miscellaneous
1929 (Boom)	122·5	132·5	115·3	141·4	112·5	111·7	104·6
1933 (Low)	92·4	84·1	87 9	100·7	100·0	84·2	98·4
1939	99·4	95·2	100 5	104·3	99·0	101·3	100·7
1941	105·2	105·5	106·3	106·2	102·2	107·3	104 0
1942	116·5	123·9	124·2	108·5	105 4	122·2	110·9
1943	123·6	138 0	129·7	108·0	107 7	125·6	115·8
1944	125·5	136·1	138·8	108·2	109·8	136·4	121·3
1945	128 4	139 1	145 9	108 3	110 3	145·8	124·1
1946	139·3	159·6	160 2	108·6	112·4	159·2	128·8
July [1]	141·2	165·7	158·7	—	113 3	157·9	128·2
1947	159 2	193·8	185 8	111 2	121·2	184·4	139 9
1948	171·2	210 2	198·0	117·4	133 9	195·8	149 9
1949	169·1	201·9	190·1	120·8	137·5	189·0	154·7
1950—January	166·9	196·0	185·0	122·6	140 0	184·7	155·1
February	166·5	194·8	184·8	122 8	140·3	185·3	155 1
March	167·0	196·0	185·0	122·9	140·9	185·4	155·0
April	167·3	196·6	185·1	123·1	141·4	185·6	154·8
May	168·6	200·3	185·1	123·5	138·8	185·4	155·3
June [2]	170 2	204·6	185 0	123·9	138·9	185·2	155·3
July	172·5	210·0	184·7	124·4	139·5	186·4	156·2
August	173·0	209·0	185·9	124·8	140·9	189·3	158·1
September	173·8	208·5	190·5	124·8	141 8	195·4	158·8
October	174·8	209 0	193·4	125·0	143·1	199·8	159·5
November	175 6	209·5	195·0	125 4	143 7	202·3	160·5
December	178·4	215·4	196·4	125 8	144·1	204 8	162·0

[1] Price controls largely removed. [2] Start of the Korean War.

The American trade unions in Oct., 1949, comprised over 200 national and international unions and 89 state and territorial organizations. They had a total membership of approximately 16,000,000, according to figures derived from official union sources. The American Federation of Labour (founded 1881 and taking its present name in 1886) claims a total membership of 8,000,000. The actual per capita tax, received from its affiliated unions, was based upon a membership of 7,241,290. The Congress of Industrial Organizations claims 6,000,000, with no per capita tax reported.

(The C.I.O. was formed originally as the Committee for Industrial Organization in 1935, with the stated purpose of working for industrial organization *within* the A.F.L. The latter suspended unions affiliated with the Committee in 1936 and in 1938 revoked their charters, whereupon in Nov., 1938, the C.I.O. was formed as a separate federation.) The 4 unaffiliated or independent Railroad Brotherhoods, covering operating staffs embracing engine-drivers, firemen, conductors and trainmen, had about 450,000. Other independent unions including those organizing machinists, coal-miners and government workers, together with a number of small independent unions have an estimated total membership approaching 2,000,000.

The largest single unions are the International Brotherhood of Teamsters (A.F.L.), the United Automobile Workers (C.I.O.) and the United Steelworkers (C.I.O.) each with more than 900,000 members. Other unions with more than 600,000 members are the International Association of Machinists (Ind.), the United Mine Workers (Ind.) and the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners (A.F.L.).

Legislation to regulate trade union activities was enacted in 30 states in 1947, but in 1948 only one state, Louisiana, passed such legislation, an act restoring the anti-injunction law of 1934 and one creating a new Board of Mediation to promote friendly settlements of labour disputes. Statutes regulating, restricting or prohibiting closed shop or other types of union security [illegible] were passed in 15 states in 1947:—Arizona, Arkansas, Georgia, [illegible] (repealed by referendum in 1948), Massachusetts, Nebraska, Nevada, New Hampshire, North Carolina, North Dakota, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas and Virginia. In 12 of these states (Arizona, Arkansas, Georgia, Iowa, Nebraska, Nevada, North Carolina, North Dakota, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas and Virginia) all types of union security agreements were prohibited.

Ten states passed acts to regulate industrial disputes between public utilities and their employees:—Florida, Indiana, Massachusetts, Michigan, Missouri, Nebraska, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Virginia and Wisconsin. Texas passed a law prohibiting picketing and sabotage in public utilities. In addition, Michigan, Missouri, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania and Texas prohibit strikes by public employees.

Laws to restrict or regulate picketing or other strike activities were enacted in Arizona, Connecticut, Delaware, Georgia, Idaho, Michigan, Missouri, North Dakota, Pennsylvania, South Dakota, Texas and Utah. Six states (California, Massachusetts, Michigan, Missouri, Pennsylvania and Wisconsin) also regulated or prohibited strikes in connexion with jurisdictional disputes. Secondary boycotts are now prohibited under the laws of California, Delaware, Idaho, Iowa, Minnesota, Missouri, North Dakota, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Texas and Utah. An omnibus labour relations law was enacted in Delaware which includes restrictions on closed shop, secondary boycotts, strike activities and picketing. Other legislation enacted in 1947 dealt with union registration and financial reports, check-off of union dues and mediation and arbitration of labour disputes.

Thirty-four states and the Territories of Alaska and Hawaii have 'criminal syndicalism' laws in some form or other.[1]

[1] The Idaho Act (1925) may be taken as representative. The primary offence, punishable as a felony, is the advocacy, by word of mouth or in writing, of the 'doctrine of criminal syndicalism' which is defined as 'the doctrine which wilfully and maliciously advocates crime, sabotage, violence or unlawful methods of terrorism as a means of accomplishing industrial or political reform.' The Act defines 'sabotage': 'Sabotage for the purpose of this chapter is defined to mean damage, injury or destruction of real or personal property; work done in an improper manner; tampering with or disabling machinery; improper use of materials; loitering at work; slack work; slowing down work or production; scamped work; waste of property; the publication of trade secrets.'

Industrial stoppages in 1948 numbered 3,419 (1947, 3,693; 1946, 4,985), involving 1,960,000 (2,170,000; 4,600,000) workers and the loss of 34,100,000 (34·6 million; 116 million) man-days of work.

Minimum-wage laws governing private employers have been enacted (largely since 1934) in 26 states, the District of Columbia, Hawaii, Alaska and Puerto Rico. The laws of Connecticut, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, New York, Hawaii and Puerto Rico cover all workers; in the other states they cover only women or women and minors.

Workers in the motion picture production and distribution industry get a higher average weekly wage than the workers in any other industry. In Aug., 1949, they were getting an average of $93 a week; the average for all manufacturing industries was $55 a week.

There are 3 federal agencies which provide formal machinery for the adjustment of labour disputes :—(1) The Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service (now an independent agency, formerly the Conciliation Service of the Department of Labour), which handles disputes which 'threaten to cause a substantial interruption of commerce.' Its aim is to keep down the loss of production due to work stoppages and its conciliators concentrate on securing agreements satisfactory to both sides, no attempt being made to formulate principles applicable to industry in general. (2) The National Mediation Board (1934) provides much the same facilities for the railroad and air transport industries. (3) The National Railroad Adjustment Board (1934) acts as a board of final appeal for grievances arising over the interpretation of existing railroad-labour collective agreements; either side may invoke its jurisdiction, but its decisions thereafter are binding upon both sides and enforceable by the courts.

The National Labour Relations Board administers and enforces the law which guarantees to employees the right to form a union of their own choice. It also provides an orderly procedure under which charges of 'unfair labour practices' (such as the arbitrary dismissal of a union member) may be settled without a strike.

The Taft-Hartley 'Labour Management Relations Act,' which became law on 23 June, 1947, over the President's veto (by an affirmative vote of 70% of the Senate and 76% of the lower house), greatly affects current trade union privileges and practices. It does so partly by creating new offences with penalties attached, partly by bringing the federal courts (with their power of issuing injunctions) back into the field of industrial relations from which they had been removed under the 'New Deal' (the Norris–La Guardia Anti-Injunction Act of 1932).

The Act forbids 'closed shops,' *i.e.*, shops in which no worker may be engaged unless he *already* belongs to a certain trade union; in 1945, it was estimated, about 30% of all trade unionists were employed in 'closed shops' or union shops with preferential hiring. 'Union shops' in which an employee must join the union *after* he has been hired, are declared legal providing the majority of the workers eligible to vote (employees then on strike may be declared ineligible if their places have been filled) in a secret ballot, have voted for the union to represent them. Among the 'unfair acts' which are proscribed are: coercing an individual to join the union; refusing to bargain collectively with any employer, *e.g.*, insisting that an employer agree to an illegal clause in a contract, such as a 'closed-shop'; secondary boycotts, *e.g.*, refusing to handle goods for A unless he refuses to have any dealings with B whose employees are striking; jurisdictional strikes, attempts to force an employer to recognize a union different from the one certified by the N.L.R.B.; charging initiation fees or dues which are higher than those found reasonable by the N.L.R.B.

The courts are, once again, empowered under certain conditions to issue injunctions restraining these practices, but such injunctions may be sought only by the N.L.R.B. Both employers and employees may sue and be sued for damages arising from 'breach of contract.' Penalties are provided for strikes designed to terminate or modify an existing agreement unless preceded by a 60-days 'cooling off' period in which efforts are made to reach agreement. Trade unions and corporations are forbidden to make any expenditure for political purposes. In order to use the facilities of the N.L.B.R. in either an unfair labour practice or representation case, a union must file an annual report with the Secretary of Labour covering such things as the names and emoluments of their 3 chief officers and those receiving more than $5,000 a year, the dues and initiation fees charged, their methods of electing officers, etc. No union may avail itself of the benefits of the Act whose officers do not certify that they do not belong to the Communist Party or advocate the overthrow of the government by force or violence. Unions of factory foremen and farm workers are not covered by the Act. Government employees who strike may not return to the government service for 3 years.

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Shipping and Navigation.

On 30 June, 1950, the United States merchant marine included 3,516 sea-going vessels of 1,000 gross tons or over, with aggregate dead-weight tonnage of 37,478,000. In 1949, 39 ships of 1,000 gross tons or over, totalling 857,000 [illegible] tons, were built.

On 1 [illegible], the merchant marine had 1,379 vessels with dead-weight tonnage of 11,681,700. During the war period (1 Sept., 1939, to 31 July, 1946) 614 merchants ships were lost by enemy action and 161 through marine hazards. Dead-weight tonnage of American merchant marine on 1 Jan., 1942, 10,300,000; dead-weight tonnage built between that date and 31 Dec., 1946, 55,058,000. Number of ships built in this period, 5,686. The War Shipping Administration operated merchant-type ships of 46,839,000 dead-weight tons. Personnel of the merchant marine, 197,000 men on 1 Sept., 1946; war casualties to 31 Oct., 1945, 807 dead, 4,830 missing and 112 prisoners of war; total casualties, 5,749.

The shipping registered under the United States was classed as follows on 1 Jan., 1949:—Vessels of from 5 to 99 gross tons, 22,260 (of 539,788 gross tons); from 100 to 499 gross tons, 6,981 (1,906,193); from 500 to 999 gross tons, 1,649 (1,081,962), and of 1,000 gross tons and over, 4,374 (28,653,820); total, 35,264 vessels of 32,181,763 gross tons.

In 1949, vessels entering the ports of the United States had a net ton-

nage of 85,700,000, of which American net tonnage was 41,251,000; vessels clearing had 84,286,000 net tons (American, 39,681,000).

Transportation.

On 1 Jan., 1949, the estimated rural road mileage, including state highway systems, was 3,006,904, of which 1,573,700 miles were surfaced roads. Mileage of primary state highway systems included 349,929 miles of rural roads, of which 335,470 miles were surfaced, and 31,863 miles of urban extension or [illegible] streets under state control (31,087 miles, surfaced). There were also 200,[illegible]53 miles of secondary rural road systems under state control, of which 140,008 were surfaced. Estimated expenditures by all levels of government for construction, maintenance and administration on all roads and streets, from 1920 through 1948, was $52,165 million.

Motor vehicles registered on 1 Jan., 1951, were estimated at 48,484,000, including 39,710,000 passenger cars, 8,550,000 trucks and 220,000 buses; on 1 Jan., 1950, they numbered 44,120,243.

Road haulage of goods by motor lorries and trucks in 1949 used 7,692,569 vehicles, compared with 250,048 in 1916. The industry employed 5,677,000 workers, or 1 out of every 11 employed in the United States. The estimated truck ton-miles in 1949 was 89,100 million on main rural roads. Motor carriers of passengers and property earned, in the 12 months ending 30 June, 1949, $3,417,796,000 compared with the railways' $9,755,930,000.

Railway history in the United States commenced in 1828. 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, and to a peak of 266,381 miles in 1916, falling thereafter to 261,871 in 1925; 246,739 in 1940, and 237,798 in 1949 (these include some duplication under trackage rights and some mileage operated in Canada by U.S. companies). The ordinary gauge is 4 ft. 8½ in. In 1940, 54,453 communities (43·0% of the total) were not served by any railroads. Loadings of revenue freight cars in 1949 totalled 35,909,741 cars; in 1948, 42,718,828 cars.

The following table, based on the figures of the Interstate Commerce Commission, shows some railway statistics for 5 years :—

	1940	1944	1947	1948	1949
Mileage owned (first main tracks)	233,670	227,335	225,806	225,149	224,511
Revenue freight originated (million tons)	1,069	1,665	1,613	1,580	1,284
Freight ton-mileage (million ton-miles)	375,369	740,586	657,878	641,104	529,111
Passengers carried (thousands)	456,088	915,817	706,551	645,535	556,741
Passenger-miles (thousands)	23,816	95,663	45,972	41,224	35,133
Operating revenue (million dollars)	4,355	9,525	8,784	9,784	8,681
Operating expenses (million dollars)	3,132	6,345	6,870	7,553	6,968
Net railway operating income (million dollars)	691	1,113	791	1,015	694
Net income after fixed charges (million dollars)	243	733	537	768	496

Equipment in service on 31 Dec., 1949, was as follows :—Locomotives, including electric and other, 43,272; freight train cars, excluding caboose and privately-owned cars, 1,778,811; passenger train cars, 38,006. Average number of railway employees during 1949 was 1,272,131.

In civil aviation there were, on 1 May, 1949, 491,306 certificated pilots, and, at the end of 1949, 92,622 civil aircraft.

Data of the Civil Aeronautics Board indicate that in 1949 the scheduled domestic air carrier trunk lines maintained service on an average of 55,675 route miles of domestic airways, flew 323,241,018 revenue miles, with 14,021,047 revenue passengers; revenue passenger-miles, 6,562,580,000.

Scheduled American-flag air carriers in international and overseas air transport maintained services on an average of 107,776 route miles, flew 104,528,006 revenue miles, carrying 1,520,067 revenue passengers on 2,053,980,000 revenue passenger-miles.

Airports on 31 Dec., 1949, were :—Commercial, 2,585; municipal, 2,200; other types, 1,699; total, 6,484. Airports in use may be classified as :—Class I and under, suitable for personal flying, 4,100; Class II, suitable for personal flying and for small feeder airlines, 1,027; Class III, accommodating twin-engined aircraft, 576; Class IV, serving larger aircraft, 447, and Class V and over, designed for long-range domestic or foreign operations, 334; total, 6,484.

Communications.

International cable and radio services, providing connections with all parts of the world, are operated by 13 companies; in addition the international radio telephone circuits are operated by the American Telephone and Telegraph Company.

The telegraphs of the United States (as well as much of the cable business) are largely in the hands of the Western Union Telegraph Company, which on 31 Dec., 1949, had 29,400 offices, a gross communications plant investment of $338,997,021, 43,226 employees and handled 190,592,419 messages.

The following table shows the telephone and wire mileage of all the telephone systems in the United States and the chief operating statistics of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company, and its chief telephone subsidiaries, which together form the 'Bell Telephone System,' as of 31 Dec. of each year :—

	1945	1946	1948	1949
All systems :				
Total telephones	27,867,000	36,611,000	38,200,000	40,665,000
Miles of wire (partly estimated)	110,700,000	116,600,000	137,600,000	147,300,000
Telephones in Bell System [1]	27,853,000	31,597,000	38,288,000	40,654,000
Bell Telephone System				
Number of central offices	7,374	7,501	8,007	8,224
Telephones	22,445,519	25,709,458	31,364,493	33,388,258
Miles of wire, total	99,759,000	105,307,000	124,254,000	133,089,000
Average daily telephone conversations	90,548,000	105,762,000	125,271,000	132,025,000
Exchange	85,877,000	100,401,000	119,406,000	126,100,000
Toll and long distance	4,671,000	5,361,000	5,865,000	5,923,000
Total plant (1,000 dollars)	5,702,057	6,294,419	8,618,842	9,432,750
Employees, number	387,300	496,438	656,520	593,869

[1] Bell-owned and Bell-connecting (owned by other companies)

Postal business for the years ended 30 June included the following items :—

	1947	1948	1949	1950
Number of post offices, end of year	41,759	41,695	41,607	41,464
Postal revenue ($1,000)	1,299,141	1,410,971	1,571,851	1,677,487
Postal expenditure ($1,000)	1,562,515	1,687,805	2,149,322	2,222,949
Postal savings deposits ($1,000)	3,392,773	3,379,130	3,277,173	3,097,062

Banking.

On 30 June, 1950, there were 14,674 domestic banks doing a general deposit business with the public and having aggregate deposits of $163,770,402,000. Of these, 4,971 with deposits of $82,429,571,000, were national banks operating under charters granted by the Federal Government. The remaining

banks, including trust companies and savings banks, were organized under the laws of the various states. Of the 14,674 banks doing a general deposit business, 6,885 were members of the Federal Reserve System.

The Federal Reserve System, established under the Act of 1913, comprises the board of seven governors of the Federal Reserve System, the 12 regional Federal Reserve Banks, 6,885 member banks, the Federal Open Market Committee and the Federal Advisory Council. The Board of Governors, appointed by the President with the consent of the Senate, determines monetary, credit, and operating policies and formulates the rules for the System. Each governor holds office for 14 years, one governor's term expiring every 2 years. No two may come from the same Federal Reserve District. The Board, with 5 representatives of the Reserve Banks, constitutes the Federal Open Market Committee, which directs the purchase and sale of Government obligations made by the Reserve Banks to influence the general credit conditions of the country. The Board supervises the 12 Reserve Banks and the issue and retirement of Federal Reserve notes; it appoints three of the nine directors of each Reserve Bank; it passes on the admission of banks to the System and has power to remove the officers of member banks for continued unsound banking practices.

The 12 Reserve Banks (one for each district) implement Federal Reserve policies, chiefly through their dealings with member banks. Although non-member banks outnumber member banks (7,789 non-member banks compared with 6,885 member banks on 30 June, 1950), member banks hold about 85% of the country's total commercial banking resources. The Reserve Banks hold bank reserves, advance funds to member banks, provide currency for circulation, act as fiscal agent for the Government, and afford nation-wide cheque-clearing and fund transfer arrangements. They may issue notes, fully secured; discount paper for member banks; increase or reduce the country's supply of reserve funds by buying or selling Government securities and other obligations at the direction of the Open Market Committee. In addition, they may advance working capital to established industrial or commercial enterprises for periods not exceeding 5 years. Their capital is owned by the member banks.

Member banks include all national banks in the continental United States, and such banks with state charters as have voluntarily applied to the Board of Governors for membership and been admitted. On 30 June, 1950, 4,971 national banks and 1,914 state banks were members. Every member bank is required to subscribe to stock in the Reserve Bank of its district in an amount equal to 6% of its paid-up capital and surplus. Only one-half of the par value of the stock is paid, the other half remaining subject to call by the Board of Governors. The reserve balances which member banks must carry with Reserve Banks are based on the volume of their net demand and time deposits. The Board of Governors has the power to alter these requirements within limits; the following requirements have been in operation since 1 Feb., 1950, for country member banks and 25 Jan., 1950, for net demand and time deposits, respectively, for all other banks. All member banks must have reserve balances equal to 6% of their *time* deposits; member banks located in central reserve cities must carry reserves of 24% of *net demand* deposits; those in reserve cities, 20%; banks located elsewhere, 14%.

The Federal Advisory Council consists of 12 members (one from each district); it meets in Washington four times a year (or oftener) to advise the Board of Governors on general business and financial conditions.

The Comptroller of the Currency has supervisory authority over national

banks, and the banking commissioners of the 48 states have similar authority over banks and financial institutions organized under state laws.

Banks which participate in the federal insurance fund have their deposits insured against loss in the amount of $10,000 for each depositor. The fund is administered by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation established in 1933; it obtains resources through annual assessments on participating banks.

All members of the Federal Reserve System are required to insure their deposits through the Corporation, and non-member banks may apply and qualify for insurance. On 30 June, 1950, 13,449 commercial banks with deposits of $141,992,353,000 were members of the insurance fund, including 14 banks in the possessions (5 in Alaska, 7 in Puerto Rico and 1 each in Hawaii and the Virgin Islands).

Besides the commercial banks mentioned above, the deposit insurance scheme covered 192 mutual savings banks with deposits of $14,128,018,000. There were 1,047 uninsured banks comprising 709 commercial banks and trust companies with deposits of $2,029,113,000 and 338 mutual savings banks with deposits of $5,815,268,000.

There are also banks which operate solely in the field of agricultural credits under the Farm Credit Administration, and Federal Home Loan Banks to make advances to financial associations and institutions upon the security of home mortgages.

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Currency, Money, Weights and Measures.

Prior to the banking crisis that occurred early in 1933, the monetary system had been on the gold standard for more than 50 years. An Act of March 14, 1900, required the Secretary of the Treasury to maintain at a parity with gold all forms of money issued by the United States. For a description of these, *see* THE STATESMAN'S YEAR-BOOK, 1934, p. 491.

The old gold *dollar* had a par value of 49·32*d.*, or $4·8666 to the £ sterling; it contained 25·8 grains (or 1·6718 gramme) of gold ·900 fine. Under existing statutes the Government is still under obligation to maintain parity between gold and all forms of currency. By the Act of 12 May, 1933, the President of the United States was given authority to reduce the gold content of the dollar by not more than 50% and by the Gold Reserve Act of 30 Jan., 1934, the minimum reduction which he could make was fixed at 40%; on 31 Jan., 1934, he fixed its value at 59·06%, or $15\frac{5}{21}$ grains of gold ·900 fine. This was equal to a price for gold of $35 a fine oz. (old price, $20·67183). The President's power to alter the gold content of the dollar to 50% of its value, which was extended by Congress in 1937, 1939 and 1941, was not again extended in 1943.

At the time of the banking crisis in March, 1933, gold payments by banks and the Treasury were suspended by the Government, and the Secretary of the Treasury in April placed an embargo on gold exports. Steps were taken to withdraw from circulation all gold coin and gold certificates.

The Silver Purchase Act of 1934 declared it to be the policy of the United States to increase the amount of silver in its monetary stocks with the aim of having and maintaining one-fourth of their monetary value in silver and three-fourths in gold, and the Treasury was directed to purchase silver at

home or abroad to achieve this end. The President was also authorized to require the delivery to the United States Government of all silver within the country in exchange for coin or currency; this he did on 9 Aug., 1934, authorizing payment of 50 cents a fine troy oz. for silver delivered pursuant to the executive order.

Currency in the United States for many years has comprised several varieties. Prior to May, 1933, the legal tender qualities of these classes varied, but in that month all types of currency were made equally legal tender.

Only four of the seven kinds of notes outstanding are important, (1) Federal Reserve notes in denominations of $5, $10, $20, $50, $100, $500, $1,000, $5,000 and $10,000; (2) silver certificates in denominations of $1, $5 and $10; (3) United States notes, in denominations of $2 and $5, and (4) Federal Reserve Bank notes, in denominations of $5, $10, $20, $50 and $100. Other kinds outstanding but not in general circulation are (1) National Bank notes; (2) gold certificates; (3) Treasury notes of 1890.

Federal Reserve notes are redeemable in lawful money (but not in gold) on demand at any Federal Reserve Bank or the United States Treasury. They are obligations of the United States and a first lien on the assets of the Federal Reserve Banks through which they are issued. Each of the 12 banks issues them against the security of an equal volume of collateral. In addition, each issuing bank must set aside a reserve in gold certificates, equal to not less than 25% of its notes in actual circulation.

On 18 Sept., 1949, the British Government fixed the official pound-dollar selling rate at $2·79⅞ and buying rate at $2·80¼. The free rate has ranged from $4·9440 (average for 1937) to $3·8300 in 1940, recovering to $4·0350 in 1942. Average for 1949, $3 6872; for 1950, $2·8007.

Gold coins (of the old weight and fineness) were $20, $10, $5 and $2½ pieces called *double eagles*, *eagles*, *half-eagles* and *quarter-eagles*. The old eagle weighed 258 grains or 16·7181 grammes ·900 fine, and therefore contained 232·2 grains or 15 0463 grammes of fine gold. Except for collectors' holdings, these are no longer legally in circulation. The stock of gold bullion, held by the Treasury on 30 June, 1950, was 692,306,293 fine oz., valued at $24,230,720,268, of which 356,669,010 fine oz. were stored at Fort Knox; stock of silver bullion was 1,734,158,359 fine oz. Estimated stock of domestic coin was $1,872,619,658, of which $492,582,858 were standard silver dollars and the remainder silver and other subsidiary coin.

The silver dollar weighs 412·5 [illegible] 900 fine, and therefore contains 371·25 grains or [illegible] Subsidiary silver coins contain 347 228 grain[illegible] these are the half-dollar, quarter-dollar and dime (one-tenth). Minor coins currently issued are the cupro-nickel 5-cent piece and the bronze 1-cent piece.

British weights and measures are usually employed, but the old Winchester bushel and wine gallon are used instead of the new or imperial standards:—*Wine Gallon* = 0·83268 imperial gallon; *Bushel* = 0·9690 imperial bushel. Instead of the British cwt. of 112 lb., one of 100 lb. is used; the *short* or *net ton* contains 2,000 lb.; the *long* or *gross ton*, 2,240 lb.

Diplomatic Representatives.

1. Of the United States in Great Britain (1 Grosvenor Square, S.W.1).

Ambassador.—Walter Sherman Gifford (accredited 21 Dec., 1950).

Minister.—Julius C. Holmes.

Counsellors.—Charles F. Baldwin (*Economic*); Mallory Browne (*Public Affairs*); James K. Penfield (*Political*).

First Secretaries.—John W. Bailey; Barry T. Benson; Paul C. Hutton;

Douglas Jenkins, Jr.; Jack C. McDermott; Miss Kathleen Molesworth; Ben T. Moore; Joseph Palmer, 2nd; Arthur R. Ringwalt; Merritt K. Ruddock; William C. Trimble; Miss Frances E. Willis.

Senior Military Attaché and Air Attaché.—Brig.-General Jack D. Wood.

Army Attaché.—Brig.-General Howard E. Kessinger.

Naval Attaché and Naval Attaché for Air.—Rear-Admiral Delbert S. Cornwell.

Labour Attaché.—Glenn R. Atkinson.

Publications Attaché.—James G. Chandler.

Legal Attaché.—J. A. Cimperman.

Financial Attaché.—Paul D. Dickens.

Treasury Attaché.—Charles R. Howard.

Shipping Attaché.—Harvey Klemmer.

Civil Air Attaché.—Ernest A. Lister.

Agricultural Attaché.—P. O. Nyhus.

There are Consular representatives in Belfast, Birmingham, Bradford, Cardiff, Edinburgh, Glasgow, Liverpool, London, Manchester, Newcastle, Southampton.

2. OF GREAT BRITAIN IN THE UNITED STATES.

Ambassador.—Sir Oliver Shewell Franks, P.C., K.C.B., C.B.E. (accredited 3 June, 1948).

Ministers.—C. E. Steel, C.M.G., M.V.O.; C. Empson, C.M.G. (*Commercial*); S[illegible] [illegible]ne, K.C.M.G. (*Head of U.K. Treasury and Supply Del.*); Sir [illegible], K.C.B., C.V.O. (*Economic*); Viscount Knollys, K.C.M.G., M.B.E., D.F.C. (*Raw Materials Section*).

Counsellors.—F. S. Tomlinson; C. A. G. de J. Meade; A. Christelow, C.M.G.; A. Mackay (*Financial*); B. A. B. Burrows C.M.G.; A. N. Morgan; H. Jones, O.B.E.; J. Currie, O.B.E. (*Commercial*); R. Burns; G. E. M. McDougall, H. O. Hooper; P. H. Gore-Booth, C.M.G. (*Head of British Information Services*); A. McD. Gordon, C.M.G. (*Labour*).

Secretaries.—I. F. Porter (*Adviser on German Affairs*); P. S. Stephens; J. H. A. Watson; D. A. Greenhill, O.B.E.; F. W. Marten, M.C.; Sir Robert Mackenzie, Bart.; Earl Jellicoe, D.S.O., M.C.; H. A. R. Philby, O.B.E.; J. A. Jukes; J. G. Boyd; Brig. J. H. Tiltman, C.B.E., M.C.; G. T. D. Patterson; R. H. Belcher; J. O. Rennie (*Commercial*); J. R. W. Wilby; C. H. Eborall; E. S. Jones; Miss C. J. Polak; N. W. H. Gaydon (*British Information Services*); J. R. Carter (*Education*); H. F. T. Smith (*Information*); H. F. B. Fane, M.B.E. (*Labour*).

Naval Attaché.—Capt. J. R. B. Longden, O.B.E., R.N.

Military Attaché.—Col. D. M. L. Gordon-Watson, O.B.E., M.C.

Air Attaché.—Group Captain M. G. Philpott.

Civil Air Attaché.—Christopher Clarkson, A.F.C.

Petroleum Attaché.—J. A. Beckett.

Attaché for Scientific Questions.—Dr. W. A. Macfarlane.

Shipping Attaché.—S. R. Walton.

Agricultural Attaché.—Prof. R. G. Baskett, M.Sc., O.B.E.

Food Attaché.—R. E. Stedman.

Attaché for Colonial Affairs.—J. K. Thompson.

There are Consular representatives at all the important centres, including Baltimore, Boston, Chicago, Cincinnati, Denver, Detroit, Honolulu, Houston, Jacksonville, Kansas City, Los Angeles, New Orleans, New York, Norfolk (Va.), Philadelphia, Portland (Oregon), St. Louis, San Francisco, Seattle, Washington, D.C.

3. Other Countries.

Countries	Foreign Representatives [1]	U.S. Representatives [1]
Afghanistan	Abdol Hosayn Aziz	George P. Merrill
Argentina	Jeronimo Remorino	[illegible]
Australia	Percy Claude Spender, K.C.	—
Austria	Ludwig Kleinwaechter [3]	Walter J. Donnelly [2]
Belgium	Baron Silvercruys	Robert D. Murphy
Bolivia	Richardo Martinez Vargas	Irving Florman
Brazil	Mauricio de Nabuco	Herschel V. Johnson
Bulgaria [3]	—	(Legation closed)
Burma	U So Nyun	David MacKendree Key
Canada	Hume Wrong	Stanley Woodward
Ceylon	G. C. S. Corea	Joseph C. Satterthwaite
Chile	Felix Nieto Del Rio	Claude G. Bowers
China	Dr. V. K. Wellington Koo	(Embassy closed) [4]
Colombia	Gonzalo Restrepo-Jaramillo	Willard L. Beaulac
Costa Rica	Francisco de P. Gutiérrez	Philip B. Fleming
Cuba	Dr. Gonzalo Guell	Robert Butler
Czechoslovakia	Dr. Vladimir Outrata	Ellis O. Briggs
Denmark	Hendrick de Kauffman	Mrs. Eugene Anderson
Dominican Republic	Luis Francisco Tomas	Ralph H. Ackerman
Ecuador	Antonio Penaherrera	Paul C. Daniels
Egypt	M. B. Chiati	Jefferson Caffery
El Salvador	Héctor David Castro	George P. Shaw
Estonia	Johannes Kaiv [3]	(Legation closed)
Ethiopia	Ras H. S. Imru	[illegible]
Finland	J. A. Nykopp [3]	John M. Cabot [3]
France	Henri Bonnet	David K. E. Bruce
Greece	Paul Economon-Gouras [3]	John E. Peurifoy
Guatemala	—	Rudolf E. Schoenfeld
Haiti	Joseph D. Charles	William E. DeCourcy
Honduras	Rafael Valle	John D. Erwin
Hungary	Imre Horváth [3]	Nathanial P. Davis [3]
Iceland	Thor Thors [3]	Edward B. Lawson [3]
India	Mrs. V. Pandit	Loy W. Henderson
Indo-China	Nguyen Huu Tri [3]	Donald R. Heath [3]
Indonesia	Ali Sastroamidjojo	H. Merle Cochran
Iraq	Abdulla Ibrahim Bakr [3]	Edward S. Crocker, II
Irish Republic	John J. Hearne	George A. Garrett
Israel	Aubrey Eban	Monnet B. Davis
Italy	Alberto Tarchiani	James Clement Dunn
Jordan	Dr. Yusef Haikel [3]	Gerald A. Drew [3]
Korea (South)	—	John J. Muccio
Latvia	Anatol Dinbergs [3]	(Legation closed)
Lebanon	Dr. Charles Malik [3]	[illegible]
Liberia	Charles D. B. King [3]	Edward R. Dudley [3]
Lithuania	Povilas Žadeikis [3]	[illegible]
Luxemburg	Hugues le Gallais [3]	[illegible] [3]
Mexico	Antonio de Los Monteros	William O'Dwyer
Nepal	—	Loy Henderson [3]
Netherlands	Dr. J. H. van Royen	Selden Chapin
New Zealand	Sir Carl Berendsen	Robert M. Scotten
Nicaragua	Guillermo Sevilla Sacasa	Capus M. Waynick
Norway	Wilhelm Munthe de Morganstierne	Charles U. Bay
Pakistan	M. A. Ispahani	Avra M. Warren
Panama	Alfredo Aleman	—
Paraguay	Cesar R. Ascosta [3]	Howard H. Tewksberry [3]
Persia	Hussein Ala	Henry F. Grady
Peru	Fernando Berckemeyer	Harold H. Tittman, Jr.
Philippines	Joaquin M. Elizalde	Myron M. Cowan
Poland	Joseph Winiewicz	Joseph Flack
Portugal	Dr. Luiz Esteves Fernandez	Lincoln MacVeagh
Rumania	Mihai Ralea [3]	—

[1] Ambassadors except where otherwise indicated.
[2] Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary.
[3] Chargé d'Affaires.
[4] Minister and Chargé d'Affaires in Formosa: Karl L. Rankin.

Countries	Foreign Representatives [1]	U.S. Representatives [1]
Saudi Arabia	Asad Al-Faqih	[illegible] Hare
Spain	Felix de Lequerica	[illegible]
Sweden	Erik Boheman	W. Walton Butterworth
Switzerland	Charles Bruggmann [2]	Richard C. Patterson, Jr. [2]
Syria	Faiz el Khowi [2]	Cavendish W. Cannon [2]
Thailand	H R H. Wan Waithayakon	Edwin F. Stanton
Turkey	Hüseyin Ragip Baydur	George Wadsworth
Union of South Africa	H. T. Andrews	—
U.S.S.R.	Alexander S. Panyushkin	Admiral Alan G. Kirk
Uruguay	Dr. Juan Carlos Blanco	Christian M. Ravndal
Venezuela	Dr. M. A. Falcón-Briceño [2]	Norman Armour
Yemen	—	Raymond A. Hare [3]
Yugoslavia	Vladimir Popović	George V. Allen.

[1] Ambassadors except where otherwise indicated.
[2] Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary.
[3] Chargé d'Affaires

Books of Reference concerning the United States.

I. Statistical Information.

Within the Federal Government of the United States, responsibilities for the collection, compilation, analysis and publication of statistics are decentralized among a number of agencies, with specified responsibilities for [illegible] in particular areas. In addition, most agencies of the Government [illegible] as a by-product of their administrative or [illegible] Responsibility for co-ordinating the decentralized [illegible] of Statistical Standards, Bureau of the Budget, Washington 25, D.C., as a part of the Executive Office of the President. This Division reviews all proposed collections of statistical data to avoid duplication or overlapping; promotes the use of improved statistical techniques; develops standard definitions and classifications so that the data collected by different agencies are comparable; serves as liaison between federal agencies and international organizations and as an information centre on government statistical programmes. It is headed by Stuart A. Rice, who is also the United States representative on the United Nations Statistical Commission. The Division does not itself collect or publish statistics.

The major general-purpose statistical agencies and their principal areas of responsibility are —

(1) Bureau of the Census in the Department of Commerce (Roy V. Peel, Director).— Decennial censuses of population and housing and quinquennial censuses of agriculture, manufactures and business; current statistics on population and the labour force, manufacturing activity and commodity production, retail and wholesale trade and services, foreign [illegible] finances and operations.

[illegible] the Department of Labor (Ewan Clague, Commissioner) [illegible] -hours, labour turnover, industrial accidents [illegible] ung agreements; construction; industrial productivity; wholesale prices, retail prices and urban consumers' price indexes; income and expenditures of urban families.

(3) Bureau of Agricultural Economics in the Department of Agriculture (Oris V. Wells Chief).—Statistics on crop and livestock production and inventories; crop forecasts, food processing and food consumption, farm population, labour and wages; farm management farm ownership values, transfers, taxation and finance; prices farmers pay and receive farm income.

(4) National Office of Vital Statistics in the Public Health Service, Federal Security Agency (Halbert L. Dunn, Chief) — [illegible] divorce

(5) Bureau of Mines in the Dep[illegible] Statistics on production, consumption and stocks of metals and minerals, and on injuries in mineral industries.

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the important statistical publications. *Survey of Current Business*, published by the Office of Business Economics, Department of Commerce. Monthly. Interpretive text and charts reviewing business trends, etc.; official estimates of national income. *Economic Indicators*, prepared by the Council of Economic Advisers and published by the Congressional Joint Committee on the Economic Report. Monthly. Tables and charts presenting current data on the total output of the economy; prices; employment and wages; production and business activity; purchasing power; money, banking and federal finance. *Monthly Labor Review*, published by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, Department of Labor. *Federal Reserve Bulletin*, published by the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System. Monthly. Current data on money and banking and other economic series. Federal Reserve indexes of industrial [illegible] financial statistics. *Treasury Bulletin*, published by the [illegible], Department of the Treasury. Monthly. Current coverage of federal fiscal statistics; international capital movements. *Minerals Yearbook*, published by the Bureau of Mines, Department of the Interior. Annual. *Agricultural Statistics*, published by the Department of Agriculture. Annual. *Crops and Markets*, published by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics in the Department of Agriculture. Monthly. Crop report and market statistics. *Foreign Agriculture*, published by the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations, Department of Agriculture. Monthly. Foreign agricultural production, foreign [illegible] ies relating to [illegible] international trade in [illegible] *of the United States*, published by the Public Health [illegible] Agency. Annual. Natality and mortality data tabulated by place of occurrence, with supplemental tables for Hawaii, Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands; and tabulated by place of residence.

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STATES AND TERRITORIES.

For information as to State and Local Government, see under UNITED STATES, *p.* 556 and *p.* 576.

Against the names of the Governors and the Secretaries of State, (D.) *stands for Democrat and* (R.) *for Republican.*

Official publications of the various states and insular possessions are listed in the *Monthly Check-List of State Publications*, issued by the Library of Congress since 1910. Their character and contents are discussed in J. K. *Wilcox's Manual on the Use of State Publications* (1940). Of great importance bibliographically are the publications of the Historical Records Survey and the American Imprints Inventory, which record local archives, official publications and state imprints. These publications supplement those of state historical societies which usually publish journals and monographs on state and local history. A [illegible] statistical data is the material issued by the various state planning [illegible], to which should be added the *Financial Statistics of State and Local Governments* issued by the U.S. Bureau of the Census.

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ALABAMA.

Constitution and Government.—Alabama, settled in 1699 as part of the French Province of Louisiana, and ceded to the British in 1763, was organized as a territory, 1817, and admitted into the Union on 14 Dec., 1819. The legislature consists of a Senate of 35 members and a House of Representatives of 106 members, all elected for four years. The Governor and Lieutenant-Governor are elected for 4 years. The state is divided into 67 counties. The capital is Montgomery. The state is represented in Congress by 2 senators and 9 representatives. Alabama is one of 6 southern states which disfranchise those who have not paid a poll tax. In 18 of the 67 counties Negroes constitute 50% or more of the population. Voters in 1948 numbered 349,284 out of the potential electorate of 1,564,000.

Governor.—Gordon Persons (D.), 1951–55 ($12,000).
Secretary of State.—Mrs. Agnes Baggett (D.).

Area and Population.—Area, 51,609 square miles, including 531 square miles of inland water. Census population, 1 April, 1950, 3,061,743, an increase of 228,782 or 8·1% over that of 1940. Birth rate, 1948, 29·4 per

1,000 population (national average, 24·2); death rate, 9·2 (9·9). Births, 1949, were 85,372; deaths, 26,620.

Population in 4 census years (with distribution by sex, 1940) was :—

Years	White	Negro	Indian	Asiatic	Total	Per sq. mile
1910	1,228,832	908,282	909	70	2,138,093	41·7
1920	1,447,032	900,652	405	85	2,348,174	45·8
1930	1,700,844	944,834	465	105	2,646,248	51·8
1940	1,849,097	983,290	464	110	2,832,961	55·5
Male . .	926,996	472,590	244	71	1,399,901	—
Female .	922,101	510,700	220	39	1,433,060	—

The foreign-born white population (1940) numbered 11,937 (0·4% of the total population of the state), of whom 1,699 were Italian, 1,530 German and 1,191 (10%) English. Of the total population in 1940, 30·2% were urban, 34·6% Negro and 31·5% (682,366 males and 211,482 females) were gainfully employed. Number of occupied dwelling units, 673,815 of 4·02 persons. Aliens registered in Dec., 1940, were 5,132.

The large cities (census population in 1950) were :—Birmingham, 298,747; Mobile, 127,010; Montgomery (capital), 105,715.

Religion, Education and Welfare.—Chief religious bodies (1936) are :—Negro Baptists (with 375,084), Southern Baptists [illegible] Episcopal (155,416), Roman Catholic, Presbyterian, [illegible] Total membership, all denominations, 1,138,472.

In 1940, of persons between the ages of 5 and 24 years of age (1,188,684), 617,572, or 52·0%, were attending school. In 1948–49 the elementary and high schools reported 21,115 teachers and 657,359 enrolled pupils; there are separate schools for coloured pupils numbering 233,699, with 7,036 teachers. Total public expenditure on education, $60,163,000. For superior and professional education the most important (1949–50) institutions are : the State University of Alabama (founded 1831) with 800 instructors and 10,099 students; Alabama Polytechnic Institute, 425 instructors and 8,834 students; Tuskegee Institute (coloured; founded in 1881), 220 teachers and 2,404 students.

Segregation of the Negroes is enforced by statutes requiring separate schools (except, specifically, not schools for deaf and blind children); separate transportation, including buses; separation in mental hospitals, poor-houses and penal institutions. Marriage between white and coloured persons is prohibited. In 1919 Alabama passed a law permitting, under legal safeguards, the sterilization of feeble-minded persons; up to 1 Jan., 1950, 129 men and 95 women had thus been sterilized.

In 24 counties the state controls the sale of alcoholic beverages, while 43 counties remain 'bone dry.' Unemployment Insurance was adopted in 1935. In June, 1950, there were 81,284 recipients of Old Age Assistance receiving an average of $20·49 per month. Approved hospitals registered with the American Medical Association numbered 109 in 1949, with 19,281 beds. In Dec., 1949, hospitals for mental diseases had 6,122 patients or 202·2 per 100,000 population (national average, 1945, was 363·2). Penalty for murder may be death by electrocution.

Finance.—General revenues of the state government for the fisca year ending 30 Sept., 1950, were $303,857,293; taxation furnished 60·4%, federal and other grants 24·5%, the alcoholic beverage monopoly

·5%. Expenditures were $304,798,946, of which debt retirement took 3,683,324, and aid to other governmental units, $24,535,399.

The net long-term debt on 30 Sept., 1949, amounted to $42,465,000.

Production and Industry.—Alabama is largely an agricultural state; ıe number of farms in 1945 was 223,369; the farm area was 19,067,844 ɔres, of which 7,412,380 acres were used as crop land; value of farm ınd and buildings was $559,742,689. Since the enactment of a Soil onservation Act in 1939, 12 soil conservation districts have been estab-shed embracing, in 1950, 32,689,920 acres, of which 19,067,844 acres were ı 223,369 farms. Chief feature is the 'plantation' system, represented by 5,431 large units farmed by tenants or share-croppers and occupying 28·7% f all farm land and with 23·5% of the farm population. In 1945, 35,953 ırms (16% of the 220,522 farms reporting) had a gross produce, for sale farm consumption, valued at less than $400; 36,190 farms had produce alued at $2,000 or more. Tenant-farmers (1945) operated 49·1% of all ırms and 15·7% of farm lands.

Cash income, 1949, from crops, $221,885,000, and from livestock, 123,794,000. Chief crops are peaches, maize (57,456,000 bushels in 1949), ıts, potatoes, sweet potatoes (4,565,000 bushels) and peanuts (365,025,000 ·.). Sugar cane is largely grown and 1,820,000 gallons of syrup were anufactured in 1949. In 1949 the cotton yield was 865,000 bales (average,)38–47, 901,000 bales) from 1,810,000 acres. Area of national forest lands ı 30 June, 1948, 2,435,745 acres. On 1 Jan., 1950, the livestock com-ɔised 56,000 horses, 190,000 mules, 430,000 milch cows, 1,330,000 all cattle, 2,000 sheep and 1,225,000 swine.

In 1947 (federal census) there were 3,334 manufacturing establishments, nploying 186,000 production workers, earning $372,000,000; value added y manufacture was $877,000,000 compared with $246,000,000 in 1939. on ore, 1948, from 24 mines amounted to 9,578,472 long tons; coal, 1948, 3,040,000 short tons; coke, 6,015,000 tons; Portland cement, 9,908,219 ırrels. The mineral output in 1948 was valued at $182,987,000. Lumber ıt, 1947, 1,795 million board feet.

The chief port is Mobile, through which there is a large ocean-going ade; the port can accommodate 22 ocean-going vessels. The larger rivers the state are navigable (except at low water) for several hundred miles; ıe Alabama River for 400 miles. In 1947 the railways had a length of 4,842 iles, exclusive of 300 miles of electric railway. In 1949 the state had 97 rports, including 32 municipal; 33 were lighted. The state system of ads comprised 6,722 miles in 1947; total highways, 60,048 miles.

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ARIZONA.

Government.—Arizona was settled in 1732, organized as a Territory 1863 and became a state on 14 Feb., 1912. The state constitution aced the government under direct control of the people through the ıitiative, Referendum and the Recall. The state Senate consists of 19 embers and the House of Representatives of 58, all elected for 2 years

Arizona sends to Congress 2 representatives (each elected from a separate district) and 2 senators. A federal court ruled in 1949 that Indians, previously disfranchised, are entitled to vote.

The state capital is Phoenix (population in 1950, 105,003). Tucson had a population of 44,395. The state is divided into 14 counties.

Governor.—J. Howard Pyle (R.), 1951–52 ($10,000).
Secretary of State.—Wesley Bolin (D.).

Area and Population.—Area, 113,909 square miles, including 329 square miles of water. Of the total area (72,691,200 acres) 53,363,273 were owned by the Federal Government in 1944, including 19,457,374 acres held by the Office of Indian Affairs. Census population on 1 April, 1950, was 749,587, an increase of 50·1% over 1940. Birth rate, 1947, 30·5 per 1,000 population (national average, 26·0); death rate, 10·3 per 1,000. Births, 1949, 19,714; deaths, 6,118.

Population in 4 census years (with distribution by sex, 1940) :—

Years	White	Negro	Indian	Chinese	Japanese	Total	Per sq. mile
1910	171,468	2,009	29,201	1,305	371	204,354	1·8
1920	291,449	8,005	32,989	1,137	550	334,162	2 9
1930	378,551	10,749	43,726	1,110	879	435,573	3·8
1940	426,792	14,993	55,076	1,449	632	499,261	4 4
Male. .	219,958	8,423	28,218	965	354	258,170	—
Female .	206,834	6,570	26,858	484	278	241,091	—

In 1940, 36,837, or 7·3% of the total population were foreign-born whites, of whom 24,902 (67·8%) were Mexicans, 1,687 were English, 1,600 Canadians, 1,117 Germans, 715 Italian and 621 Irish. Of the total population in 1940, 33·3% were urban, 2·6% Negro; 30·0% (117,427 males and 32,746 females, not including those on public emergency projects) were unemployed. In 1940 census, 4,146 men and 4,098 women were [illegible], the number of private families was 131,897 (of 3·68 persons). Aliens registered in Dec., 1940, were 31,954.

Religion and Education.—The leading religious bodies are: Roman Catholics (94,043 adherents in 1936), Mormons (22,062), Methodists (10,571), Presbyterians (6,163); total membership, all denominations, 165,020. 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. Persons between the age of 5 and 20 years attending school in 1940 numbered 157,863, or 68·7% of the total. The enrolled pupils in 1949–50 in the 449 district elementary schools were 132,754, with 3,852 teachers; 75 public high schools had 31,002 pupils and 1,295 teachers. There are state colleges at Tempe and Flagstaff. The total expenditure for public schools (1949–50) was $31,213,889. Teachers' salaries averaged, 1948–49, $3,500 (national average, $2,644). The state maintains a university and a state agricultural school, both at Tucson, and 2 junior colleges at Thatcher and Phoenix.

Segregation of races is mandatory in the elementary schools and permissible in high schools. Marriage is forbidden between white and coloured persons.

Welfare.—Old Age Assistance (maximum $60 a month) is given, with federal aid, to needy citizens 65 years of age or older who have resided in the state at least 5 years within the nine years immediately preceding applica-

tion. On 30 June, 1950, 13,343 persons were drawing an average of $51·46 per month. In 1949 the state granted to Indians the right to social security benefits under the federal act; payments are 85% of those accorded to white beneficiaries. Hospitals registered by the American Medical Association numbered 64, with 6,467 beds in 1949. Hospitals for mental diseases had 1,142 patients in Dec., 1945, or 193·8 per 100,000 of the population (national average, 363·2); patients in Sept., 1950, numbered 1,557.

In 1929, Arizona adopted a law permitting, under legal safeguards, the sterilization of insane and feeble-minded persons; up to 1 Jan., 1950, 10 men and 11 women had been sterilized.

A 'right-to-work' amendment to the constitution, adopted 5 Nov., 1946, makes illegal any concessions to trade-union demands for a 'closed shop.'

The Arizona state prison on 1 July, 1950, held 903 men and 26 women: lethal gas is used for the execution of the death sentence on murderers. Of the 17 local jails (county and city) the U.S. Bureau of Prisons, as of 30 June, 1949, rated 14 as sub-standard, unsuitable for the housing of Federal prisoners.

Finance.—Receipts and expenditure, General Fund, in the year ending 30 June, 1950, were (in dollars):—

Balance in hand, 1 July, 1949	12,117,985	Disbursements, 1949–50 .	37,685,181
Receipts, 1949–50 . .	32,397,185	Balance, 30 June, 1950 .	6,829,989
Total . . .	44,515,170	Total . . .	44,515,170

Bonded and contingent debt 30 June, 1950, was $8,882,775; net value of taxable real and personal property (1949) was $756,219,540.

Production and Industry.—Arizona, despite its dry climate, is well suited for agriculture along the water-courses and where irrigation is practised on a large scale from great reservoirs constructed by the United States as well as by the state government and private interests. Irrigated area, 1949, 1,000,000 acres. The wide pasture lands are favourable for the rearing of cattle and sheep, but numbers are either stationary or declining compared with 1920.

In 1945 Arizona contained 13,142 farms and ranches with 569,657 acres of crop land, out of a total farm and pastoral area of 37,856,370 acres; value of farm lands and buildings, $287,876,255. Farming is highly commercialized and mechanized, and concentrated largely on cotton picked by machines and by Indians, Mexicans and migratory workers from Oklahoma, Texas and other states. The average farm (1945) was 2,880·6 acres, valued at $21,905. Area under cotton (1949), 374,000 acres, from which 540,000 bales of short staple and Egyptian cotton were harvested.

Cash income, 1949, from crops, $164,909,000; from livestock, $71,395,000. Most important cereals (1949) were grain sorghums, 2,684,000 bushels, and barley, 5,440,000 bushels. Other crops, 1949, were oranges, 710,000 boxes; grapefruit, 1,800,000 boxes. Lettuce and other truck crops are important. On 1 Jan., 1950, there were 65,000 horses, 5,000 mules, 849,000 all cattle, 47,000 milch cows, 382,000 sheep and 24,000 swine. The wool clip in 1950 amounted to 2,647,000 lb. from 353,000 sheep; mohair production (1950) was 81,200 lb. from 29,000 goats. The national forests in the state have an area (30 June, 1949) of 12,159,018 acres.

In 1950 there were 47 soil conservation districts embracing 1,160,091 acres, all in farm land (7,966 farms and ranches).

The mining industries of the state are important. The production of gold in 1949 was 108,993 fine oz.; silver, 4,970,736 fine oz.; copper, 375,121 short tons in 1948, leading all states; lead, 29,899 tons; zinc, 54,478 tons; mercury (1946), 95 flasks (of 76 lb.); molybdenum (ranked sixth as producer, 1948). Arizona shipped 23 short tons of high-grade tungsten concentrates in 1948. The total value of minerals mined in 1948 was $201,244,000. The leading industry is the mining, smelting and refining of copper.

In 1947 (federal census), 545 manufacturing establishments had 11,167 production workers, earning $29,680,000; value added by manufacture, $103,958,000.

In 1949 there were 2,209 miles of steam railroad. Airports, 1950, numbered 163, of which 45 were municipal; 32 were lighted. The state maintains 29,117 miles of road, of which 6,564 miles were surfaced in 1950.

Books of Reference.

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Farish (T. E.), History of Arizona. 8 vols. Phoenix, Ariz., 1915–18.

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ARKANSAS.

Government.—Arkansas was settled in 1686, made a Territory in 1819 and admitted into the Union on 15 June, 1836. The name is Indian, and means 'the people down stream.' The General Assembly consists of a Senate of 35 members, elected for 4 years, partially renewed every 2 years, and a House of Representatives of 100 members elected for 2 years. The sessions are biennial and usually limited to 60 days. The Governor and Lieutenant-Governor are elected for 2 years. The state is divided into 75 counties; the capital is Little Rock. The state is represented in Congress by two senators and seven representatives. Arkansas is one of 6 southern states which require payment of a poll tax as a form of registration for voting. In 9 of the 75 counties Negroes constitute 50% or more of the population. Voters in 1948 numbered 242,475, or 22·0% of the potential electorate.

Governor.—Sidney S. McMath (D.), 1951–53 ($10,000).
Secretary of State.—C. G. Hall (D.).

Area and Population.—Area, 53,103 square miles (377 square miles being inland water). Census population on 1 April, 1950, was 1,909,511, a decrease of 39,876 or 2·0% from that of 1940. Birth rate, 1948, 24·8 per 1,000 population; death rate, 7·9 (national average, 9·9 per 1,000). Births, 1948, were 48,036; deaths, 15,224.

Population in 4 census years (with distribution by sex, 1940) was :—

Years	White	Negro	Indian	Asiatic	Total	Per sq. mile
1910	1,131,026	442,891	460	72	1,574,449	30·0
1920	1,279,757	472,220	106	121	1,752,204	33·4
1930	1,375,315	478,463	408	296	1,854,482	35·2
1940	1,466,084	482,578	278	447	1,949,387	37·0
Male . .	744,238	238,236	148	294	982,916	—
Female .	721,846	244,342	130	153	966,471	—

Of the foreign-born white population (7,692) which, in 1940, represented 0·4% of the total population, 2,023 (26·2%) were German, 791 Italian, 560 Canadians, and 513 (8·8%) English. Of the total population in 1940, 22·2% were urban, 24·7% Negro, and 30% (485,846 males and 98,098 females) were gainfully employed. Divorced persons in 1940 numbered 8,054 men and 10,956 women; the number of private families was 497,820 (of 3·9 persons). Aliens registered in Dec., 1940, numbered 3,389.

Little Rock (capital) had a population of 101,367 in 1950; Fort Smith, 47,864; Hot Springs, 29,298; Pine Bluff, 37,147.

Education and Welfare.—In 1940 of those between the ages of 5 and 24, 425,224 or 54·3% were attending schools. The state provides separate schools for white and coloured children. The 3,718 elementary and secondary schools, 1948–49, had 12,805 teachers (including 2,573 coloured) and 417,430 pupils, of whom 110,192 were coloured. Teachers' salaries in white schools, 1948–49, averaged $1,718 (in Negro schools, $1,262). Total state expenditure on schools in 1948–49 was $34,556,000 Higher education is provided at the University of Arkansas at Fayetteville, and the State Teachers' College at Conway. The Agricultural, Mechanical and Normal College at Pine Bluff is for coloured students. Expenditure on higher education in 1947–48, $5,301,185.

Segregation of N[illegible] is enforced by statutes covering educational institutions (but, [illegible] not separate schools for deaf and blind pupils); transportation, including sleeping cars, buses and street cars; race tracks; tuberculosis hospitals; separate polling places in elections. Marriage is forbidden between white and coloured persons.

In June, 1950, 66,722 persons were drawing Old Age Assistance at an average amount of $25·88 per month. There were 69 hospitals (with 13,585 beds) registered with the American Medical Association in 1949. In December, 1945, hospitals for mental diseases had 4,733 patients or 275·7 per 100,000 population (national average, 363·2); in 1949, 4,770 patients. Penalty for murder may be death by electrocution.

Of the 78 local jails (city and county) the U.S. Bureau of Prisons, as of 30 June, 1949, rated 73 as sub-standard, unsuitable for the housing of federal prisoners.

The most numerous religious bodies in the state are Baptist (Negro Baptists with 150,664 members in 1936), Southern Baptists (78,825), Methodist (114,924), Roman Catholic and Disciples of Christ. Total membership, all denominations, 570,219.

Finance.—The state's [illegible] the fiscal year ending 30 June, 1949, was $120,024,000, c[illegible] furnished $87,873,000 and federal and other grants $25,668,000. Expenditures were $120,036,000, of which operations took $49,397,000, other governmental units $37,002,000 and debt retirement, $3,535,000.

Net long-term debt on 30 June, 1949, was $110,989,000.

Production and Industry.—Arkansas is [illegible] state. In 1945, 198,769 farms had a total area of 17,455,900 [illegible] farm lands and buildings, $662,770,230. In 1945, 68,590 farms (35% of the total) were under 30 acres; the average farm was 87·8 acres. In 1945, 29,895 farms (15% of the 195,572 farms reporting) had a gross produce, for sale and farm consumption, valued at less than $400. Land erosion is serious. Some 12,216,000 acres (36% of the total) are considered to have lost one-fourth of their top soil, and require drastic curative treatment; 3,286,000 acres (10%) require preventive treatment. Since the passage of a Soil Conservation

Act in 1937, 58 soil conservation districts have been established covering 32,079,540 acres, of which 16,133,160 acres were in 180,130 farms.

Cash income, 1949, from crops, $155,143,000 and from livestock, $372,464,000. In the north the chief crops are maize (28,368,000 bushels in 1949), oats, potatoes, sweet potatoes, hay and forage crops. For 1949 the cotton area was 2,450,000 acres and the yield 1,660,000 bales. Strawberries, picked by migratory workers, are an important cash crop. The cultivation of roses (for perfumes) is pursued locally. Livestock on 1 Jan., 1950, comprised 135,000 horses, 135,000 mules, 1,209,000 all cattle, 444,000 milch cows, 51,000 sheep and 974,000 swine.

Arkansas produces 95% of the country's supply of bauxite for aluminium; shipments, 1948, 1,395,341 long tons dried bauxite equivalent. The state has a large coal area; 1,660,000 short tons were mined in 1948. In 1948, crude petroleum amounted to 31,675,000 barrels; natural gasoline, 94,500,000 gallons, and natural gas (1947), 50,630 million cubic feet. Total mineral output in 1948 was valued at $123,138,000.

Of the industries, the cutting and working of timber is one of the most important. Arkansas, according to the census of manufacture of 1947, had 1,924 manufacturing establishments employing 58,254 production-workers, earning $101,869,000; value added by manufacture, $265,144,000.

In 1947, there were in the state 4,302 miles of steam railway and 122 miles of electric railway. Two commercial airlines serve the state; there were, in 1948, 85 airports (21 municipal); 11 are lighted. State-maintained highways (1948) total 9,259 miles; county highways, 46,291 miles.

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CALIFORNIA.

Constitution and Government.—California, first settled in 1769, was from its discovery down to 1846 politically associated with Mexico. On 7 July, 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 2 Feb., 1848, by the treaty of Guadalupe–Hidalgo, the territory was formally ceded by Mexico to the United States, and was admitted to the Union 9 Sept., 1850.

The Senate is composed of 40 members elected for 4 years—half being elected each 2 years—and the Assembly, of 80 members, elected for 2 years. Sessions are held annually. The Governor and Lieutenant-Governor are elected for 4 years. The state capital is Sacramento.

California is represented in Congress by 2 senators and 23 representatives.

The state is divided into 58 counties, one of which—San Francisco—is governed by a board of 11 supervisors elected from the city and county at large. Each of the other counties has a board of 5 supervisors.

Governor.—Earl Warren (R. and D.), 1951–55 ($25,000).
Secretary of State.—Frank M. Jordan (R.).

Area and Population.—Area, 158,693 square miles (1,890 square miles being inland water). In 1944, the federal government owned 46% of the

state (46 million acres); public lands, unappropriated on 30 June, 1948, totalled 16,370,861 acres, practically all either mountains or deserts

Census population, 1 April, 1950, 10,586,223, an increase of 3,678,836 or 53·3% over 1940, leading all states in numbers gained and in percentage increase. The birth rate in 1948 was 23·2 per 1,000 estimated population; the death rate, 9·6. Births in 1948, 240,751; deaths 98,738; marriages, 88,242; divorces, 42,342 (leading all states).

Population in 4 census years (with distribution by sex, 1940) was :—

Years	White	Negro	Japanese	Chinese	Total (incl. all others)	Per sq. mile
1910	2,259,672	21,645	41,356	36,248	2,377,549	15·3
1920	3,264,711	38,763	71,952	28,812	3,426,861	22·0
1930	5,408,260	81,048	97,456	37,361	5,677,251	36·2
1940	6,596,763	124,306	93,717	39,556	6,907,387	44 1
Male . .	3,334,507	61,210	52,550	27,331	3,515,730	—
Female .	3,262,256	63,096	41,167	12,225	3,391,657	—

Of the 1940 population 86·8% are of American birth; even of the Japanese, 60,148 (63·8%) were born in the United States, as were also 22,880 (58·9%) of the Chinese; 870,893 persons were classified as of white foreign birth (11·6% of the total), including 134,312 Mexicans, 100,911 Italians, 95,741 Canadians, 73,345 English, 71,727 Germans and 51,758 Russians. In the official registration of aliens, Dec., 1940, California had 542,464 or 10·8% of the total in the United States. Of the total population in 1940, 71·0% were urban, 2·2% Negro and 42·7% (2,218,459 males and 729,968 females) were gainfully employed; 8·8% (294,414) were 65 years of age or older. The 1940 census showed 86,512 men and 109,078 women divorced; private families numbered 2,146,809.

There are about 27 Indian reservations in the state, with a total area (1945) of 685,279 acres, of which 456,211 acres are under tribal control with an Indian population of 23,281.

The largest cities with census population, 1950 (preliminary) are :—

Los Angeles .	1,957,692	Glendale . .	95,398	South Gate .	50,684
San Francisco .	760,763	San José . .	95,044	Compton .	47,893
Oakland . .	380,576	Fresno . .	90,618	Riverside .	46,399
San Diego .	321,485	Burbank . .	78,318	Inglewood .	46,046
Long Beach .	241,072	Stockton . .	71,660	Santa Ana .	45,534
Sacramento .	135,761	Santa Monica .	71,299	Santa Barbara .	44,764
Berkeley . .	113,217	Alameda . .	63,425	San Mateo .	41,536
Pasadena . .	104,087	San Bernardino .	62,792	Pomona . .	35,157
Richmond .	99,218	Alhambra . .	51,284	Bakersfield .	34,540

Religion and Education.—The Roman Catholic Church, with 978,902 adherents in 1936, is much stronger than any other single church; next are the Jewish congregations with 151,596 members, Methodists (113,241), Presbyterians and Baptists. Total membership, all denominations, 1,928,439.

The provision in the Education Code authorizing separate schools for children of Indian, Chinese, Japanese or Mongolian parentage, was repealed in 1947.

The potential school population is soaring; on 1 July, 1948, those under 21 years of age numbered 3,180,000, an increase since 1940 of 1,169,000 or 58·1%, the largest increase, both in numbers and percentage, in the country. Adult population, in this period, rose 38·5%.

In 1940, of persons between the ages of 5 and 24, 1,263,913 (67·2%) were attending school (the national average was 57·7%). Full-time attendance at school is compulsory for children from 8–16 years of age for a minimum of 170 days per annum, and part-time attendance is required from 16 to 18 years. In 1948–49 the average daily attendance was: kindergartens and elementary schools, 1,057,071 pupils; high schools, 383,715; junior colleges, 80,245. Teachers, 1948–49, numbered 53,824, with salaries averaging $4,178, highest in the country (national average, $2,846). Seven state teachers' colleges had about 7,000 students. In 1948–49, total [illegible] expenditures—the second largest in the country—were [illegible] Private and parochial schools have 3,600 teachers and 100,700 students.

The University of California has colleges for resident instruction and research at Berkeley, Davis, San Francisco, Los Angeles, Mount Hamilton (the Lick Astronomical Department), Riverside, La Jolla (the Scripps Institution of Oceanography) and Santa Barbara; during the college year of 1948–49, there were at all centres 3,754 officers of instruction and 48,943 resident students; the total annual income of the University is about $50 million. Stanford University, near Palo Alto, was founded in 1885 by Mr. and Mrs. Leland Stanford in memory of their son and opened in 1891; in 1948–49 it had 934 professors and teachers and 10,244 students; its total endowment is $38,424,326. The University of Southern California at Los Angeles (Methodist) had 1,188 instructors and 28,323 students in 1948–49.

The Civil Rights Statutes forbid any discriminations against *citizens* on account of race or colour by inns, restaurants, theatres and other places of public accommodation, or for employment on public works. The Civil Service Act forbids discrimination against applicants on account of race, colour, religion, sex or marital status, while the School Code forbids appointment boards to question teacher-candidates regarding their 'political or religious opinions, affiliations, race, colour or marital status'; teachers are forbidden to cast reflections upon 'citizens of the United States because of their race, colour or creed.' Other Acts declare illegal and void all marriages of white persons with Negroes, mulattoes, Mongolians and members of the Malay race, but on 1 Oct., 1948, the State Supreme Court, by 5 to 2, held that an Act forbidding Negro-white marriages was unconstitutional on the grounds that marriage is 'a fundamental right of free man' and not merely a 'civil contract subject to State regulation.' There is also an Act preventing aliens from owning land, but another Supreme Court decision, 1948, is said by state authorities to have made this Act unenforceable.

Welfare.—On 31 Oct., 1949, the state had 272 institutions for the care of children, 76 for the aged, 9 state mental hospitals (30,709 patients), 4 state institutions for the mentally deficient (6,473), as well as Youth Authority facilities with 2,223 wards; 58 county jails; and 6 state prisons, with 10,751 inmates. In 1945, 7,088 persons (102·8 per 100,000 population) were convicted and sentenced for major offences; 86 were convicted of murder and 4 sentenced to death. In 1948, 11 were sentenced to death (by lethal gas).

Before marriage licences are granted, both applicants must pass a Wassermann or similar laboratory blood test. California is one of the states whose birth certificates do not disclose illegitimacy. In 1909 California passed a law permitting, under legal [illegible] the sterilization of insane and feeble-minded persons; up to 1 Jan., 1950, 9,985 men and 9,438 women had been thus sterilized.

Old Age Assistance (up to $75 per month) has been established for those 65 years or older who have been citizens and residents of the state for 15

years, and have real property assets not exceeding $3,000 or personal property not exceeding $600. In June, 1950, 267,960 aged persons were receiving an average of $70·68 per month; 10,389 blind persons were receiving an average of $82·60 per month, and 114,935 needy children in 50,116 families were receiving $110·63 per month per family; county indigent aid (1949) was being given to 88,889 persons (an average of $26·74 per person). In 1949 there were 383 hospitals registered with the American Medical Association; capacity, 98,668 beds. In Dec., 1945, hospitals for mental diseases had 26,503 patients or 326·4 per 100,000 population (national average, 363·2).

Finance.—For the year ending 30 June, 1949, receipts and disbursements were as follows (in dollars):—

Cash in hand, 1 July, 1948 .	239,857,974	Disbursements, 1948–49 .	1,944,655,030
Receipts, 1948–49 . .	1,883,368,839	Cash in hand, 30 June, 1949.	178,571,783
Total . . .	2,123,226,813	Total . . .	2,123,226,813

The net bonded state debt was $176,098,000 on 1 Aug., 1949.

Agriculture and Forestry.—Extending 700 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. Of the total surface area (99,634,672 acres), 5·4% were found seriously eroded and 52·3% had little or no erosion in 1939. Since the 'Soil Conservation Act' was passed in 1938, 64 soil conservation districts have been established embracing 12,494,651 acres in 1950, of which 8,576,807 acres are farm land; the total includes the Imperial irrigation district. In 1945 there were 138,917 farms, comprising 35,054,379 acres; the value of all farm lands and buildings was $3,484,548,812. The state leads in large-scale commercial farming, with 2,892 very large farms furnishing 28% of total farm and orchard production in 1940; they employ the bulk of the 200,000 migratory workers for seasonal operations. In 1945 there were 5,939 farms covering 1,000 acres or more. In 1935, 3·5% of the farms, by number, held 62% of all lands in farm. Canning and produce-shipping companies manage directly much of the farming. Cash income, 1949, from crops, $1,309,227,000; from livestock, $717,588,000.

California farming is intensive, with the result that various California counties lead all the counties of the country in output: Los Angeles county in total value of farm products, in number of cows, in milk production and value of dairy products; Sonoma county in poultry and eggs; Imperial county in flax and alfalfa; Santa Clara in plums and prunes; Fresno in grapes, and Orange county (usually) in oranges.

The cereal crops in 1949 were:—Maize, 2,376,000 bushels; winter wheat, 11,470,000 bushels; oats, 4,806,000 bushels; barley, 47,038,000 bushels; rice, 21,462,000 bushels. Principal tree crops (1949):—Wine grapes, 527,000 tons; table grapes, 515,000 tons; raisin grapes, 1,484,000 tons; peaches, 827,000 tons; apricots, 164,000 tons; plums, 90,000 tons; prunes, 166,000 tons; pears, 891,000 tons; apples, 9,520,000 bushels; cherries, 42,700 tons. Citrus fruit crops (1949) were:—Oranges, 41,500,000 boxes; lemons, 12,000,000 boxes; grapefruit, 2,450,000 boxes. Field crops (1949) included:—Beans, 4,696,000 bags; potatoes, 46,230,000 bushels; sugar beet, 2,565,000 short tons.

The hay crop is the most valuable of all crops grown in the state; output, 1949, 5,771,000 tons; alfalfa, 4,281,000 tons; grain sorghum, 3,496,000 bushels; hops, 15,313,000 lb., and cotton, 1,300,000 bales.

On 1 Jan., 1950, the farm animals were:—111,000 horses, 10,000 mules 920,000 milch cows, 2,709,000 all cattle, 1,602,000 sheep and 879,000 swine. The wool clip in 1949 was 13,948,000 lb. from 1,983,000 sheep. Mohair production (1948) was 56,000 lb. from 16,000 goats.

There were (1948) in the state 20 national forests covering a total net area of 23,838,674 acres; 4 national parks with a total net area of 1,697,715 acres; 7 national monuments with a net area of 2,452,515 acres; 66 state parks and 21 state historical monuments with a total area of 552,527 acres and a total ocean frontage of 66 miles; private timber land had an estimated area of 33,039,000 acres.

Mining, Manufactures, etc.—The discovery of gold in 1848 led to the 'gold rush of '49' and subsequent mining on a large scale. In 1948 the gold output was 417,231 fine oz.; silver, 783,880 fine oz.; copper, lead and zinc are also produced. California is one of three most important petroleum-producing states of the Union (Oklahoma and Texas being the other two); in 1949 the output was 332,839,000 barrels. Natural gas (1948) amounted to 591,285 million cubic feet; production of natural [illegible] was 1,112 million gallons; Portland cement, 24,601,892 barrels. Mercury output (1948), 11,188 flasks. The estimated value of all the minerals produced in 1948 was $1,174,674,000, third largest in the U.S.

The federal census of 1947 showed 17,648 manufacturing establishments, employing 530,283 wage-earners earning $1,519,255,000; value added by manufacture, $3,994,981,000 compared with $1,122,545,000 in 1939. It ranks second to Texas in oil refining with (1947) 68 refineries (18,813 employees) with product valued at $967,300,000. California ranks first in the motion picture industry, owing to a climate permitting outdoor pictures 350 days in the year. Los Angeles County now has a big garment-making industry with about 1,000 firms and an output valued at $460 million in 1946. The war brought a steel industry into being; output, 1949, 1,909,913 tons.

Commerce and Communications.—The chief ports are San Francisco (exports in 1948, $385,400,000, and imports, $184,020,446) and Los Angeles (exports, 1948, $246,700,000, and imports, $144,552,389).

Total mileage of steam railroads (main lines and branches) is 7,988 miles; electric railways, 776 miles; steam railways carried (1949) 91,540,833 short tons of freight and 14,378,075 passengers; and the electric railways, 5,891,768 short tons of freight and 655,605,860 [illegible] 355 automobile stage lines carried 205,208,301 passengers and [illegible],406 tons of freight. In 1949 the state maintained 13,730 miles of improved highway. In 1948, it had 3,350,078 registered motor cars and 403,702 registered trucks. Airports, 1948, numbered 406, including 111 municipal; 130 were lighted.

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COLORADO.

Government.—Colorado was first settled in 1858, made a Territory in 1861 and admitted into the Union on 1 August, 1876. The General Assembly consists of a Senate of 35 members elected for 4 years, one-half retiring every 2 years, and of a House of Representatives of 65 members elected for 2 years. Sessions are annual, beginning 1951. The Governor and Lieut.-Governor are elected for 2 years. Qualified as electors are all citizens, male and female (except criminals and insane), 21 years of age, who 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 2 senators and 4 representatives.

Governor.—Dan Thornton (R.), 1951–53 ($10,000).
Secretary of State.—George J. Baker (D.).

Area and Population.—Area, 104,207 square miles (280 square miles being inland water). Public lands unappropriated and unreserved totalled on 30 June, 1949, 8,091,990 acres (12·2% of the land area). Indian lands, 1950, covered 711,964 acres, of which 704,109 were under tribal control.

Census population, 1 April, 1950, was 1,325,089, an increase of 201,793 or 18·0% since 1940. Birth rate, 1949, was 27·1 per 1,000 population (national average 24·1); death rate, 10·8 (9·7). Births in 1949, 32,846; marriages, 12,628; deaths, 12,375.

Population in 4 census years (with distribution by sex, 1940) was :—

Years	White	Negro	Indian	Asiatic	Total	Per sq. mile
1910	783,415	11,453	1,482	2,674	799,024	7·7
1920	924,103	11,318	1,383	2,825	939,629	9·1
1930	1,018,793	11,828	1,395	3,775	1,035,791	10·0
1940	1,106,502	12,176	1,360	3,258	1,123,296	10·8
Male . .	560,322	5,832	714	1,910	568,778	—
Female .	546,180	6,344	646	1,348	554,518	—

In 1940, the foreign-born white population numbered 70,471 (6·2% of the total state population), of whom 11,185 were Russian, 8,352 Italian, 7,017 German and 6,360 Mexican. Of the total population in 1940, 52·6% were urban; 1·1% Negro, and 37·5% (329,499 men and 91,994 women) were in the labour market. Denver, the capital, had a population in 1950 (census) of 412,856; the metropolitan area (Adams, Arapahoe, Denver and Jefferson counties) had 560,361 (407,768 in 1940). Other cities with 1950 population: Pueblo, 63,561; Colorado Springs, 45,268; Greeley, 20,286; Boulder, 19,916; Fort Collins, 14,932; Grand Junction, 14,454; Trinidad, 12,206. There were 316,000 occupied dwelling units (3·55 persons).

Religion, Education and Welfare.—Roman Catholics, with 140,797 members in 1936, lead, with Methodists (36,932) and Northern Baptists (20,496) ranking next. Total membership, all denominations, 355,272.

On 30 June, 1949, the public schools had 235,509 pupils and 9,652 teachers, of whom 7,211 were women. The 1,936 school buildings housed 1,525 elementary, 352 senior and junior high schools, 12 junior colleges and 7 evening or 'opportunity' schools. Teachers' salaries, 1948–49, averaged $2,643 (national average, $2,846). Public school expenditure, 1949, $55,143,368. Colorado College, at Colorado Springs, had (1950–51) 62

professors and 1,163 students; University of Colorado, at Boulder, 431 professors and 8,095 students; University of Denver, founded by Territorial Charter in 1864, had 336 teachers and 9,352 students; College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts at Fort Collins, 256 professors and 3,677 students; Colorado School of Mines at Golden, 88 professors and 1,012 students.

Old Age Assistance was reorganized in 1937 for those citizens 60 years of age or older who have been residents of the state for stated periods, with assets not exceeding $750 in value. In Dec., 1950, 51,880 persons were drawing an average of $77·53 per month (maximum, $85·00). The state pension fund is financed by a 2% tax on sales of merchandise and liquor taxes. In 1945, 740 persons (76·5 per 100,000 of the population) were convicted of major offences, including 14 convicted of murder, of whom 1 was sentenced to death (by lethal gas). Of the state's 60 local jails (county and city) the U.S. Bureau of Prisons, as of 30 June, 1949, rated 51 as sub-standard, unsuitable for housing Federal prisoners. Approved hospitals, 1949, numbered 101 with 17,900 beds. In Dec., 1948, hospitals for mental diseases had 6,852 patients or 564 per 100,000 population.

Both applicants for a marriage licence must have passed a Wassermann or similar laboratory blood test.

Colorado has a Civil Rights Act (1935) forbidding places of public accommodation to discriminate against any persons on the grounds of race, religion, colour or nationality. No religious test may be applied to teachers or students in the public schools, 'nor shall any distinction or classification of pupils be made on account of race or colour.' An 1897 Act declares void all marriages between white persons and Negroes or mulattoes.

Finance.—The state's general revenue for the year ending 30 June, 1950, was $143,219,911, of which state taxes and other income furnished $104,288,077 and federal grants $38,931,834. General expenditures were $143,125,090, of which operations took $28,388,393; counties, for roads, schools and welfare, $69,780,651; state highways, $24,373,027, and state institutions, $20,583,018.

The net long-term debt on 30 June, 1950, was $7,290,000 in highway warrants and $130,000 of general debt.

Production and Industry.—Farms in 1945 numbered 47,618 (51,436 in 1940), with a total area of 36,217,808 acres (31,527,240 in 1940); value of land and buildings, $564,503,888 ($388,343,847 in 1940). In 1945, 6,234 farms (13% of the farms reporting) had produce for sale or consumption valued at less than $400. Cash income, 1949, from crops, $219,836,000; from livestock, $257,996,000. Important farm industry is the growing of sugar beet on some 147,000 acres (1949).

Of the total surface area (66,718,080 acres), 23·5% were found seriously eroded and only 14·9% with no erosion in 1939; mountains etc. covered 19·4% of the rest. On 1 Oct., 1950, there were 89 soil conservation districts with an acreage of 31,023,248 (46·5% of the total).

Production of principal crops in 1949:—Maize, 14,000,000 bushels; wheat, 49,551,000 bushels; oats, 7,470,000 bushels; barley, 23,256,000 bushels; rye, 350,000 bushels; hay, 2,360,000 tons; dry beans, 2,384,000 bags; potatoes, 18,150,000 bushels; sugar beet, 1,872,000 tons; sorghums for grain, 4,212,000 bushels; broomcorn, 12,100 tons; apples, 1,628,000 bushels; peaches, 2,109,000 bushels; pears, 204,000 bushels; cherries (sour) 3,380 tons; onions, 5,368,000 sacks.

On 1 Jan., 1950, the number of farm animals was:—112,000 horses,

4,000 mules, 202,000 milch cows, 1,746,000 all cattle, 1,186,000 sheep, 351,000 swine. The wool clip in 1950 yielded 10,544,000 lb. of wool from 1,167,000 fleeces. National forests (1950) cover 13,678,060 acres.

Colorado has great mining and smelting industries, coal (5,679,876 tons in 1948) being extensively worked. U.S. Geological Survey said in 1937 that the state's known deposits of available bituminous coal (212 millards or billion tons) exceed those of any other state. World's largest molybdenum mine is at Climax; output from 1914 to 1948 has been about 70% of the country's cumulative total or around 347 million lb. Output, 1949, was 10,752,817 lb. compared with the peak output of 46,133,715 lb. in 1943. Production of vanadium ore in 1947 was 1,912,158lb., or 90% of total U.S. production. In 1949, the gold output was 102,618 oz.; silver 2,894,886 oz.; copper, 2,403 tons; lead, 26,853 short tons; zinc, 47,703 tons; petroleum, 23,459,729 barrels; natural gas, 11,588 million cubic feet. Oil shale reserves are estimated at 270,000 million barrels. Total mineral output in 1949 was valued at $140,501,059. Cumulative total gold production from 1858 through 1948, is 39,379,000 oz., exceeded only by California.

The manufacturing industries (federal census of 1947), showed 1,602 establishments with 44,153 production workers, who earned $109,734,000; value added by manufacture was $286,774,000 compared with $90,330,000 in 1939.

In 1949, 88 electric power plants produced 1,630,959,000 kwh. (steam, 76·3%; hydro-electric, 20·1%; internal combustion 3·5%). By type of ownership production was divided between: private enterprises, 83·1%; municipal, 11·8%; federal projects, 3·9%; state projects, 1·2%.

In 1949, there were in the state 4,304 miles of main-track steam railway, and 308 miles of electric railways. There were (1950) 100 airports, including 43 municipal; 15 are lighted. The state maintained, 1949, 12,361 miles of highway, of which 4,984 miles are hard-surfaced and 5,402 miles gravel-surfaced. Total road mileage, 78,844. Colorado, with its national forests, ranks third in the number of tourists. It has 52 mountain peaks over 14,000 feet high.

Books of Reference.

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Fritz (P. S.), Colorado: The Centennial State. New York, 1941.
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CONNECTICUT.

Government.—Connecticut was first settled in 1635 and has been an organized commonwealth since 1637. In 1639 a written constitution was adopted which, it is claimed, was the first in the history of the world formed under the concept of 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 13 states of the Union.

The General Assembly consists of a Senate of 36 members and a House of Representatives of 277 members. Members of each House are elected for the term of 2 years; salary, $600 and mileage. Legislative sessions are biennial. The Governor and Lieutenant-Governor are elected for 4 years. All citizens (with necessary exceptions) 21 years of age, resident in the state for a year and in the town for 6 months preceding the election, have

the right of suffrage provided that they can read the constitution in English. The state capital is Hartford.

Governor.—John Davis Lodge (R.), 1951-55 ($12,000).
Secretary of State.—Mrs. Alice K. Leopold (R.).

The state is represented in the Federal Congress by 2 senators and 6 representatives (one elected by the voters of the entire state). The 8 counties are subdivided into townships within which are cities and boroughs.

Area and Population.—Area, 5,009 square miles (110 square miles being inland water). Census population, 1 April, 1950, was 2,007,280, an increase of 298,038 or 17·4% since 1940. Population in 4 census years (with distribution by sex in 1940) was :—

Years	White	Negro	Indian	Asiatic	Total	Per sq. mile
1910	1,098,897	15,174	152	533	1,114,756	231·3
1920	1,358,732	21,046	159	694	1,380,631	286·4
1930	1,576,700	29,354	162	687	1,606,903	328·0
1940	1,675,407	32,992	201	642	1,709,242	348·9
Male . .	833,310	16,004	109	500	849,923	—
Female .	812,097	16,988	92	142	859,319	—

In 1940 the foreign-born white population, [illegible] 19·6% of the total state population, numbered 327,941, of whom 81,373 (24·8%) were Italian; 37,755 Polish; 31,025 Canadian; 23,787 Russian; 19,625 German; 17,366 English and 7,554 Irish. Aliens officially registered in Dec., 1940, numbered 158,128. Of the total population (in 1940) 67·8% were urban; 1·9% Negro; 45·0% (544,737 males and 225,266 females) were in the labour market; 4,750 men and 6,729 women were reported divorced. The number of occupied dwelling units in 1950 was 614,075 (of 3·2 persons).

The chief towns are :—Hartford, with population (census, 1950, preliminary), 177,703; New Haven, 163,344; Bridgeport, 159,352; Waterbury, 104,242; New Britain, 73,663; Stamford, 73,584; Norwalk, 49,458; West Hartford, 44,401; Meriden, 43,747; Greenwich, 40,546. Torrington (population, 27,770) is the only American community which is permitted to 'farm out' to a private individual the collection of its taxes.

Religion, Education and Welfare.—Of the 65 religious denominations in the state, the leading ones are the Roman Catholic (635,750 members in 1936), Jewish [illegible] (90,615), Congregationalist (87,790), and Protestant Episcopal [illegible]3,317. Total, all denominations, 1,050,927.

The school population is rising; on 1 July, 1948, those under 21 years numbered 632,000, an increase of 15·2% since 1940.

In 1940 illiterates 25 years of age and older numbered 48,161 (4·7% of the age group); 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 1949-50 the 678 public elementary schools had 5,694 teachers with 206,214 enrolled pupils; the 34 junior high schools had 687 teachers and 16,266 pupils; the 90 public high schools, 2,385 teachers and 61,083 pupils; 197 parochial and ecclesiastical schools had 2,691 teachers and 64,587 pupils. Average salary of teachers, 1948-49, was $3,538 (national average, $2,846). Expenditure of the state Board of Education for the year ending 30 June, 1950, was $11,780,069; local expenditure, $60,940,424. The Universit of Connecticut at Storrs, founded 1881, had 689 professors and

9,005 students in 1950–51. Yale University, New Haven, founded in 1701, had 1,505 professors and 7,745 students. Wesleyan University, Middletown, founded 1831, had 104 professors and 891 students. Trinity College, Hartford, founded 1823, had 76 professors and 1,206 students, and Connecticut College for Women, New London, founded 1915, had 101 professors and 832 students.

Including private and ecclesiastical institutions there were in the state on 30 June, 1950, 157 benevolent establishments (exclusive of almshouses); state paupers numbered 5,265, and inmates in state hospitals 12,456. Disbursements for charities, hospitals and corrections during year ending 30 June, 1950, amounted to $51,709,087, excluding Old Age Assistance amounting to $21,095,522 for 19,715 recipients. Hospitals registered with the American Medical Association, 1949, numbered 76 with 22,957 beds. On 30 June, 1949, hospitals for mental diseases had 8,339 patients or 436·6 per 100,000 population (national average, 446·7 in 1948). In 1909 Connecticut passed a law permitting, under suitable safeguards, the sterilization of insane and feeble-minded persons; up to 1 Jan., 1950, 41 males and 474 females had been sterilized.

In 1949–50, 1,197 persons were convicted of major offences, including 8 convicted of murder; 2 were sentenced to death (by electrocution).

Marriage licences are granted only after both applicants have passed the Wassermann or similar laboratory blood test. Connecticut is one of the 2 states which forbid the import or sale of contraceptives.

The Civil Rights Act makes it a punishable offence to discriminate against any person or persons 'on account of alienage, colour or race' and to hold up to ridicule any persons 'on account of creed, religion, colour, denomination, nationality or race.' Places of public resort are forbidden to discriminate, as are also—in another statute—the insurance companies, which are forbidden to charge higher premiums to persons 'wholly or partially of African descent.' Schools must be open to all 'without discrimination on account of race or colour.'

Finance.—The state finances for the year ending 30 June, 1950, were:—

	$		$
Cash balance, 1 July, 1949	22,712,379	Disbursements, 1949–50	301,199,336
Receipts, 1949–50	294,659,256	Balance, 1 July, 1950	16,172,299
Total	317,371,635	Total	317,371,635

The net long-term debt on 30 June, 1950, was $84,039.000; assessed value of real and personal property in 1949 was $4,450,984,319.

Production and Industry.—In 1945 the state had 22,241 farms with a total area of 1,593,169 acres; total value of farm lands and buildings, $263,023,415. Cash income, 1949, from crops, $42,380,000; from livestock, $99,261,000. In 1950 the output of tobacco was 27,265,000 lb.

In 1950 there were 7 soil conservation districts embracing 2,535,040 acres, of which 1,272,988 acres were farm land (20,372 farms).

The state has some mineral resources: sheet mica, sand, gravel and stone; total production in 1948 was valued at $6,745,000.

The census of manufactures of 1947 showed 3.947 manufacturing establishments employing 331,527 production workers, who earned $881,545,000; value added by manufacture was $1,896,546,000.

On 1 July, 1949, there were 831 miles of railroad track, 54 bus

companies, 166 taxi companies in operation. In 1950 there were 40 airports (14 commercial) and 14 seaplane bases (11 commercial); 82 of the 169 towns are marked for air guidance. The state (1950) maintains 2,985 miles of highway, all surfaced. Motor vehicles registered 30 June, 1950, numbered 748,488 with 841,564 drivers licensed.

There are 14 FM broadcasting stations and 27 AM stations in operation; there is 1 television station.

Books of Reference.

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Crofut (F. S. M.), Guide to the History and Historic Sites of Connecticut. 2 vols. New Haven and London, 1937.

Shepard (Odell), Connecticut Past and Present. New York and London, 1939.

DELAWARE.

Government.—Delaware, first settled in 1631, is one of the original 13 states of the Union. The General Assembly consists of a Senate of 17 members elected for 4 years and a House of Representatives of 35 members elected for 2 years. The Governor and Lieutenant-Governor are elected for 4 years. The state capital is Dover. Delaware is divided into three counties.

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, except that those who have attained the age of 21 since the year 1900 must be able to read English and to write their names.

Delaware is represented in Congress by two senators and one representative, elected by the voters of the whole state.

Governor.—Elbert N. Carvel (D.), 1949–53 ($7,500).

Secretary of State.—Harris B. McDowell, Jr. (D.).

Area and Population.—Area, 2,399·2 square miles (437·5 square miles being inland water). Census population, 1 April, 1950, was 318,085, an increase of 51,580 or 19·4% since 1940. Birth rate, 1948, 25·6 per 1,000 population; death rate, 11·9 (national average, 10·0 per 1,000). Births in 1949, 7,302; deaths, 3,384. Population in 4 census years (with distribution by sex, 1940) was:—

Years	White	Negro	Indian	Asiatic	Total	Per sq. mile
1910	171,102	31,181	5	34	202,322	103·0
1920	192,615	30,335	2	51	223,003	113·5
1930	205,718	32,602	5	55	238,380	120·5
1940	230,528	35,876	14	87	266,505	134·7
Male . .	115,806	18,449	7	71	134,333	—
Female .	114,722	17,427	7	16	132,172	—

The foreign-born whites, 1940 (5·6% of the total state population), numbered 14,833, of whom 3,464 (20·0%) were Italian, 2,515 (13·3%) Polish, 1,646 Irish, 1,281 Russian, 1,209 German and 1,134 English. Aliens registered in Dec., 1940, numbered 6,428. Of the total population in 1940,

52·2% were urban; 13·4% Negro; 38·2% (76,200 males and 26,427 females) were gainfully employed. Occupied dwelling units in 1940 numbered 70,541 (of 3·78 persons). In 1940, 900 men and 1,152 women were reported divorced.

The 1950 census figures (preliminary) show Wilmington with population of 109,907; Dover, 6,322; Newark, 6,701; New Castle, 5,403; Milford, 5,179.

Education and Welfare.—The state has free public schools and compulsory school attendance, with separate schools for white and coloured children. In 1940, 40,260 persons (or 55·6%) between the ages of 5 and 24 were attending school. In 1948–49 the elementary and secondary public schools had 1,806 teachers and 43,222 enrolled pupils (7,602 coloured in separate schools). Teachers' salaries averaged $2,849. Total expenditure for elementary and high schools, $10,432,000. The state supports 2 schools for higher instruction: University of Delaware (1834), Newark, with 198 professors and 2,700 students; State College, for coloured students, Dover, with 31 professors and 303 students.

Statutory segregation of Negroes is confined to the educational system, hospitals for tubercular patients, penal institutions, and homes for orphans and the aged. Marriage between white and Negro is prohibited.

In 1923 Delaware passed an Act permitting, under legal safeguards, the sterilization of insane and feeble-minded persons; up to 1 Jan., 1950, 414 men and 388 women had thus been sterilized.

Old Age Assistance (maximum $40 per month) was established in 1931 for citizens 65 years of age or older who have been residents of the state for 5 years during the last nine and who have no relatives able to care for them without undue sacrifice. On 30 June, 1950, 1,696 persons were drawing an average of $28·70 per month. In 1949, there were 17 hospitals (4,322 beds) registered with the American Medical Association. In Dec., 1945, hospitals for mental diseases had 1,183 patients or 426·4 per 100,000 population (national average, 363·2); patients, July, 1949, were 1,256. Penalty for murder may be death by hanging.

The most numerous denominations of the state are:—Roman Catholic with 39,399 adherents (1936), Methodists (25,542), and Presbyterian with 6,387. Total membership, all denominations, 112,785.

Finance.—For the year ending 30 June, 1949, ordinary revenues were $22,939,000, of which taxes furnished $17,019,000 and federal grants $3,502,000; ordinary expenditures were $28,070,000, of which operations took $14,575,000 and aid to other governmental units $5,705,000.

On 30 June, 1949, the net long-term debt was $8,127,000.

Production and Industry.—Delaware is mainly an industrial state, but 70·7% of the land area is in farms (923,350 acres), which in 1945 numbered 9,296; value of farm lands and buildings, $72,693,794. There are 3 soil conservation districts, farmer-managed, embracing 1,265,920 acres, of which 923,357 acres are in 9,296 farms. Cash income, 1949, from crops, $15,840,000, and from livestock, $86,179,000. About 44,800 acres are devoted to vegetable and fruit crops. The chief cereals are maize and wheat.

The mineral resources of Delaware are not extensive, consisting chiefly of clay products, stone, sand and gravel, valued in 1948 at $717,000.

The number of manufacturing establishments in 1947 (federal census) was 482 with 29,014 production workers, earning $70,007,000; value added by manufacture was $182,088,000 compared with $54,085,000 in 1939.

In 1947 the state had 295 miles of steam railway and 104 miles of electric

railway; only 55·9% of the communities are served by railways. In 1949, Delaware had 22 airports; 6 are lighted. The state maintains 3,099 miles of surfaced highways and 810 miles of dirt roads.

Books of Reference.

State Manual, containing Official List of Officers, Boards, Commissions and County Officers. Secretary of State. Dover. Biennial.

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Reed (H. C.) and others, Delaware: A History of the First State. 3 vols. New York, 1947.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Government.—The District of Columbia, first settled in 1790, is the seat of the Government of the United States, for which the land 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. Congress first met in it in 1800 and federal authority over it became vested in 1801.

Local government, from 1 July, 1878, has been that of a municipal corporation administered by a board of 3 commissioners, of whom 2 are appointed from civil life by the President, and confirmed by the Senate, for a term of 3 years each. The other commissioner is detailed by the President from the Engineer Corps of the Army. Congress alone enacts legislation and appropriates money for the municipal expenses. A scheme to grant local self-government was discussed by Congress in 1949.

Secretary to the Board of Commissioners.—G. M. Thornett.

Area and Population.—The area of the District of Columbia is 69·245 square miles, 8 square miles being inland water. The federal government in 1944 owned 9,369 acres (24% of the total area).

Census population, 1 April, 1950, was 802,178, an increase—largely due to the war—of 21·0% over that of 1940. Birth rate, 1948, was 24·1 per 1,000 population (national average, 24·2); death rate, 9·5 (9·9). Births, 1948, were 20,815; deaths, 8,197.

Population in 4 census years (with distribution by sex, 1940) was :—

Years	White	Negro	Indian	Asiatic	Total	Per sq. mile
1910	236,128	94,446	68	427	331,069	5,517·8
1920	326,860	109,966	37	708	437,571	7,292·9
1930	353,981	132,068	40	780	486,869	7,981·5
1940	474,326	187,266	190	1,309	663,091	10,870 3
Male . .	227,748	88,672	102	1,000	317,522	—
Female .	246,578	98,594	88	309	345,569	—

In 1940, 62·2% of the population (212,118 men and 131,915 women) w··· · ·" ··ployed; 4,037 men and 7,276 women were reported ·:. ·, numbered 170,640 (of 3·9 persons). Of the 308,900 employed in the major industry groups, the largest section was in government service, numbering 89,499 men and women, or 28·9% of the total. Of the foreign-born white population, 17·8% were Russian, 14·4% Italian and 10·0% Irish. Aliens registered in Dec., 1940, numbered 14,752.

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 ·. · ·. . s 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, Education and Welfare.—The most numerous religious bodies were (census of 1936): Roman Catholic with 80,690 adherents, Negro Baptists (43,825), Protestant-Episcopal (25,444). Total membership, all denominations, 271,724. In 1948 church membership was estimated at 369,000, of which the Catholics had 24%, Jews 7% and all others 69%. Church edifices, 1950, numbered 875, including 813 Protestant churches (divided about equally between 52 white denominations and 27 Negro denominations), 37 white and 6 Negro Roman Catholic churches and 19 Jewish synagogues.

The school population is soaring; on 1 July, 1948, those under 21 years of age numbered 261,000, an increase of 47·4% since 1940; the adult population rose 25·9%.

On 21 Oct., 1949, the 90 white and 68 coloured public elementary and secondary schools had 48,696 white pupils and 45,741 coloured pupils; teachers, 30 June, 1950, numbered 3,430. There is 1 normal school for whites, and 1 for coloured. In 1949-50, expenditure on instruction was $20,842,554. About 17,916 students attended private elementary and secondary schools in Oct., 1949.

Segregation of coloured children in the public schools is mandatory.

Superior education is given in Georgetown University, founded in 1795 by the Jesuit Order, with (1950) 694 professors and 5,667 students; George Washington University, non-sectarian, founded in 1821, 800 instructors and 15,500 students; Howard University, founded in 1867 under the auspices of the federal government for both white and coloured students (now mainly coloured), 467 professors and 6,575 students; Catholic University of America, founded in 1884, with 491 professors and assistants and 4,600 students; American University (Methodist) with 265 professors and 6,156 students.

Libraries of national importance are the Library of Congress and those of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, the Pan American Union, the Department of Agriculture, the U.S. Office of Education, the Army Medical Board, the National Academy of Science and the National Geographic Society.

In June, 1950, Old Age Assistance was being paid to 2,845 persons, receiving an average of $39·01 per month; aid to the blind, 265 persons ($41·19); and aid to 2,090 families ($73·79 per family per month) for 6,344 dependent children. In 1949 there were 28 hospitals approved by the American Medical Association with 16,376 beds. In 1945 956 persons (114·2 per 100,000 population) were convicted of major offences including 15 convicted of murder; 2 were sentenced to death (by electrocution).

In Dec., 1945, hospitals for mental diseases had 4,456 patients (D.C. residents) or 532·4 per 100,000 of population (national average, 362·2).

Finance.—The District's revenues are derived from a tax on real and personal property, taxes on corporations and companies, licences for conducting various businesses, and from federal appropriations.

On 1 July, 1950, the funds of the District of Columbia stood as follows (in dollars):—

Balance, 1 July, 1949 .	17,597,586	Disbursements in 1949-50 .	128,145,508
Receipts to 1 July, 1950 .	133,586,022	Balance on 1 July, 1950 .	23,038,100
Total . . .	151,183,608	Total . . .	151,183,608

The District of Columbia has no bonded debt not covered by its accumulated sinking fund. On 1 Jan., 1950, the assessed valuation of the taxable real estate was $1,667,470,897.

Production and Industry.—The District has few industries, with products mainly for local consumption. The census of manufactures in 1947 showed 428 establishments with 10,007 production workers, earning $27,691,000; value added by manufacture, $99,067,000. There were as of 1 April, 1945, 40 farms (1,854 acres) with lands and buildings valued at $4,961,340. Total mineral ouput, 1948, was valued at $835,000.

Within the District are 165 miles of electric street railway track and 243 miles of bus routes. The District had, 1949, 3 airports, all operated by the Government and all lighted.

Books of Reference.

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Caemmerer (H. P.), A Manual on the Origin and Development of Washington. Washington, 1939.

Schmeckebier (L. F.), The District of Columbia: Its Government and Administration. Washington, 1928

FLORIDA.

Government.—The first recorded discovery of Florida was on 27 March, 1513, by Juan Ponce de Leon, a Spanish soldier and adventurer, who, landing on Easter Sunday (Pascua Florida or Feast of Flowers), called the country Florida. The first permanent settlement in the entire United States was made at St. Augustine, 8 Sept., 1565. It was claimed by Spain until 1763, then ceded to England; back to Spain in 1783, and to the United States in 1821. Florida became a Territory in 1821 and was admitted into the Union on 3 March, 1845. The present constitution dates from 1885. The state legislature consists of a Senate of 38 members, elected for 4 years, and House of Representatives with 95 members elected for 2 years. Sessions are held biennially, and are limited to 60 days. The Governor is elected for 4 years. Two senators and 6 representatives are elected to Congress

The state capital is Tallahassee (population 27,158 in 1950). The state is divided into 67 counties.

Governor.—Fuller Warren (D.), 1949–53 ($12,000).

Secretary of State.—R. A. Gray (D.).

Area and Population.—Area, 58,560 square miles, including 4,298 square miles of inland water.

Census population 1 April, 1950, was 2,771,305, an increase of 46·1% since 1940. Birth rate, 1948, was 24·5 per 1,000 population; death rate, 10·2. Births in 1948 were 61,655; deaths, 25,991. Population in 4 federal census years (with distribution by sex in 1940) was :—

Years	White	Negro	Indian	Asiatic	Total	Per sq. mile
1910	443,634	308,669	74	242	752,619	13·7
1920	638,153	329,487	518	312	968,470	17·7
1930	1,035,390	431,828	587	406	1,468,211	27·1
1940	1,381,986	514,198	690	540	1,897,414	35·0
Male . .	689,570	252,799	341	413	943,123	—
Female .	692,416	261,399	349	127	954,291	—

Of the total, the foreign-born white (1940) numbered 69,861, of whom 6,496 (8·5%) were from Cuba and other West Indies, 7,985 (11·4%) from England, 2,237 from Ireland, 2,202 from Scotland, 7,080 from Germany, 5,524 from Russia and 9,368 from Canada. Of the total population in 1940, 55·1% were urban; 27·0% Negro; 36·0% (484,811 men and 198,522 women) were gainfully employed; 11,244 men and 16,895 women were reported divorced. Aliens registered, Dec., 1940, were 41,327.

The largest cities in the state (1950) are:—Miami with a population of 246,983; Jacksonville, 203,404; Tampa, 124,073; St. Petersburg, 95,712; Orlando, 51,826; Miami Beach, 45,541; West Palm Beach, 43,053; Pensacola, 43,293.

Religion, Education and Welfare.—Of the 555,317 church members of the state (1936), Negro Baptists led with 122,189 adherents, followed by Southern Baptists (87,006) and Roman Catholics (62,445).

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.

On 1 July, 1948, those under 21 years numbered 855,000, an increase of 26·3% since 1940.

In 1948–49, the 1,596 public elementary schools and 773 high schools had 16,232 teachers and 426,340 enrolled pupils. Negro schools, included in the total, had 3,946 teachers and 111,781 pupils. Total expenditure on public schools (1948–49), $90,432,000. Teachers' salaries, 1948–49, ranged from $1,000 to $4,000; average was $2,840. The state maintains the University of Florida at Gainesville (founded 1905) with (1948–49) 10,075 students, the Florida State University (founded at Tallahassee in 1905), with 5,127 students, and a college for Negroes at Tallahassee with 1,611 students.

Separation of white and Negro pupils, with teachers of their own race, applies to all institutions except schools for the blind and the deaf. Negroes are also segregated, by statute, in railways, buses, street cars and penal institutions. Marriage between white and coloured persons is prohibited.

Florida in 1935 established a system of Old Age Assistance (maximum now $50 per month) for those citizens who are infirm or 65 years of age and have lived in the state 5 years. In June, 1950, 69,251 persons (out of 178,000 aged 65 or over) were drawing an average of $40·35 per month. Aid to the blind averaged $43 10 each to 3,319 persons; aid to dependent children averaged $44 05 to 27,413 families. Hospitals approved by the American Medical Association, 1949, numbered 140 with 20,173 beds. Hospitals for mental diseases, 1945, had 5,203 patients or 252·6 per 100,000 of the population (national average, 363·2).

Of the state's 71 local jails (county and city) the U.S. Bureau of Prisons, as of 30 June, 1949, rated 57 as sub-standard, unsuitable for the housing of Federal prisoners.

Finance.—For the year ending 30 June, 1949, the state had a general revenue of $194,920,000, of which taxation furnished $146,375,000 and federal aid $39,243,000. There is no state income tax on individuals or companies. General expenditures were $225,164,000, of which operations took $106,942,000, and aid to other governments $59,326,000.

Florida has no bonded debt.

Production and Industry.—In 1945, 61,159 farms had a total acreage of 13,083,501; farm lands and buildings were valued at $498,399,612. In

1945, 12,802 farms (22% of the 59,278 reporting) had produce for sale or consumption valued at less than $400; 2,069 farms each produced $20,000 or more. Negroes operated 16·4% of all farms. Cash income, 1949, from crops, $393,937,000 and from livestock, $94,616,000. Production of citrus fruits, 25,000,000 boxes in 1949, and oranges, 61,000,000 boxes. Other crops, 1949, were tobacco (25,061,000 lb.), sugar cane (1,091,000 short tons), cotton (18,000 bales), rice, maize, oats and peanuts (212,350,000 lb.). On 1 Jan., 1950, the state had 23,000 horses, 28,000 mules, 13,000 sheep, 619,000 swine, 152,000 milch cows, and 1,392,000 all cattle. The national forests area in June, 1948, was 1,241,955 acres.

In 1950 there were 47 soil conservation districts embracing 23,729,125 acres, of which 10,052,933 acres were farm land (52,878 farms).

Chief mineral product is phosphate rock (6,539,258 long tons in 1948, ranking next to Tunisia as the world's largest source). Mineral output, 1948, was valued at $53,877,000.

Florida has extensive fisheries for oysters, shad, red snappers, mullet, turtles and sponges, of which Florida has almost a monopoly.

Manufacturing industries, in 1947, had 2,808 establishments with 66,028 production workers, earning $128,240,000; value added by manufacture, $349,976,000. The lumber, wood pulp and food-processing industries are important.

In 1948 there were 4,965 miles of steam and 290 miles of electric railway; bus companies operated regular routes totalling 1,778 miles. The state (1948) maintained 8,950 miles of highways, of which 8,192 miles are surfaced. In 1949, Florida had 258 airports, including 49 commercial, 35 military and 28 emergency airports.

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GEORGIA.

Government.—The colony of Georgia (so named from George II) was founded in 1733 and was one of the original 13 states. A new constitution was adopted on 7 Aug., 1945. The General Assembly consists of a Senate of 51 members (maximum 54) and a House of Representatives of 205 members, both elected for 2 years. The Governor and Lieutenant-Governor are elected for 4 years. Legislative sessions are biennial. Georgia is divided into 159 counties. The state capital is Atlanta. Georgia is the first state to extend the franchise to all citizens above the age of 18 years. The state is represented in Congress by 2 senators and 10 representatives. Full-time state employees, 1949, numbered 16,000; employees of local authorities (1948), 48,994.

Potential voters, 1948, numbered 1,761,000; voters at the presidential elections, 1948, were 418,791 or 23·7% of the electorate.

Governor.—Herman Talmadge (D.), 1951–55 ($12,000).

Secretary of State.—Ben W. Fortson, Jr. (D.).

Area and Population.—Area, 58,876 square miles, of which 358 square miles are inland water. Census population, 1 April, 1950, was 3,444,578, an increase of 320,855 or 10·3% over that of 1940. Birth rate, 1948, 29·3 per 1,000 population; 1949, 29·0; death rate, 1948, 9·3; 1949, 9·16. Births, 1948, were 92,694; deaths, 29,526. Population in 4 census years (with distribution by sex in 1940) was :—

Years	White	Negro	Indian	Asiatic	Total	Per sq. mile
1910	1,431,802	1,176,987	95	237	2,609,121	44·4
1920	1,689,114	1,206,365	125	228	2,895,832	49·3
1930	1,837,021	1,071,125	43	317	2,908,506	49·7
1940	2,038,278	1,084,927	106	412	3,123,723	53·4
Male . .	1,016,688	517,747	58	265	1,534,758	--
Female .	1,021,590	567,180	48	147	1,588,965	--

Of the total population (1940) 11,916 (0·3% of the total) were foreign-born white, of whom 2,016 (16·9%) were from Russia, 1,424 from Germany, 1,073 from England and 981 from Greece. Of the total population in 1940, 34·4% were urban; 34·7% Negro; 35·4% (806,694 males and 300,718 females) were gainfully employed; the number of occupied dwelling units was 752,241 (of 3·72 persons). In 1940 census, 8,176 men and 14,363 women were reported divorced. Aliens registered in Dec., 1940, were 5,187.

The largest cities are :—Atlanta (capital), with population (1950) of 327,090; Savannah, 119,689; Columbus, 79,510; Augusta, 71,507; Macon, 70,106.

Religion, Education and Welfare.—Baptists predominate, having more than half of the religious membership of the state. Negro Baptists had 597,000 adherents in 1943, and Southern Baptists 568,000. White Methodists had 305,000 and Negro Methodists (3 groups) 280,000. Total membership, all denominations, 2,654,000. Under a Local Option Act, the sale of alcoholic beverages (not including malt beverages and light wines) is prohibited in more than half of the counties.

Illiterates 25 years of age or over in 1940 numbered 99,917, which was 6·5% of the total in that age group; of persons between the ages of 5 and 24, 664,607 (52·0%) were attending school; the national average for this age group is 57·7%. Since 1916 education has been compulsory. There are separate schools for whites and Negroes, and tuition is free for pupils between the ages of 6 and 18 years. In 1948–49 the 2,871 public elementary and 1,368 secondary schools had 752,046 pupils and 22,999 teachers. Teachers' salaries, 1948–49, ranged between $627 and $2,178; average was $1,732 (national average, $2,846). Coloured students in elementary schools numbered 218,607 in 1948–9; coloured high schools had 36,666 students. Total expenditure for common schools (1948–49) $63,879,000.

The publicly supported university system of Georgia comprises 13 institutions for white students and 3 for Negroes. The University of Georgia (Athens) was founded in 1785 and was the first chartered State University in the United States. Other institutions of higher learning include Emory University (Atlanta) and Mercer University (Macon), for white students, and Atlanta University, Clark University, Morehouse College and Morris-Brown College, all in Atlanta, with advanced training for Negroes. Total university enrolment, 1948-49, was 36,636.

Separation of white and Negro pupils, with teachers of their own race, applies to all institutions except schools for deaf and blind children. The state authorities, 1950, announced that segregation in colleges would continue despite decisions of the U.S. Supreme Court declaring such segregation unconstitutional. Negroes are segregated, by statute, in railways (including sleeping cars with bedding, which must be kept separate), buses, poolrooms, hospitals and penal institutions. Negro clergymen may not marry white couples. Marriage between white and coloured persons is forbidden.

In 1937 Georgia passed an Act permitting, under legal safeguards, the sterilization of insane and feeble-minded persons; up to 1 Jan., 1950, 123 men and 680 women had been thus sterilized.

In June, 1950, 101,303 persons were receiving Old Age Assistance to an average amount of $23·40 per month; 15,254 families were receiving aid to 38,969 dependent children an average of $46·53 per family; aid to the blind went to 2,688 persons (averaging $27·75 monthly). Hospitals registered with the American Medical Association in 1949 numbered 131 with 25,323 beds. In Dec., 1945, hospitals for mental diseases had 8,484 patients or 282·5 per 100,000 population (national average, 363·2). Of the state's 159 local jails (county and city), the U.S. Bureau of Prisons as of 30 June, 1949, rated 148 as sub-standard, unsuitable for the housing of federal prisoners.

Finance.—For the fiscal year ending 30 June, 1950, general revenue receipts were $202,624,233 ($141,894,000 from taxes, and $57,313,563 in federal grants); expenditures were $204,288,000. Schools received $81,216,000; public roads, $43,570,000.

On 1 July, 1949, the net long-term debt was nil.

An unusual feature of the state's financial structure is that its assets include a state-constructed railroad (begun in 1938) valued at $22,000,000 and extending from Atlanta, Georgia, to Chattanooga, Tennessee, a distance of 137 miles.

Production and Industry.—In 1945, 225,897 farms had an area of 23,675,612 acres; value of farm lands and buildings, $654,244,224. 30·0% of the farms and 20·8% of the farm land were operated by Negroes; 83% of Negro farms were rented. Tenants farmed 53·8% of all farms. In 1945, 28,040 farms (13% of the 228,040 farms reporting) had a gross produce, for sale and farm consumption, valued at less than $400. In 1945, 51,168 farms (22% of the total) had less than 30 acres; the average holding, however, was 104·8 acres. There are 25 soil conservation districts, embracing 36,522,215 acres, including 23,297,630 acres of farm lands in 220,130 farms. The Negro farmers raise little but cotton, in the production of which Georgia ranks sixth among the states, but it is the largest producer of Sea-island cotton. For 1949 the cotton output was 610,000 bales, compared with the average, 1938–47, of 779,000 bales. Cash income, 1949, from crops, $282,396,000; from livestock, $166,179,000. Other crops, 1949, were peaches, 2,040,000 bushels; pecans, 17,000,000 lb.; peanuts, 605,900,000 lb.; maize, 59,400,000 bushels; rice; sweet [illegible], 6,036,000 bushels. The state's tobacco output (1949), 116,590,000 lb. (av. 1935–44, 88,358,000 lb.). On 1 Jan., 1950, the farm animals were 34,000 horses, 224,000 mules, 406,000 milch cows, 1,220,000 all cattle, 13,000 sheep, 1,700,000 swine.

Georgia was the first state to establish state-owned farmers' markets; the largest state-owned farmers' market in the world is located at Atlanta.

The state has modest mineral resources but furnishes 72% of the country's output of kaolin or china clay (1,018,427 short tons in 1948) and substantial supplies of fuller's earth. Mineral products, 1948, had a value of $42,662,000.

In 1947, Georgia had 4,754 [illegible] establishments employing 225,807 production workers, earning $[illegible]; the value added by manufacture was $1,015,999,000. About 98% of the plants (furnishing 90% of the total output) employed less than 500 persons each.

The principal port is Savannah; there are (1947) 6,135 miles of steam railways beside 157 miles of electric railway; airports, 1948, numbered 133, of which 51 were municipal; 29 were lighted. The state system of roads (1948) covered 13,282 miles: the county network, in addition, embraced 76,709 miles.

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IDAHO.

Government.—Idaho was first permanently settled in 1860, although there was a mission for Indians in 1842 and a Mormon settlement in 1855. It was organized as a Territory in 1863 and admitted into the Union as a state on 3 July, 1890. The Legislature consists of a Senate of 44 members and a House of Representatives of 59 members, all the legislators being elected for two years. Sessions are held biennially in odd-number years and last for 60 days. Beginning in 1947, the Governor, Lieutenant-Governor and Secretary of State are elected for 4 years (previously 2). Voters are citizens, both male and female, over the age of 21 years, who have resided in the state over 6 months. The state is represented in Congress by 2 senators and 2 representatives.

The state is divided into 44 counties. The capital is Boise.

Governor.—Len B. Jordan (R.), 1951–55 ($7,500).
Secretary of State.—Ira H. Masters (R.).

Area and Population.—Area, 83,557 square miles, of which 749 square miles are inland water. In 1944, the federal government owned 33,730,114 acres (64% of the state area). Census population, 1 April, 1950, 588,637, an increase of 63,764 or 12·1% since 1940. Birth rate, 1948, was 27·5 per 1,000 population (national average, 24·2); death rate, 8·4 (9·9). Births, 1949, 16,132; 1950, 15,666; deaths, 1949, 4,906; 1950, 4,698. Population in 4 census years (with distribution by sex, 1940) was:—

Years	White	Negro	Indian	Asiatic	Total	Per sq. mile
1910	319,221	651	3,488	2,234	325,594	3·9
1920	425,668	920	3,098	2,180	431,866	5·2
1930	438,840	668	3,638	1,886	445,032	5·4
1940	519,292	595	3,537	1,449	524,873	6·3
Male . .	273,512	342	1,778	947	276,579	—
Female .	245,780	253	1,759	502	248,294	—

Of the total 1940 population, 24,116 (4·5% of the total) were foreign-born whites, 4,098 being Canadian, 2,974 Swedish, 2,533 German and 2,252 English; Japanese numbered 1,191, of whom 765 were citizens; 33·7% were urban, 0·1% Negro; 30·2% (132,748 men and 25,858 women) were gainfully employed; the number of occupied dwelling units was 141,727 (of 3·70 persons); 3,984 men and 3,044 women were reported divorced.

The largest cities are (1950) Boise, capital, with population 34,152; Pocatello, 25,882; Idaho Falls, 18,855; Twin Falls, 17,544; Nampa, 16,142.

Religion, Education and Welfare.—The leading religious denomination is the Mormon Church, with 100,392 adherents in 1936; Roman Catholics had 19,506, and Methodists, 11,005. Total, all denominations, 178,316.

In 1940, illiterates 10 years of age or older numbered 2,729 or 0·64% of the total in that age group; of the persons between the ages of 5 and 24, 120,471 (60·9%) were attending school. In 1948–49 the 789 public elementary schools and 170 secondary schools had 4,016 teachers and 107,967 enrolled pupils; teachers were to receive an average salary of $2,898. Total expenditure on education (1948–49) was $18,936,000. The State University of Idaho, founded at Moscow in 1892, had 224 professors and 3,912 students in 1949–50; its southern branch had 30 teachers and 500 students.

Old Age Assistance (maximum $40 per month) is granted American citizens 65 years of age, or older, who satisfy certain residential qualifications and are without resources. In June, 1950, 11,434 persons were drawing an average of $47·25 per month. In August, 1940, it was estimated that one-third of the population was receiving organized health services. In 1949, there were 44 hospitals (4,032 beds) registered by the American Medical Association. In Dec., 1945, hospitals for mental diseases had 1,089 patients or 236·8 per 100,000 population (national average, 363·2). In 1925 Idaho passed an Act permitting, under legal safeguards, the sterilization of insane and feeble-minded persons; up to 1 Jan., 1950, 4 men and 10 women had been thus sterilized.

In 1945, 234 persons (54·1 per 100,000 population) were convicted of major offences, including 2 convicted of murder; none was sentenced to death (death penalty is by hanging). Of Idaho's 43 local jails (county and city) the U.S. Bureau of Prisons as of 30 June, 1949, rated 37 as sub-standard, unsuitable for the housing of Federal prisoners.

Finance.— For the fiscal year ending 30 June, 1949, the state's revenue was $49,599,000, of which taxation furnished $33,779,000. Expenditures were $45,977,000, of which operations took $24,794,000 and other governmental units $7,504,000.

On 30 June, 1949, the net long-term debt was $23,000; the free fund balance amounted to $23,192,086.

Production and Industry.—A great part of the state is naturally arid, but extensive irrigation works, involving, up to 1948, capital investments of $102,586,000, have been carried out. In 1945, 41,494 farms had a total area of 12,503,332 acres; total value of farm lands and buildings, $493,331,235. There are 27 soil conservation districts, managed by local farmers and ranchers, embracing 17,502,796 acres, of which 7,182,582 acres are farm lands in 20,952 farms and ranches. Cash income, 1949, from crops

was $189,068,000 and from livestock, $128,931,000. The most important crop is wheat; in 1949, the yield amounted to 38,106,000 bushels, of which winter wheat was 22,388,000 bushels. Other crops are alfalfa, sugar beet 1,062,000 short tons in 1949), potatoes (34,560,000 bushels), oats, barley, field peas, apples and prunes. There is an active livestock industry, the number of horses on 1 Jan., 1950, being 86,000; mules, 3,000; sheep, 1,065,000; milch cows, 222,000; all cattle, 939,000; swine, 209,000. The wool clip (1949) was 8,808,000 lb. from 937,000 sheep. The state contains (1949) 21,572,354 acres of national forest.

The state has rich mineral deposits. Output of gold in 1949, 77,829 fine oz.; silver, 10,049,257 fine oz.; lead (1948) 88,544 short tons; copper, 1,624 short tons; zinc, 86,267 short tons, and some arsenous oxide, antimony, cadmium and phosphate rock. Production of mercury in 1948 was 543 flasks. Total mineral output in 1948 reached value of $79,330,000.

In 1947, 664 industrial establishments employed 14,602 production workers, who earned $37,904,000; value added by manufacture, $109,694,000.

The state had (1947) 2,713 miles of steam railway, besides 121 miles of electric railway track. There were, 1948, 93 airports, of which 52 were municipal; 15 were lighted. 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 maintained, in 1948, 4,975 miles of roads; the counties, 24,918 miles.

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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 recognized the title of the United States to Illinois, which was organized as a Territory in 1809 and admitted into the Union on 3 Dec., 1818. The Legislature consists of a Senate of 51 members elected for 4 years (about half of whom retire every 2 years), and a House of Representatives of 153 members elected for 2 years. Sessions are biennial. The Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, Secretary of State and Auditor are elected for 4 years; the State Treasurer, elected for 2 years, may not succeed himself. Electors are citizens 21 years of age, having the usual residential qualifications.

The state is divided into districts, in each of which 1 senator and 3 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 has

102 counties; Springfield is the capital. Illinois is represented in Congress by 2 senators and 26 representatives.

Governor.—Adlai E. Stevenson (D.), 1949–53 ($12,000).
Secretary of State.—Edward J. Barrett (D.).

Area and Population.—Area, 56,400 square miles, of which 453 square miles are inland water. Census population, 1 April, 1950, 8,712,176, an increase of 10·3% since 1940. Birth rate, 1948, 22·1 per 1,000 population (national average, 24·2); death rate, 11·0 (9·9). Births in 1948 were 184,871; deaths, 91,328. Population in 4 census years (with distribution by sex, 1940) was :—

Years	White	Negro	Indian	Asiatic	Total	Per sq. mile
1910	5,526,962	109,049	188	2,392	5,638,591	100 6
1920	6,299,333	182,274	194	3,479	6,485,280	115·7
1930	7,295,267	328,972	469	5,946	7,630,654	136 4
1940	7,504,202	387,416	624	4,969	7,897,211	141·2
Male . .	3,766,703	186,067	335	4,044	3,957,149	—
Female .	3,737,499	201,379	289	925	3,940,092	—

Of the total population in 1940, 969,373 (12·2% of the total) were foreign-born whites, of whom 138,700 were from Poland, 138,023 (14·3%) from Germany, 98,244 from Italy, 79,906 from Sweden, 74,454 from Russia, 54,914 from Czechoslovakia, 48,506 from Ireland, and 36,966 from England. The urban population was 73 6% of the whole, and the Negro population 4·9%; 37·2% (2,197,498 males and 746,933 females) were gainfully employed; occupied dwelling units numbered 2,192,730 (of 3·60 persons). In 1940, 43,516 men and 57,008 women were reported divorced. Aliens registered in Dec., 1940, were 325,070.

The largest city in the state, and, after New York, the largest in the United States, is Chicago. On 1 April, 1950 (census, preliminary), it had a population of 3,606,436. Other cities with populations in 1950 are :—Peoria, 111,523; Rockford, 92,503; East St. Louis, 81,950; Springfield (state capital), 80,832; Evanston, 73,030; Decatur, 67,801; Cicero, 67,195; Oak Park Village, 63,175; Joliet, 52,460; Berwyn, 51,176, and Aurora, 50,508.

Religion, Education and Welfare.—The churches are, in order of strength :—Roman Catholic (with 1,448,650 adherents in 1936), Jewish Congregations (377,809), Methodist (288,736). Total membership, all denominations, 3,556,852.

In 1940, of persons between the ages of 5 and 24, 1,463,310 (58·0%) were attending school. In Illinois education is free and compulsory for children between 7 and 16 years of age. For the year ending 30 June, 1949, the 5,618 public elementary school districts had 31,436 teachers and 884,587 pupils, and the 672 high schools had 14,874 teachers and 303,287 pupils. Five state teachers' colleges (normal schools) had, 1949–50, 1,002 teachers and 10,140 students. Teachers' salaries, 1948–49, averaged $3,412. Total current expenditure on public schools, 1949, from the Educational Fund, $278,592,801. There are 59 colleges and universities (including the teachers' colleges); the principal ones, with teachers and students for 1948–49, are :—

Founded	Colleges, etc.	Location	Teachers	Students
1829	Illinois College (Presbyterian) . . .	Jacksonville	35	498
1837	Knox [illegible] . . .	Galesburg	67	795
1846	MacM[illegible] . . .	Jacksonville	60	734
1847	Rockfor[illegible] . . .	Rockford	50	479
1850	Illinois [illegible] (M.E.) .	Bloomington	97	1,283
1851	North-Western University (M.E.) .	Evanston	1,900	10,000
1853	Monmouth [illegible] . . .	Monmouth	70	939
1860	[illegible] . . .	Rock Island	59	1,267
1861	[illegible] College (Ev. Assn.) .	Naperville	50	893
1867	University of Illinois (State) .	Urbana	3,988	28,619
1892	University of Chicago (Non-sect.) .	Chicago	961	9 876
1897	Bradley Polytechnic Institute . .	Peoria	235	5,314
1898	De Paul University (Roman Cath.) .	Chicago	450	9,025
1901	James Milliken University (C. Presb.) .	Decatur	105	1,384
1909	Loyola University (Roman Cath.) .	Chicago	413	7,812

Marriage licences are granted only after both parties have passed the Wassermann or similar laboratory blood test.

A Civil Rights Act (1941) bans all forms of discrimination by places of public accommodation, including inns, restaurants, retail stores, railroads, aeroplanes, buses, etc., against persons on account of 'class, creed, religion, sect, denomination or nationality'; another section similarly mentions 'race or colour.' Public authorities and contractors on public works are forbidden to refuse employment on account of 'race or colour.'

In 1935 the state [illegible] a system of Old Age Assistance (maximum, since 1946, $600 per year) for those 65 or more years of age who are citizens of the United States, who have lived in the state one year preceding application. In June, 1950, 313,435 persons (47% of the 662,000 persons in that age group) were drawing an average of $34 82 per month; this represented a rise of 1·6% in persons assisted. There are approximately 478 welfare institutions. In 1949, hospitals registered with the American Medical Association numbered 330, with 97,163 beds. In Dec., 1945, hospitals for mental diseases had 31,579 patients or 418·4 per 100,000 population (national average, 363·2).

Of the 103 local jails (county and city) the U.S. Bureau of Prisons, as of 30 June, 1949, rated 77 as sub-standard, unsuitable for the housing of Federal prisoners.

Finance.—For the year ending 30 June, 1950, the receipts and disbursements were (in dollars):—

Balance, 1 July, 1949 . .	863,069,689	Disbursements, 1949-50 .	719,194,681
Receipts, 1949-50 . .	614,610,156	Balance, 30 June, 1950 .	758,485,164[1]
Total . . .	1,477,679,845	Total . . .	1,477,679,845

[1] Includes $447,335,375 of the Unemployment Trust Fund on deposit with the Federal Treasury.

Total bonded indebtedness, 1 July, 1950, was $419,254,900.

Production and Industry.—Illinois is largely agricultural. In 1945, 204,239 farms had an area of 31,602,186 acres; total value of land and buildings, $3,662,545. Tenant-farmers operated 39·1% of the farms (by number) and 45·2% of total farm acreage. In 1945, 24,806 farms (12% of the 203,699 farms reporting) had output for sale or consumption valued at less than $400.

Cash income, 1949, from crops, $754,532,000; from livestock and livestock products, $948,411,000. Illinois is a great producer of high-yielding

hybrid maize, second only to Iowa. Output, 1949, was 518,112,000 bushels and yield per acre 56·0 bushels, compared with the national average of 38·9 bushels. Other crops were, in 1949, wheat, 49,172,000 bushels; oats, 168,990,000 bushels; potatoes, 1,000,000 bushels; hay, barley, rye and buckwheat are also grown. Output of soya beans, 82,602,000 bushels in 1949, was more than one-third of the country's entire output. On 1 Jan., 1950, there were 180,000 horses, 16,000 mules, 992,000 milch cows, 3,159,000 all cattle, 585,000 sheep and 6,285,000 swine. The wool clip in 1950 was 3,385,000 lb. from 410,000 sheep. National forest area is 812,654 acres. The first soil conservation district was formed in 1938, embracing only 2,500 farmers and 319,000 acres; in 1950 there were 95 districts covering 31,005,297 acres with 217,900 farmers.

In 1947 (census) Illinois had 15,988 manufacturing establishments, employing 954,415 production workers, earning $2,627,318,000; value added by manufactures was $6,680,137,000 compared with $2,187,240,000 in 1939 census. Largest industry was machinery (excluding electrical) which had 172,500 workers; value added by manufacture was $1,096,100,000.

The chief mineral product of Illinois is coal, the productive coalfields with 337 mines having an output, 1948, of 66,500,000 tons. Mineral production includes petroleum, 64,669,000 barrels in 1948; natural gasoline (1948), 149,000,000 gallons; small amount of natural gas (1947), 17,023 million cubic feet; cement (1948), 7,570,536 barrels; steel (1949), 6,804,002 long tons; zinc (1949), 18,157 short tons. Illinois produced 14,687 short tons of abrasive stones (tripoli) in 1947. Total value of mineral products, 1948, was $523,422,000.

There were (1949) 11,698 miles of steam railway and 1,210 miles of electric railway. Airports, 1950, numbered 548, of which 382 were private and 166 municipal; 55 were lighted.

There is a British Consul-General in Chicago.

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INDIANA.

Government.— Indiana, first settled in 1732–33, was made a Territory in 1800 and admitted into the Union on 11 Dec., 1816. The General Assembly consists of a Senate of 50 members elected for 4 years, and a House of Representatives of 100 members elected for 2 years. Sessions are held biennially. The Governor and Lieutenant-Governor are elected for 4 years. The state is divided into 92 countries and 1,011 townships. The state capital is Indianapolis. The state is represented in Congress by 2 senators and 11 representatives.

Governor.—Henry F. Schricker (D.), 1949–53 ($8,000).

Secretary of State.—Leland L. Smith (D.).

Area and Population.—Area, 36,291 square miles, of which 86 square miles are inland water. Census population, 1 April, 1950, was 3,934,224, an increase of 506,428 or 14·8% since 1940. In 1948 marriages were 54,387 (13·9 per 1,000 population); births, 92,529 (23·6); deaths, 39,544 (10·1). Population in 4 census years (with distribution by sex in 1940) was :—

Years	White	Negro	Indian	Asiatic	Total	Per sq. mile
1910	2,639,961	60,320	279	316	2,700,876	74·9
1920	2,849,071	80,810	125	384	2,930,390	81 3
1930	3,125,778	111,982	285	458	3,238,503	89 4
1940	3,305,323	121,916	223	334	3,427,796	94 7
Male . .	1,664,706	60,105	124	266	1,725,201	—
Female .	1,640,617	61,811	99	68	1,702,595	—

Of the total in 1940, 110,631 (3·2%) were foreign-born whites, 18,784 (16 2%) being from Germany, 14,257 from Poland, 7,733 from Hungary, 6,309 from Italy, 5,782 from Czechoslovakia, 5,588 from Canada, 5,562 from England, 5,342 from Y [illegible] 1,405 from Austria. Urban population formed 55·1% of the w[illegible] population 3·6%, and those gainfully employed (901,555 males and 250,148 females) 33·6%; the number of occupied dwelling units was 961,498 (of 3·57 persons). In 1940, 21,241 men and 26,128 women were reported divorced. Aliens registered in Dec., 1940, were 44,385.

The largest cities are Indianapolis (capital), with a population, census of 1950 (preliminary), of 424,683; Gary with 133,541; Fort Wayne, 132,980; South Bend, 115,698; Evansville, 109,869; Hammond, 87,423; Terre Haute, 64,047; Muncie, 58,364; East Chicago, 54,124.

Religion, Education and Welfare.—Religious denominations, in 1950, included :—Methodist bodies (354,034), Roman Catholic (412,750), Disciples of Christ (178,892), Baptist Convention (110,382), Evangelical United Brethren (88,400), Presbyterian Church (83,729), Lutheran Church, Missouri Synod (76,969).

In 1940, of persons between the ages of 5 and 24, 681,167 (59·0%) were attending school. School attendance is compulsory from 7 to 16 years of age. In 1949–50 the elementary and public high schools had 25,281 teachers with 689,807 pupils. Teachers' salaries, 1948–49, ranged between $1,600 and $5,000; average was $3,243. Total expenditure for public schools, 1949–50, $169,000,000.

The principal institutions for higher education, 1949–50, were :—

Begun	Institution	Control	Professors and Instructors	Students
1824	Indiana University, Bloomington. .	State . .	736	14,805
1837	De Pauw University, Greencastle .	M.E. . .	127	2,214
1842	University of Notre Dame (Roman Cath.)	R.C. . .	343	4,811
1850	Butler University, Indianapolis . .		153	5,735
1874	Purdue University, Lafayette . .	State . .	989	13,675

Marriage licences are granted only after both parties have passed the Wassermann or similar blood test.

The Civil Rights Act of 1885 forbids places of public accommodation to

bar any persons on grounds not applicable to all citizens alike; no citizen, may be disqualified for jury service 'on account of race or colour,' but in the National Guard Negroes must be organised in separate battalions or regiments. An Act of 1915 authorizes the Commissioner of Labour to co-operate with employers and trade unions in programmes designed to reduce racial discrimination in employment, and an Act of 1947 makes it an offence to spread religious or racial hatred.

Old Age Assistance (maximum $50 per month) is available for those American citizens 65 years of age or older who have resided in the state for 5 years during the preceding 9 years. In June, 1950, 52,219 persons were drawing an average of $36·22 per month; 27,956 dependent children in 11,570 families were receiving $66·43 per family per month: 1,891 blind persons were receiving an average of $39·14; and 13,125 cases (33,163 persons) were getting general relief or township relief averaging $25·17 per case. In June, 1947, [illegible] for mental diseases had 12,973 patients or 295·6 per 100,000 population (national average, 337·7). Hospitals registered with the American Medical Association (1949), 135 (29,823 beds).

Of the state's 92 local jails (county and city) the U.S. Bureau of Prisons, as of 30 June, 1949, rated 80 as sub-standard, unsuitable for the housing of Federal prisoners.

In 1907 Indiana passed an Act permitting, under legal safeguards, the sterilization of insane and feeble-minded persons; up to 1 Jan., 1950, 936 men and 953 women had been sterilized.

Finance.—In the fiscal year ending 30 June, 1949, general revenues were $249,016,000 and general expenditures $246,221,000. Taxes furnished $189,980,000; federal grants were $33,606,000.

On 30 June, 1949, the state had a net long-term debt of $10,525,000; the state's ability to contract debt, except for defence purposes, is severely limited, and the above debt is wholly that of subsidiary units, payable from their receipts.

Production and Industry.—Indiana is largely agricultural, about 89% of its total area being in farms. In 1945, 175,970 farms had 20,027,015 acres (average, 113·8 acres); value of land and buildings, $1,794,314,968. Tenant-farmers (39,902) operated 22·6% of the farms and 29·2% of total farm lands. In 1945, 31,931 farms (19% of the total) had produce, for sale or farm consumption, valued at less than $400. Cash income, 1949, from crops, $276,774,000, from livestock, $639,248,000, and from government payments, $3,869,000.

The chief crops are maize (247,052,000 bushels in 1949), winter wheat (39,532,000 bushels), oats (55,825,000 bushels), rye, hay, soya beans (33,166,000 bushels), tobacco (15,720,000 lb.), popcorn (25,420,000 lb.) and tomatoes for processing (350,400 tons). The livestock on 1 Jan., 1950, consisted of 107,000 horses, 1,760,000 all cattle, 728,000 milch cows, 454,000 sheep, 4,611,000 swine and 11,000 mules. In 1949 the wool clip yielded 2,728,000 lb. of wool from 359,000 sheep.

In 1950 there were 50 soil conservation districts, embracing 11,954,604 acres (92,752 farms).

The coalfields of the state have an area of 6,500 square miles. In 1949 the output of coal was 17,350,000 short tons and petroleum, 9,566,000 barrels from 3,774 producing wells. There were 9 oil refineries with a daily capacity of 344,300 barrels. In 1949, output of pig-iron from 19 blast furnaces was 5,990,723 short tons; ingot steel, 9,408,618 net tons. The total mineral output was valued at $166,803,000 in 1948.

The manufacturing establishments (1947 census) numbered 5,408, employing 457,582 production workers, earning $1,236,558,000; value added by manufacture was $2,977,508,000 compared with $964,746,000 in 1939. Electric power output, 1948, was 11,196 million kwh.; 116 million kwh. came from water power.

In 1949 there were 6,651 miles of main steam railway. Airports, 1950, numbered 160, of which 114 were municipal. There are 10,529 miles of state roads and 74,085 of county roads. Motor vehicles registered, 1948, 1,304,824 including 236,010 trucks or buses.

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IOWA.

Government.—Iowa, first settled in 1788, was made a Territory in 1838 and admitted into the Union on 28 Dec., 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 Governor and Lieutenant-Governor are elected for 2 years. The State is represented in Congress by 2 senators and 8 representatives. Iowa is divided into 99 counties; the capital is Des Moines.

Governor.—William S. Beardsley (R.), 1951–52 ($12,000).
Secretary of State.—Melvin D. Synhorst (R.).

Area and Population.—Area, 56,280 square miles, [illegible] square miles of inland water. Census population, 1 April, 195[illegible], an increase of 82·805 or 3·3% since 1940. Birth rate, 1949, 24·2 per 1,000 population; death rate, 10·1. Births, 1949, were 62,897; deaths, 26,302.

Population in 4 census years (with distribution by sex in 1940) was:—

Years	White	Negro	Indian	Asiatic	Total	Per sq. mile
1870	1,188,207	5,762	48	3	1,194,020	21·5
1920	2,384,181	19,005	529	306	2,404,021	43·2
1930	2,452,677	17,380	660	222	2,470,939	44·1
1940	2,520,691	16,694	733	150	2,538,268	45 3
Male . .	1,271,503	8,467	398	126	1,280,494	—
Female .	1,249,188	8,227	335	24	1,257,774	—

At the census of 1940, there were 117,245 foreign-born whites (4·7% of the total), of whom 35,540 (30·3%) came from Germany; 11,406 (9·7%) from Sweden; 10,977 (9·4%) from Denmark; 8,642 (7·4%) from Norway; 5,961 (5·1%) from England; 4,962 from Canada; 3,461 from Italy and 3,418 from Ireland. Of the total population in 1940, 42% were urban, 0·7% Negro, and 48·9% (770,949 males and 186,920 females) were gainfully employed; number of occupied dwelling units was 701,824 (of 3·62 persons);

13,372 men and 16,002 women were reported divorced. Aliens registered in Dec., 1940, numbered 24,648.

The largest cities in the state, with their census population in 1950, are Des Moines (capital), 176,954; Sioux City, 84,035; Davenport, 73,640; Cedar Rapids, 72,149; Waterloo, 64,354; Dubuque, 49,528; Council Bluffs, 45,184; Ottumwa, 33,630; Burlington, 30,639; Clinton, 30,151; Mason City, 27,593; Iowa City, 27,[illegible]; Fort Dodge, 25,025.

Religion, Education and Welfare.—Chief religious bodies (1936) are:—Roman Catholic (294,833 members), Methodist Episcopal (204,047), Lutheran (61,682), Disciples of Christ (60,973). Total, all denominations, 1,086,989.

School attendance is compulsory for 24 consecutive weeks annually during school age (7–16). In 1948–49, of the persons between the ages of 5 and 21 years, 469,280 (74·0%) were attending school. In 1948–49, 6,726 public elementary schools had 357,742 pupils, and 862 high schools had 111,538 pupils. Teachers in 1948–49 numbered 22,578 with salaries ranging from $1,500 to $4,000; [illegible] ry, $2,479. Total expenditure on public schools in 1948–49, [illegible]. Leading institutions for higher education (1950–51) were:—

Founded	Institution	Control	Professors and instructors	Students
1847	University of Iowa at Iowa City	State	1,229	9,125
1847	Grinnell College at Grinnell	[illegible]	86	1,026
1853	[illegible]	[illegible]	67	694
1858	[illegible]	State	891	8,135
1876	[illegible] Falls	[illegible]	331	2,688
1881	Drake University at Des Moines	Disciples	215	3,166
1881	Coe College at Cedar Rapids	Presbyterian	60	684
1894	Morningside College at Sioux City	Methodist	63	850

Marriage licences are granted only after both applicants have passed the Wassermann or similar blood tests. In 1911 Iowa passed an Act permitting, under [illegible], the sterilization of insane and feeble-minded persons; up to [illegible], 3,305 men and 721 women had been thus sterilized.

Iowa has a Civil Rights Act (1939) which makes it a misdemeanour for places of public accommodation to deprive any person of 'full and equal enjoyment' of the facilities it offers the public.

Old Age Assistance (maximum $25 a month) was established in 1934 for citizens 65 years of age or older who have been residents of the state for 5 out of the last 9 years preceding application, with maximum income of $300 per annum. In Aug., 1950, 49,588 persons were drawing an average of $49·80 per month. In 1950 the state had 131 hospitals (22,077 beds) registered with the American Medical Association. On 31 Aug., 1950, hospitals for mental diseases had 5,840 patients.

In 1948, 622 persons were convicted of major offences including 5 convicted of murder; none received the death penalty. Of the state's 105 local jails (county and city), the U.S. Bureau of Prisons, as of 30 June, 1949, rated 91 as sub-standard, unsuitable for the housing of Federal prisoners.

Finance.—For the year ending 30 June, 1950, the receipts of the general revenue fund were $199,986,527, including from taxes, $151,153,737, and from the liquor monopoly, $8,785,423. General expenditures were $125,263,576.

On 30 June, 1950, the net long-term debt was $1,953,000.

Production and Industry.—Iowa is the wealthiest of the agricultural states, partly because nearly the whole area (95·3%) is arable and included in farms. It has escaped large-scale commercial farming; only 502 farms exceed 1,000 acres. The average farm is 173·0 acres; nearly 40% of all farms are between 100 and 180 acres and only 20,253 farms (9%) are under 30 acres. It owes much of its prosperity to the discovery and perfecting of 'hybrid corn' or maize, which in 1948 gave an average yield for the state of 60·5 bushels to the acre compared with the national average of 42·8 bushels; similarly the new 'Clinton' oat gave Iowa a yield of 45·0 bushels per acre compared with the national average of 37·1. Land values are high and tenant-farmers operated (1948) 51·8% of the farm area. Rural poverty exists, but is less than elsewhere; in 1945, 9,264 farms (4% of the 205,948 farms reporting) had gross produce, for sale and farm consumption, valued at less than $400.

In 1950 there were 99 soil conservation districts covering 34,170,206 acres, all in farm lands in 207,191 farms. About 9% of the total area has suffered severe erosion. In 1949, 200,679 farms had 34,743,644 acres of farm land, including 22,596,881 acres of crop land. The estimated value of farm land and buildings in 1945 was $3,611,139,829 (exceeding all states except Illinois).

Cash income (1949) from livestock, $1,548,527,000 (far exceeding all other states); from crops, $445,344,000. It leads, usually, in maize, 527,302,000 bushels in 1949, and in oats, 238,344,000 bushels; other crops were wheat, barley, rye, soybeans (30,333,000 bushels), potatoes, buckwheat and popcorn (31,500,000 lb). The state leads in the value of its livestock ($800,343,000 in 1946), in the production of meat animals (14·5% of the national total in 1947) and in the output of dressed meat (10·7% of the total). But livestock totals are declining, notably horses and mules, milch cows (now 26% under their 1934 peak) and breeding flocks of sheep (lowest since 1917); cattle for beef and swine are increasing. On 1 Jan., 1951, totals included horses, 205,000; mules, 5,000; swine, 13,231,000; milch cows, 1,158,000; all cattle, 5,208,000, and sheep, 1,021,000. The wool clip (1949) yielded 5,071,000 lb. of wool from 626,000 sheep.

The coalfields covering 20,000 square miles, produced 1,750,000 short tons in 1949. The approximate value of mineral products, 1949, was $56,511,109.

The census of manufactures in 1947 showed 2,965 enterprises, with 112,490 wage-earners, earning $275,454,000; value added by manufactures was $671,100,000.

The state, 1949, had 8,725 miles of steam railway, 355 miles of electric railway and 9,745 miles of state-maintained roads. Airports (1950) numbered 101 commercial and 54 municipal; 58 were lighted.

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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 29 Jan., 1861. The Legislature includes a Senate of 40

iembers, elected for 4 years, and a House of Representatives of 125 iembers, elected for 2 years. Sessions are biennial. The Governor and ieutenant-Governor are elected for 2 years. The right to vote is (with the sual exceptions) possessed by all citizens. The state is divided into 105 ounties; the capital is Topeka. The state is represented in Congress by senators and 6 representatives.

The state was the first (of 21 states) to establish in 1933 a Legislative ouncil of 10 senators and 15 representatives to sit continuously between essions for the study of legislative problems.

Governor.—Edward F. Arn (R.), 1951–53 ($10,000).
Secretary of State.—Paul R. Shanahan (R.).

Area and Population.—Area, 82,276 square miles, including 163 quare miles of inland water. Census population, 1 April, 1950, 1,905,299, n increase of 5·8% since 1940. Birth rate, 1948, 22·5 per 1,000 population; eath rate, 9·8. Births, 1949, were 42,514; deaths, 18,929; marriages, 7,912.

Population in 4 federal census years (with distribution by sex, 1940) 'as :—

Years	White	Negro	Indian	Asiatic	Total	Per sq mile
1870	346,377	17,108	914	—	364,399	4·5
1920	1,708,906	57,925	2,276	150	1,769,257	21·6
1930	1,811,997	66,344	2,454	204	1,880,999	22·9
1940	1,734,496	65,138	1,165	229	1,801,028	21·9
Male . .	873,095	32,452	617	176	906,340	—
Female .	861,401	32,686	548	53	894,688	—

Of the total population in 1940, 51,412 (or 3·0%) were foreign-born 'hites :—10,870 (21·1%) German, 6,401 (12·4%) Russian, 4,540 Swedish nd 3,136 English. Of the total population in 1940, 41·9% were urban; ·6% Negro; 48·0% of those 14 years old and over (466,944 males and 116,882 emales) were employed and 48,775 seeking employment; occupied dwelling nits numbered 512,819 (of 3·52 persons); 10,921 men and 12,170 women ere reported divorced. Aliens registered in Dec., 1940, numbered 15,955. ndian lands, 1945, covered 36,423 acres, of which 1,697 acres were tribal oldings.

The census of 1950 (preliminary) gave Wichita a population of 166,306; ansas City, 129,583; Topeka (capital), 77,827; Hutchinson, 33,524; alina, 26,141; Lawrence, 23,292; Leavenworth, 20,543; Pittsburg, 19,371; anhattan, 18,996.

Religion, Education and Welfare.—The most numerous religious odies are Roman Catholic, with 157,292 adherents in 1936, Methodists 140,792), and Disciples of Christ (65,740). Total membership, all denominations, was 691,438.

By a law enacted in 1947, applicants for marriage licenses must show a hysician's certificate dated within 30 days of the application. An Act assed in 1913 permits, under legal safeguards, the sterilization of insane nd feeble-minded persons; cumulative totals of persons thus sterilized own to 1 Jan., 1950, were 1,747 males and 1,254 females.

The school population is stationary; on 1 July, 1948, those under 21 ears numbered 659,000, an increase of 3·3% since 1940 compared with an ncrease in the adult population of 11·7%.

In 1940, persons 25 years of age or older who had not completed one school year numbered 11,975 (1·1%). In 1947, persons between the ages of 5 and 21 numbered 428,491; 316,942 or 74% were attending school. In 1950–51, the 4,102 operating public elementary and secondary school districts had 17,563 teachers and 328,104 enrolled pupils. Teachers' salaries, 1948–49, ranged between $680 and $3,850; average was $2,452. Total public expenditure in 1949–50, $62,911,811; total value of school property $105,896,185.

Leading institutions for higher instruction are (1950):—

Founded	Institution	Control	Professors	Students
1858	Baker University, Baldwin City	Methodist	45	557
1863	State College, Manhattan	State	438	5,902
1865	University of Kansas, Lawrence	,,	790	7,077
1865	[illegible]	Baptist	32	450
1865	[illegible] College, Emporia	State	123	1,317
1885	Kansas Wesleyan University, Salina	Methodist	41	340
1901	Fort Hays State College, Hays	State	101	1,066
1903	Kansas State Teachers' [illegible]	,,	170	2,077
1926	Wichita Municipal Univ[illegible]	City	170	2,077
1941	Washburn Municipal University, Topeka	,,	133	1,686

Under the Civil Rights Act (1874) it was made an offence for any public educational institution or hotel, licensed place of entertainment, railroad or other 'means of public carriage' to discriminate against any persons 'on account of race, colour or previous condition of servitude'; fines up to $1,000 may be imposed and damages recovered. Public bodies and contractors employed by them may not refuse employment to any person on account of race or colour. Trade unions (1941) which exclude workers on account of 'race or colour' are refused recognition as bargaining agents. The Civil Service may not discriminate against any applicant or employee because of his religious or political opinions or affiliations unless he belongs to a 'political movement advocating the overthrow of government by force.'

In June, 1950, 43,016 persons were receiving Old Age Assistance to an average amount of $47·62 per month. In 1950, the state had 122 hospitals (18,396 beds) registered with the American Medical Association. In Dec., 1947, hospitals for mental diseases had 5,049 patients or 263·9 per 100,000 population (national average, 327·9).

In 1946, 416 persons were convicted of major offences, including 11 convicted of murder; none was sentenced to death. The state's penal and reformatory system in Oct., 1950, held 2,040 men and boys and 181 women. By a largely urban vote, the Kansas electorate on 2 Nov., 1948, voted in favour of the repeal of the prohibition section of the Constitution; the Legislature accepted this, and the repeal became effective on 9 March, 1949.

Of the state's 106 local jails (county and city) the U.S. Bureau of Prisons, as of 30 June, 1949, rated 90 as sub-standard, unsuitable for the housing of Federal prisoners.

Finance.—For the year ending 30 June, 1950, the total receipts and disbursements were (in dollars):—

Cash Balance, 1 July, 1949	150,803,604	Disbursements, 1949–50	198,332,986
Receipts, 1949–50	206,837,735	Balance, 1 July, 1950	159,308,353
Total	357,641,339	Total	357,641,339

Assessed valuation of real and personal [illegible] 1950, was 3,704,670,044; outstanding indebtedness, 2 July, [illegible]

Production and Industry.—Kansas is pre-eminently ut sometimes suffers from lack of rainfall in the west. In 1[illegible] arms had an area of 48,589,418 acres; total value of farm lands and uildings, $1,971,330,799. Wheat farming is highly mechanized, with 0% of the crop harvested by combines; it is also highly commercialized, ith many companies owning from 40,000 to 70,000 acres; 6,833 farms had ,000 acres or more in 1945. At the other extreme are small farms (15,649 nder 30 acres in 1945) on marginal lands; in 1945, 11,091 farms (8% of the 38,917 farms reporting) had produce, for sale and farm consumption, valued t less than $400. In 1950 there were 99 soil conservation districts nbracing 49,704,960 acres on 133,270 farms and ranches. Cash income, 949, from crops, $448,818,000; from livestock, $484,758,000; from overnment payments, $7,342,000.

Kansas is the greatest wheat-producing state. Its peak output (all inter wheat) reached in 1947 was 286,702,000 bushels; 1949, 164,208,000 ushels. Other crops in 1949 were maize, 73,196,000 bushels; oats, 8,942,000 bushels; rye, potatoes, flax and grain sorghums (26,404,000 ushels). The state has an extensive livestock industry, comprising, on 1 an., 1950, 206,000 horses, 14,000 mules, 628,000 milch cows, 3,627,000 all attle, 336,000 sheep and 1,253,000 swine. Wool clip (1950), 2,720,000 lb. om 330,000 sheep.

Kansas has coalfields covering 15,000 square miles, which produced 615,000 short tons in 1948. Yield of petroleum (1948) was 110,833,000 arrels; natural gas (1948), 245,189 million cubic feet; natural gasoline or etrol (1948), 101,900,000 gallons; lead (1948), 8,386 short tons; zinc (1948), 5,577 short tons; Portland cement (1948), 7,933,899 barrels; salt (1948), 31,756 tons. Total value of mineral products, 1948, $363,362,000.

In 1947 there were 1,946 manufacturing establishments, with 59,363 roduction workers, earning $151,269,000; value added by manufacture as $461,061,000 compared with $117,391,000 in 1939. The slaughtering dustry and petroleum refining are important.

There were 8,583 miles of steam railway in 1949 and 126 miles of electric ilway. There were 192 airports in 1950, of which 69 were municipal; 3 were lighted. The state maintains 9,403 miles of highway, of which 032 miles are surfaced. Total roads and streets, 137,350 miles.

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KENTUCKY.

Government.—Kentucky, first settled in 1765, was originally part of irginia; it was admitted into the Union on 1 June, 1792, and its first gislature met on 4 June. The General Assembly consists of a Senate of 8 members elected for 4 years, one-half retiring every 2 years, and a ouse of Representatives of 100 members elected for 2 years. Sessions

are biennial. The Governor and Lieutenant-Governor are elected for 4 years. All citizens are (with necessary exceptions) qualified as electors. The state is divided into 120 counties; the capital is Frankfort (census population in 1950, 11,949). The state is represented in Congress by 2 senators and 9 representatives.

Governor.—Lawrence W. Wetherby (D.), 1950–51 ($10,000); succeeded former Governor E. C. Clements on 27 Nov., 1950, when the latter became U.S. Senator.

Secretary of State.—George Glenn Hatcher (D.), 1947–51.

Area, Population, Education.—Area, 40,395 square miles, of which 286 square miles are water. Census population, 1 April, 1950, 2,944,806, an increase of 99,179 or 3·5% since 1940. Birth rate, 1949, 26·7 per 1,000 population (national average, 24·1); death rate, 9·6 (9·7). Births in 1949, 77,101; deaths, 27,667. Population in 4 census years (with distribution by sex, 1940) was :—

Years	White	Negro	Indian	Asiatic	Total	Per sq. mile
1910	2,027,951	261,656	234	64	2,289,905	57·0
1920	2 180,560	235,938	57	75	2,416,630	60·1
1930	2,388,452	226,040	22	75	2,614,589	65·2
1940	2,631,425	214,031	44	127	2,845,627	70 9
Male . .	1,329,625	106,066	28	93	1,435,812	—
Female .	1,301,800	107,965	16	34	1,409,815	—

In 1940 the foreign-born white population (0·5% of the whole) numbered 15,631, of whom 4,630 were German, 1,326 Russian, 1,302 Italian and 1,075 English; of the total population in 1940, 29·8% were urban, 7·5% Negro, and 29·7% (698,571 males and 148,992 females) gainfully employed; occupied dwelling units numbered 698,538 (of 4·07 persons); 11,522 men and 14,819 women were reported divorced. Aliens registered in Dec., 1940, were 5,558.

The census population of the principal cities was in 1950 (preliminary) as follows :—Louisville, 367,359; Covington, 64,282; Lexington, 54,449; Owensboro', 33,983; Paducah, 32,430, and Ashland, 31,228.

In 1940, of persons between the ages of 5 and 24, 436,771 (39·0%) were attending school. Attendance at school between the ages of 7 and 15 years (inclusive) is compulsory, the minimum term being 8 months, and in the larger cities 40 weeks. In 1948-49, the elementary and high schools had 18,180 teachers (1,336 Negro) and 534,820 pupils (37,124 Negro). Expenditure on elementary and high school education in 1948—49, $65,640,734; teachers' salaries, 1948–49, averaged $1,865 (national average, $2,846).

The state has 2 universities, 17 senior colleges and 14 junior colleges, with a total of 34,000 students. Of these universities and colleges, 6 are state-supported and the remainder are supported privately or by municipalities. The largest of the institutions of higher learning are (1950): University of Kentucky, with 10,169 students, 900 teachers; University of Louisville, 9,908 students, 174 teachers; Western State College, 3,024 students, 120 teachers; Eastern State College, 2,506 students, 132 teachers; Murray State College, 2,123 students, 96 teachers. Two of the several privately endowed colleges of high standing are Berea College, in Berea, and Centre College at Danville.

Religion and Welfare.—The chief religious denominations are:—Southern Baptists, with 554,500 members (in 1950), Roman Catholic (220,000) and Methodists (184,000). Total, all denominations, about 1,396,500.

Statutes require the separation of whites and Negroes in all educational institutions (each race having teachers only of its own race), but in 1950 these were amended to permit enrolment of Negroes in white institutions where 'equal facilities' are not available in Negro colleges. All graduate, and some undergraduate, schools now have mixed classes. Segregation is enforced in reformatories and penal institutions, railways (except freight cars), hospitals. Marriage between white and coloured persons is prohibited. Marriage licences are granted only after both applicants have passed the Wassermann or similar blood test.

The state has a public assistance programme for the needy aged, for dependent children and for the needy blind. Old Age Assistance (maximum $250 a year) is provided for those 65 years of age or older who have been citizens for 15 years and residents of the county for 10 years, with maximum income of $400 per annum or maximum assets of $2,500; in Aug., 1950, 68,399 persons (34% of those aged 65 or over) were receiving an average of $20 56 per month. Aid was given to 23,796 families ($37·34 monthly per family) with 60,385 children and to 2,395 needy blind persons ($21·98 per month). In 1949 the state had 111 hospitals (21,191 beds) registered with the American Medical Association. In Dec., 1945, hospitals for mental diseases had 6,310 patients or 250 3 per 100,000 population (national average, 363·2).

Of the state's 125 local jails (county and city) the U.S. Bureau of Prisons, as of 30 June, 1949, rated 116 as sub-standard, unsuitable for the housing of Federal prisoners.

Finance.—For the fiscal year ending 30 June, 1950, general revenues were $167,968,000 (taxes, $122,496,000, and federal grants, $36,289,000) and general expenditures, $172,039,000.

The net long-term debt on July 1, 1950, was $8,024,000.

Production and Industry.—Kentucky is largely ar[illegible] state In 1945, 238,501 farms had an area of 19,724,834 acres; [illegible] lands and buildings, $1,015,796,276. In 1945, 54,301 farms (23% of the 233,970 farms reporting) had produce, for sale or farm consumption, valued at less than $400.

Cash income, 1949, from crops, $253,839,000 and from livestock, $274,081,000. In 1949, the maize crop amounted to 88,762,000 bushels, other farm products being wheat, hay, potatoes, sweet potatoes, watermelons, hemp, cotton and sorghum cane. The chief crop, however, is tobacco; output in 1949, 445,775,000 lb., compared with the average, 1938–47, of 368,554,000 lb.

Since 1940, when the Soil Conservation Act was passed, 110 soil conservation districts have been organized, covering 21,983,508 acres of the state's 25·7 million acres. Surveys have been completed on 6,927,862 acres and farm plans completed for 32,502 farmers on 4,145,825 acres. Contour [illegible] now covers 595,383 acres; there are 5,917 miles of terraces and [illegible] of open drainage ditches. Soil erosion has been severe on 11,724,735 acres (45·6% of the total) and moderate on 12,613,103 acres (49·1%).

Stock-raising is important in Kentucky, which has long been famous for its horses. The livestock on 1 Jan., 1950, included 177,000 horses, 136,000 mules, 634,000 milch cows, 1,608,000 all cattle, 700,000 sheep

and 1,668,000 swine. In 1949, the wool clip yielded 4,160,000 lb. of wool from 650,000 sheep. National forest area (1949), 1,393,534 acres.

The principal mineral product of Kentucky is coal, 73,997,000 short tons mined in 1949 (ranking third). Output of fluorspar, 84,889 short tons in 1948; petroleum (1948), 8,551,000 barrels; natural gasoline or petrol (1948), 66,600,000 gallons; natural gas (1947), 98,010 million cubic feet. Total value of mineral products in 1948, $506,249,000.

In 1947 (federal census), 2,244 manufacturing establishments had 110,602 production workers who earned $235,989,000; value added by manufacture was $740,772,000 compared with $186,485,000 in 1939.

In 1949, the state had 3,757 miles of steam railway besides 400 miles of electric railway track. There were, 1950, 67 airports, of which 17 were publicly owned. The state maintains 12,774 miles of highway.

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LOUISIANA.

Government.—Louisiana was first settled in 1699. That part lying east of the Mississippi river was organized in 1804 as the Territory of New Orleans, and admitted into the Union on April 30, 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 4 years. Sessions are biennial. The Governor and Lieutenant-Governor are elected for 4 years. Qualified electors are (with the usual exceptions) all registered citizens with the usual residential qualifications. In 1948, potential voters numbered 1,490,000; voters in the 1948 elections numbered only 416,336, or 27·9% of the electorate. 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.—Earl K. Long (D.), 1948–52 ($15,000).
Secretary of State.—Wade O. Martin, Jr. (D.).

Area and Population.—Area, 48,522 square miles, including 3,346 square miles of inland water. Census population, 1 April, 1950, 2,683,516, an increase of 319,636 or 13·5% since 1940. Birth rate, 1948, was 28·3 per 1,000 population (national average, 24·2); death rate, 9·1 (9·9). Births, 1948, 73,312; deaths, 23,561.

Population in 4 census years (with distribution by sex, 1940) was :—

Years	White	Negro	Indian	Asiatic	Total	Per sq. mile
1910	941,086	713,874	780	648	1,656,388	36·5
1920	1,096,611	700,257	1,066	575	1,798,509	39·6
1930	1,322,712	776,326	1,536	1,019	2,101,593	46·5
1940	1,511,739	849,303	1,801	1,037	2,363,880	52·3
Male . .	757,379	413,322	956	725	1,172,382	—
Female .	754,360	435,981	845	312	1,191,498	—

In 1940, the foreign-born whites (1·1% of the total) numbered 27,272, of whom 9,849 (37·3%) were Italian, 2,574 German, 1,840 French, 1,215 English and 811 Irish. Of the total population in 1940, 41·5% were urban, 35·9% Negro; 32·6% (587,901 males and 183,241 females) were gainfully employed; occupied dwelling units numbered 592,528 (of 3·73 persons); 6,809 men and 11,233 women were reported divorced. New Orleans has a population of 567,257 (census, 1950, preliminary); Shreveport, 125,506; Baton Rouge (capital), 123,957. Aliens registered in Dec., 1940, were 17,310.

Religion, Education and Welfare.—Most of the southern states are strenuously Protestant, but nearly 56% of the church membership of Louisiana are Roman Catholic. Latter had 632,583 adherents in 1936. Of Protestants in the state, Baptists (Negro Baptists, 213,055 and Southern Baptists, 87,926), and Methodists are the most numerous. Total, all denominations, 1,136,123.

In 1947, of persons between the ages of 5 and 24, 504,399 (54·3%) were attending school. Attendance in elementary schools is compulsory. In 1948–49, the public elementary and high schools had 15,687 teachers and 447,047 pupils, including 4,885 Negro teachers with 172,677 pupils. In 1948–49 teachers had an average salary of $2,771. There are 16 four-year colleges. Total expenditure on elementary and secondary education (1948–49), $34,556,000. Superior instruction is given in the Louisiana State University (1877), with, 1948–49, 653 professors and 9,912 students. Tulane University (founded in 1834) in New Orleans had 885 professors and 5,040 students. This university has state support to the extent of the remission of certain taxes. The Roman Catholic Loyola University (founded 1911) at New Orleans had 200 professors and 3,214 students. Dillard University and Southern University are for coloured persons.

Marriage licences are granted only when the male applicant can produce a physician's certificate, dated not more than 15 days before, that he is free from venereal disease.

Statutes require the separation of whites and Negroes in all educational institutions (but are silent on the question of teachers), circuses, mental hospitals, penal institutions, railroads, including waiting rooms. Children may not be adopted save by persons of the same race. Marriage is prohibited between any white or Indian person and any coloured person.

In June, 1950, 120,401 persons were receiving Old Age Assistance to an average of $47·30 per month; 33,222 families with 77,774 dependent children were receiving an average of $18 72 per month; 1,853 blind persons were getting $42·71 per month. In 1949 the state had 108 hospitals (20,707 beds) registered with the American Medical Association. In Dec., 1946, hospitals for mental diseases had 7,918 patients.

Of the state's 62 local jails (county and city) the U.S. Bureau of Prisons as of 30 June, 1949, rated 58 as sub-standard, unsuitable for the housing of Federal prisoners.

Finance.—For the fiscal year ending 30 June, 1949, ordinary revenues were $341,036,000 (taxes, $223,097,000 and federal grants, $64,588,000), while ordinary expenditures were $385,235,000.

The net long-term debt of the state, 30 June, 1949, amounted to $187,373,000.

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. Agriculture is the leading industry.

In 1945, 129,295 farms had an area of 10,039,657 acres; value of farm land and buildings, $472,327,792. Cash income, 1949, from crops, $246,022,000, and from livestock, $96,129,000. In 1945, 19,078 farms (15% of the 127,000 farms reporting) had produce for sale or consumption valued at less than $400.

In 1950 there were 26 soil conservation districts covering 27,948,100 acres, of which 9,993,508 acres were farm land (128,553 farms). Production of sugar cane was 6,232,000 short tons in 1949; sugar-cane syrup, 2,600,000 gallons; rice (leading all states), 24,559,000 bushels; maize, 18,446,000 bushels; sweet potatoes, 8,330,000 bushels; tung nuts, 17,000 tons; pecans, 13,640,000 lb.; cotton, 650,000 bales. On 1 Jan., 1950, the state contained 109,000 horses, 117,000 mules, 140,000 sheep, 731,000 swine, 1,439,000 all cattle and 331,000 milch cows. Output of furs in 1947–48 was 6,144,060 pelts. National forest area (1949), 1,274,977 acres.

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; output, 1948, 1,001,665 long tons. The yield in 1948 of crude petroleum was 181,181,000 barrels; of natural gasoline or petrol (1948) 706,200,000 gallons; natural gas (1947) 852,600 million cubic feet; salt (1948) 2,223,249 tons. Total mineral output in 1948 was valued at $593,403,000.

The manufacturing industries are chiefly those associated with petroleum, sugar, lumber, rice, cotton-seed. In 1947, 16 petroleum refineries, employing 11,453 men, shipped products valued at $479,700,000. In 1947 2,389 manufacturing establishments employed 111,553 production workers who earned $229,673,000; value added by manufacture was $694,074,000.

The state has ample facilities for traffic, having, besides 39,500 miles of public roads (13,911 miles maintained by the state), the Mississippi and other waterways, with 4,794 miles of navigable water. In 1947, the steam railways in the state had a length of 5,021 miles, besides 300 miles of electric railway track. There were, 1948, 77 airports, of which 23 were municipal; 25 were lighted. New Orleans is the second largest seaport, handling in 1948 imports and exports valued at $1,276,500,000 or 9·8% of the national total.

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MAINE.

Government.—Maine was first settled in 1607. From 1677 to 1820 it was a part of Massachusetts and was admitted into the Union on 15 March, 1820. There is a Legislature consisting of the Senate with 33 members, and the House of Representatives with 151 members, both Houses being elected simultaneously for 2 years. Apart from these legislators and the Governor (elected for 2 years) no other state officers are elected. An Executive Council of 7 which meets each legislative day and twice monthly when the Legislature is not in session, has effective powers of approval or veto in many matters. The Justices of the Supreme Judicial Court give their opinion upon important questions of law and upon solemn occasions when

required by the Governor, Council, Senate or House of Representatives. 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 (those belonging to the 2 tribes under state wardship) 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.—Frederick G. Payne (R.), 1951–53 ($10,000).
Secretary of State.—Harold I. Goss (R.), 1951–53.

Area, Population, Education.—Area, 32,562 square miles. Of the state's total land area (19,865,600 acres), about 16,783,000 acres (85%) are in timber and wood lots. Census population, 1 April, 1950, 913,774, an increase of 66,548 or 7·9% since 1940.

Population for 4 census years (with distribution by sex in 1940):—

Years	White	Negro	Indian	Asiatic	Total	Per sq. mile
1910	739,995	1,363	892	121	742,371	24·8
1920	766,695	1,310	839	170	768,014	25·7
1930	795,185	1,096	1,012	130	797,423	26·7
1940	844,513	1,304	1,251	128	847,226	27·3
Male . .	424,327	725	673	96	425,821	—
Female .	420,216	579	578	32	421,405	—

In 1940, the foreign-born white population (9·9% of the total) numbered 83,641, of whom 30,794 (36·9%) were French Canadian, 30,196 (35·7%) English Canadian, and 3,558 English. Of the total population in 1940, 40·5% were urban, 0·1 Negro, and 32·9% (204,215 males and 74,821 females) were gainfully employed; the number of occupied dwelling units was 218,968 (of 3·87 persons). Aliens registered in Dec., 1940, numbered 47,233. Birth rate, 1948, was 24·8 per 1,000 population (national rate 25·3); death rate, 11·2 (9·9). In 1949, births numbered 21,911, deaths 10,174; marriages, 8,085; divorces 2,117.

The largest city in the state is Portland with a census population of 76,963 in 1950 (preliminary). Other cities and towns (with population in 1950) are:—Lewiston, 41,142; Bangor, 31,473; Auburn, 23,078; South Portland, 21,732; Augusta, 20,900; Biddeford, 20,785; Waterville, 18,232.

In 1940, of persons between the ages of 5 and 24, 184,678 (62·3%) were attending school; national average for this age group was 57·7%. Education is free for pupils from 5 to 21 years of age, and compulsory from 7 to 15. In 1948–49 the 1,468 public elementary schools had 4,449 teachers and 122,000 enrolled pupils. The 189 public high schools had 1,762 teachers and 35,573 pupils. There are 59 academies with about 487 teachers and 7,727 pupils. Two teachers' colleges and 3 normal schools (1950–51) had 111 teachers and 1,218 students. Teachers' salaries, 1948–49, averaged $1,942 (national average, $2,846). The State University of Maine, founded in 1868 at Orono, had (1950–51) 299 professors and teachers and 3,554 students; Bowdoin College, founded in 1794 at Brunswick, had 85 professors and 841 students; Bates College at Lewiston, 57 professors and 831 students, and Colby College at Waterville, 82 professors and 1,096 students. Total public expenditure on elementary and secondary eduction (including grants to academies) in 1948–49, $22,224,848.

Religion and Welfare.—The largest religious bodies are :—Roman Catholic with 193,398 members in 1913; Baptists (36,549), and Congregationalists and Christian Churches. Total membership, all ..., was 305,123.

Marriage licences are granted only after both applicants have passed a physical examination, including a standard blood test within the 30 days preceding the application.

An Act passed in 1925 permits, under legal ..., the sterilization of the insane or feeble-minded; up to 1 Jan., 1..., ...1. ...men and 24 men had been sterilized.

Old Age Assistance (maximum $50 per month) was prescribed by statute in 1933 but failed to secure adequate funds until 1937; it is now granted to those citizens 65 years of age or older who have resided in the state 5 years out of the 9 years preceding application. In June, 1950, 15,064 (out of 6,000 aged 65 or over) were receiving an average of $44·34 per month. In 1950, the state had 57 hospitals (8,719 beds) registered with the American Medical Association. In Dec., 1945, hospitals for mental diseases had 4,606 patients or 337·3 per 100,000 population (national average, 363·2); on Aug., 1950, patients numbered 4,026.

The state's penal system on 1 Sept., 1950, held 619 men and 92 women; reform schools had 118 boys and 87 girls. Of the state's 14 local jails (county and city) the U.S. Bureau of Prisons, as of 30 June, 1949, rated 7 as sub-standard, unsuitable for the housing of Federal prisoners.

Finance.—For the financial year ending 30 June, 1950, the amount of revenue was $61,210,062 and expenditure was $61,811,434.

Bonded debt on 30 June, 1950, was $8,517,500.

Production, Commerce, Railways.—The products of Maine are derived chiefly from agriculture, forestry, quarrying and fisheries. In 1945 2,184 farms occupied 4,613,175 acres, of which 1,315,562 acres were crop land; total value of farm land and buildings, $159,680,897. All farms were owner-operated except 1,337 operated by tenants and 211 by managers. There is some marginal farming: in 1945, 13,145 farms (32% of the 40,528 farms reporting) had produce, for sale or farm consumption, valued at less than $400. Cash income, 1949, from crops, $114,502,000; from live-stock and livestock products, $64,868,000. In 1950 there were 15 soil conservation districts covering 16,486,260 acres, of which 4,162,018 acres were farm land (39,744 farms). Maine leads all states in the output of potatoes (about one-seventh of the country's total); output in 1949 was 3,340,000 bushels (average, 1937–46, 50,964,000 bushels). Other crops are oats, hay, apples and blueberries. On 1 Jan., 1950, the farm animals comprised 25,000 horses, 121,000 milch cows, 214,000 all cattle, 22,000 sheep and 32,000 swine.

Minerals are stone, lime, clay products, slate and (1949) 18,286 short tons of feldspar; total output, 1948, was valued at $8,482,000.

In 1949 Maine had 1,409 manufacturing establishments employing 113,143 in production workers, earning $241,056,535; value added by manufacture (1947) was $432,123,000. Leading industry is the manufacture of pulp and paper with 30 plants, 15,608 workers and output, 1948, valued at 221,526,432.

Lumber is an important manufacturing product, the annual cut being about 400,000,000 board feet; white pine, spruce for wood pulp, hemlock, balsam, birch, cedar, oak, maple, beech and ash are found.

In 1949, there were 1,847 miles of steam railway and 32 miles of electric

railway. Airports, 1950, numbered 49, of which 21 were municipal, 3 military; 16 were lighted. There were 25 licensed commercial seapl bases.

Defence.—In Aroostock county, 4 miles from the Canadian bound in the extreme north-east part of the state, is the Limestone Air Base the heaviest super-bombers of the U.S. Air Force; covering 9,900 acre represents the 'polar concept' for U.S. defence which has led to sim bases at Stephensville, Newfoundland; Goose Bay, Labrador; Greenl and Alaska. It is stated to be the nearest American point to Europe European Russia.

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MARYLAND.

Government.—Maryland, first settled in 1634, was one of the 13 orig states. The General Assembly consists of a Senate of 29, and a Hous Delegates of 123 members, both elected for 4 years. Voters are citiz who have the usual residential qualifications.

The state is divided into 23 counties and Baltimore City. The st capital is Annapolis. Maryland sends to Congress 2 senators and representatives.

Governor.—Theodore R. McKeldin, Jr. (R.), 1951–55 ($4,500).
Secretary of State.—John R. Reeves (R.).

Area, Population, Education.—Area, 10,577 square miles, of wh 690 square miles are inland water; the Chesapeake Bay occupies 1,203 squ miles. Census population, 1 April, 1950, 2,343,001, an increase since 1 of 521,757 or 28·6%. Birth rate, 1948, was 24·8 per 1,000 populati death rate, 10·4. In 1948 there were 53,423 births, 22,440 deaths, 56, marriages and 5,999 divorces.

Population according to 5 federal censuses (with distribution by sex 1940) was :—

Years	White	Negro	Indian	Asiatic	Total	Per s mile
1870	605,497	175,391	4	2	780,894	78·(
1910	1,062,639	232,250	55	402	1,295,346	130·3
1920	1,204,737	244,479	32	413	1,449,661	145 8
1930	1,354,226	276,379	50	871	1,631,526	165·(
1940	1,518,481	301,931	73	759	1,821,244	184·5
Male . .	762,801	151,617	39	581	915,038	—
Female .	755,680	150,314	34	178	906,206	—

Of the total population (1940) 82,591 (or 4·5%) were foreign-born whi of whom 12,008 (17·0%) were from Germany, 15,158 (21·9%) from Rus 10,119 from Italy, 9,817 from Poland, 4,531 from England, and 3,383 f Ireland. Of the total population in 1940, 59·3% were urban, 16·5% Ne

and 37·9% (509,990 males and 180,921 females) were gainfully employed; the number of occupied dwelling units was 465,683 (of 3·91 persons). In 1940, 6,705 men and 9,125 women were reported divorced. Aliens registered in Dec., 1940, numbered 37,792.

The largest city in the state (containing 40% of the population of the state in 1950) is Baltimore, with 940,205, a decrease of 10% since 1940. Other cities, with population in 1950, are Cumberland, 37,63[illegible]; [illegible] 36,232; Frederick, 18,092; Salisbury, 15,109; Annapolis [illegible].

Education is compulsory from 7 to 16 years of age. In 1940, of persons between the ages of 5 and 24, 343,897 (54·6%) were attending school. In 1948–49 the elementary schools had 258,112 pupils (51,713 coloured), and [illegible] had 56,934 pupils (17,809 coloured). White teachers numbered [illegible]. Negro teachers 2,406. Expenditure on education, 1948–49, was $57,099,000. The state pays $400 a year towards the salary of each teacher (minimum $2,000) and $20 towards the cost of each pupil, plus special grants to those counties whose revenues are too low to permit adequate school facilities. In 1948–49 the state's 10,504 teachers had an average salary of $3,506 (national average, $2,846).

The most important institution for higher education is Johns Hopkins University, organized in 1876, with, in 1948–49, 990 teachers, and 3,227 students. Goucher College, founded in 1888, had 61 instructors and 755 students. Other institutions are the Peabody Institute for Music, the Maryland Institute School of Art and Design, and University of Maryland, at Baltimore and College Park, with 1,050 professors and 15,900 regular and ex-soldier students in 1948–49.

Religion and Welfare.—The Roman Catholic Church, with 272,884 adherents in 1936, is the leading denomination; next comes the Methodist, with 95,101. Jewish Congregations are third, with 75,225. Total membership of the 2,959 churches of all denominations, 751,600

Statutes require separation of whites and Negroes in all educational institutions, reform schools, farm and trade schools, railroads (except sleeping cars and freight cars), steam-boats and tuberculosis hospitals. Inter-racial marriage is prohibited. Bowing to the 1950 Supreme Court decisions declaring segregation unconstitutional, the University of Maryland admitted a Negro girl to its School of Nursing.

Counties (since 1931) furnish Old Age Assistance for those 65 years of age or older who have been citizens for 15 years and residents of the county for 10 years. In June, 1950, 12,107 citizens were receiving an average grant of $37·20 per month; 488 blind persons were receiving monthly $40·80. In 1949, the state had 85 hospitals (25,303 beds) registered with the American Medical Association. In Dec., 1945, hospitals for mental diseases had 7,004 patients or 347·1 per 100,000 population (national average, 363·2).

Of the state's 25 local jails (county and city) the U.S. Bureau of Prisons as of 30 June, 1949, rated 19 as sub-standard, unsuitable for the housing of Federal prisoners.

Finance.—For the fiscal year ending 30 June, 1949, the total receipts and disbursements were as follows (in dollars):—

Cash Balance, 30 June, 1948.	36,142,701	Disbursements, 1948–49 .	180,145,340
Receipts, 1948–49 . .	184,368,404	Cash balance, 30 June, 1949 .	40,365,765
Total . . .	220,511,105	Total . . .	220,511,105

On 30 June, 1949, the net long-term debts of the state amounted to $23,616,563.

Production and Industry.—Agriculture is an important industry in the state; about 70·0% of the farms (1945) were worked by their owners. In 1945, there were 41,275 farms with an area of 4,199,859 acres; total value of land and buildings, $354,806,789. In 1950 there were 23 soil conservation districts embracing 6,098,560 acres, of which 4,052,182 acres were farm land (40,779 farms). In 1945 marginal farming had 7,384 farms (17% of the 40,481 farms reporting) which had produce for sale and farm consumption valued at less than $400.

Cash income, 1949, from crops, $80,303,000, and from livestock, $159,834,000. Output of tomatoes, for processing, is about 251,000 tons. Other crops in 1949 were:—Wheat, maize (18,354,000 bushels), hay, potatoes, tobacco (41,000,000 lb.). The farm animals in the state on 1 Jan., 1950, were:—Horses, 41,000; mules, 8,000; milch cows, 245,000; all cattle, 449,000; sheep, 47,000; swine, 270,000.

Output of coal in 1948 was 1,596,000 short tons; coke, 2,147,787 tons. Maryland produces asbestos and some potash salts. Total mineral output (1948) was valued at $27,922,000.

In the census of 1947, Maryland had 2,824 manufactories, with 188,638 production workers earning $458,243,000; value added by manufacture was $1,138,407,000 compared with $420,589,000 in 1939. Steel manufacture and copper smelting and refining are the chief industries.

The state maintains a network of roads 4,352 miles in extent, all surfaced; local roads, 12,611 miles. Steam railways had (1947) 1,321 miles of line. There were, 1949, 32 licensed airports; 4 were lighted. Nine scheduled airlines were serving Baltimore's municipal airport in 1949. Private planes numbered 743 in 1949.

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MASSACHUSETTS.

Constitution and Government.—The first permanent settlement within the borders of the present state was made at Plymouth in Dec., 1620, by the Pilgrims from Holland, who were separatists from the English Church, and formed the nucleus of the Plymouth Colony. In 1628 another company of Puritans settled at Salem, forming eventually the Massachusetts Bay Colony. In 1630 Boston was settled. In 1629 the whole region called New England was formed into a province, the government of which was divided between the colony of Plymouth and that of Massachusetts Bay, but in 1691 they were united. In the struggle which ended in the separation of the American colonies from the mother country, Massachusetts took the foremost part, and in 1780 adopted its present constitution and on 6 Feb., 1788, became the sixth state to ratify the U.S. constitution.

The legislative body, styled the General Court of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, meets annually, and consists of the Senate with 40 members, elected biennially, and the House of Representatives of 240 members, elected for 2 years in 160 districts, each of which returns 1, 2 or 3 representatives according to the number of legal voters. The Governor and Lieutenant-

Governor are elected for 2 years. The state sends 2 senators and 14 representatives to the Federal Congress.

Electors are all adult citizens, with the usual residential qualifications, who can read and write the English language; excluded are paupers and those under guardianship.

The state has 11 counties, 39 cities and 312 towns; the capital is Boston.

Governor.—Paul A. Dever (D.), 1951-53 (salary, $20,000).
Secretary of the Commonwealth.—Edward J. Cronin (D.).

Area and Population.— Area, 8,257 square miles, 350 square miles being inland water. The census population 1 April, 1950, was 4,690,514, an increase of 373,793 or 8·7% since 1940. Births, 1948, were 97,389 or 21·0 per 1,000 population (national average, 24·2); deaths, 52,611 or 9·1 per 1,000 (national average, 9·9). Population at 4 federal census years (with distribution by sex, 1940) was :—

Years	White	Negro	Indian	Asiatic	Total	Per sq. mile
1910	3,324,926	38,055	688	2,747	3,366,416	418·8
1920	3,803,524	45,466	555	2,811	3,852,356	479·2
1930	4,192,992	52,365	874	3,383	4,249,614	537·4
1940	4,257,596	55,391	769	2,965	4,316,721	545 9
Male . .	2,072,515	27,240	409	2,315	2,102,479	—
Female .	2,185,081	28,151	360	650	2,214,242	—

Of the total population in 1940, 848,852 (19·4%) were foreign-born whites, of whom 142,462 (16·7%) were English Canadians and 81,411 (9·5%) were French Canadians; 114,362 from Italy; 113,924 (13·4%) from Ireland; 64,575 from Russia; 58,438 from England; 53,783 from Poland; 28,128 from Sweden; 25,174 from Scotland; 24,182 from Portugal and 16,531 from Germany. Aliens registered in Dec., 1940, numbered 364,421 or 7·2% of the national total. Of the total population in 1940, 89·4% were urban, 1·2% Negro, and 35·5% (1,050,678 males and 484,109 females) were gainfully employed; occupied dwelling units numbered 1,120,694 (of 3·85 persons). In 1940 census, 14,677 men and 21,938 women were reported divorced.

In 1950 (census, preliminary), the population of the principal cities was :—

Cities	Population	Cities	Population	Cities	Population
Boston (capital).	790,863	Somerville .	102,254	Medford . .	66,109
Worcester .	201,885	Lynn . .	99,521	Brockton .	62,856
Springfield .	162,601	Lowell . .	96,523	Malden . .	59,779
Cambridge .	120,676	Quincy . .	82,190	Holyoke . .	54,441
Fall River. .	111,759	Newton . .	80,996	Pittsfield. .	53,055
New Bedford .	109,033	Lawrence .	80,427	Chicopee . .	48,939

Education.—In 1940, of persons between the ages of 5 and 24, 860,665 (60·9%) were attending school. School attendance is compulsory for children from 7 to 16 years of age (except in certain instances). Children are excused attendance at school for religious instruction (outside school) for periods not exceeding one hour per week, but no public funds may be expended in connexion with this. For the school year ending 30 June, 1948–49, the total expenditure for public schools was $112,888,025. The

public elementary and secondary schools had 24,123 teachers and 598,901 pupils (1948–49). Teachers' salaries, 1948–49, ranged between $1,500 and $4,000; average was $3,159. There are 9 state teachers' colleges, a school of art and a maritime academy.

Within the state there are 25 colleges and universities, 15 professional schools, 12 teachers' colleges, 6 normal schools, 11 junior colleges, with about 5,500 professors and instructors, and 52,000 students. Some of the leading institutions (1948–49) are :—

Year opened	Location and name of universities and colleges	Professors and instructors	Students
1821	Amherst . [illegible] [1]	103	1,170
1867	[illegible] [2]	256	4,030
1869	Boston . Boston University [2]	1,120	21,613
1863	Boston College [2] (R.C.)	373	8,733
1919	Emmanuel College [3]	68	740
1898	Northeastern University [2]	331	9,223
1902	[illegible] [3]	171	1,593
1636	Cambridge . Harvard University [1]	2,500	11,175
1861	Mass. Institute of Technology [2]	800	5,200
1879	[illegible] [3]	400 [4]	1,271
1852	Medford . [illegible] [2]	887	3,443
1865	Newton . Boston College [1]	262	6,430
1871	Northampton Smith College [3]	284	2,138
1949	North Andover Merrimac College [2]	25	250
1948	North Easton Stonehill College [1]	40	350
1834	Norton . Wheaton College [3]	66	487
1837	South Hadley Mount Holyoke College [3]	159	1,188
1875	Wellesley . Wellesley College [3]	210	1,743
1927	Weston . [illegible] [3]	60	580
1793	Williamstown [illegible] [1]	120	1,126
1889	Worcester . Clark University [2]	73	1,070
1843	Holy Cross College [1]	110	1,698
1887	Polytechnic Institute	96	877
1948	Waltham . Brandeis University [2] (non-sectarian, Jewish-sponsored)	14	104

[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.

Religion and Welfare.—The principal religious bodies are the Roman Catholics with 1,696,708 members in 1936, Jewish Congregations with 257,994 members, and [illegible] with 166,411. Total membership, all denominations, was [illegible].

Marriage licences are granted only after both applicants have passed the Wassermann or similar blood test. Massachusetts is one of the 2 states which forbid the import or sale of contraceptives; its birthrate, however, is the second lowest in the country.

On 30 June, 1949, the state had 17 public institutions for the insane, the feeble-minded and epileptics, as well as 20 private hospitals, including 2 veterans' hospitals. The number under public care in institutions for the mentally ill at the end of 1945 was 23,099 or 565·3 per 100,000 of the population (national average was 363·2).

On 30 June, 1945, there were 5 institutions under the supervision of the Department of Public Welfare, consisting of the Tewkesbury state infirmary with 2,094 inmates, three industrial schools with 859 inmates, and a hospital school for crippled children with 179 inmates. As state minor wards, under the care of the Department, there were 10,643 children placed with families.

Old Age Assistance (maximum unstated) was established in conformity

with Federal Social Security Law for those citizens 65 years of age or older who have lived in the state 3 out of 9 years preceding application. In June, 1950, 100,852 persons (about 25% of those aged 65 or over) were drawing an average of $65·76 per month. In 1949 the state had 223 hospitals (64,256 beds) registered with the American Medical Association.

In 1945 2,147 persons (52·5 per 100,000 population) were convicted of major offences, including 9 convicted of murder; none received the death penalty. The penal institutions consist of 5 strictly state institutions and 16 county jails; the U.S. Bureau of Prisons, as of 30 June, 1949, rated only one of them as sub-standard, unsuitable for the housing of Federal prisoners, which is easily the best showing of any state.

In 1946 the state adopted a 'Fair Employment Practice Act' designed to enforce the thesis that 'the right to work without discrimination because of race, colour, religious creed, national origin or ancestry is hereby declared to be a right and privilege of the inhabitants of the commonwealth.' Enforcement is entrusted to a 'Massachusetts Commission against Discrimination' of 3 members appointed by the Governor. All employers, public and private, with 6 or more employees, all trade unions and all employment agencies, but not non-profit organizations, are covered by the Act. The Commission is bound to investigate complaints, use its good offices to settle the issue and, such methods failing, to hold formal hearings and issue orders enforceable by the courts. In addition, a Civil Rights Act (1933) forbids 'places of accommodation and resort' to discriminate 'because of sect, creed, class, race, colour or nationality.' These Acts do not apply to educational institutions.

Finance.—For the fiscal year ending 30 Nov., 1949, the general revenue of the state (in dollars) was 340,089,000, of which 224,538,000 came from taxes and 55,201,000 from federal grants. General expenditures were 322,479,000, of which state activities took 111,439,000, other governmental units 134,339,000 and debt retirement 3,102,000.

The net long-term debt on 30 Nov., 1949, amounted to $149,590,000.

Production, Industry, Commerce.—In 1945, the number of farms was 37,007, with an area of 2,078,349 acres; value of farm land and buildings was $265,232,462. 33,269 farms were operated by the owners, 868 by managers and 967 by tenants. In 1945, 10,117 farms (28% of the 36,264 farms reporting) had produce, for sale or farm consumption, valued at less than $400. Cash income, 1949, from crops was $60,877,000 and from livestock, $120,309,000. Principal crops in 1949 were:—Potatoes, 2,850,000 bushels; [illegible] barrels; tobacco, 12,624,000 lb.; hay [illegible] In 1950, [illegible] the state had 123,000 milch cows and 179,000 all cattle.

The federal census of manufactures in 1947 showed 10,524 establishments, employing 601,603 production workers, who earned $1,464,047,000; value added by manufacture was $3,370,094,000 compared with $1,181,465,000 in 1939. Chief industries were woollen and worsted goods, boots and shoes, and cotton goods.

There is little mining within the state. In 1948, 2,147,787 net tons of coke were produced. Total mineral output in 1948 was valued at $13,844,000.

On 1 Jan., 1948, there were 1,732 miles of steam railways in the state and 426 miles of electric railways. There were (1949) 80 airports, of which 21 were municipal; 19 were lighted. A state-wide programme of highway construction will be completed in 1952. In 1948 the state maintained 1,829 miles of drained and graded roads, all surfaced; total

highway mileage, 17,407. The state licenses 1,035,369 private passenger motor cars (one for every 4·5 persons), 5,247 public buses and taxicabs and 155,800 commercial vehicles.

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MICHIGAN.

Government.—Michigan, first settled by Marquette at Sault Ste. Marie in 1668, 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 26 Jan., 1837. The Senate consists of 32 members and the House of Representatives of 100 members, all elected for 2 years, as are also the Governor and Lieutenant-Governor. Electors are all citizens over 21 years of age resident in the state for 6 months, next preceding the election. The state sends to Congress 2 senators and 17 representatives.

The state is organized in 83 counties, each administered by a Board of Supervisors, as well as in cities, townships and villages. The capital is Lansing.

Governor.—G. Mennen Williams (D.), 1951–53 ($22,500).

Secretary of State.—Frederick M. Alger, Jr. (R.).

Area, Population, Education.—Area, 96,720 square miles, of which 39,698 square miles are inland water.[1] Census population, 1 April, 1950, 6,371,766, an increase of 1,115,660 or 21·2% since 1940. Birth rate, 1949, was 24·6 per 1,000 population; death rate, 9·0. In 1949 births were 156,469; deaths, 57,107; marriages, 53,109, and divorces, 16,274.

Population of 4 federal census years, with distribution by sex in 1940:—

Years	White	Negro	Indian	Asiatic	Total	Per sq. mile
1910	2,785,247	17,115	7,519	292	2,810,173	48·9
1920	3,601,627	60,082	5,614	1,089	3,668,412	63·8
1930	4,663,507	169,453	7,080	2,285	4,842,325	84·9
1940	5,039,643	208,345	6,282	1,836	5,256,106	92·2
Male . .	2,584,459	105,491	3,365	1,412	2,694,727	—
Female .	2,455,184	102,854	2,917	424	2,561,379	—

Of the total population in 1940, 683,030 (or 13·5% of the total) were foreign-born whites, of whom 158,416 (23·2%) were from Canada, 96,826 (14·2%) from Poland, 59,783 from Germany, 47,728 from England, 40,631

[1] These figures have been made official by the State Legislature of Michigan (Michigan Public Act, 78; approved 11 April, 1945). They differ from those issued by the Bureau of the Census by 38,504 square miles (inland water). *See* Chase S. and Stellanova *Osborn*, Errors in Official U.S. Area Figures. Lancaster, Pa., 1945.

from Italy, 27,306 from Scotland, 32,229 from Russia, 24,722 from Holland, and 12,506 from Ireland. Of the total in 1940, 65·7% were urban, 4·0% Negro; 34·5% (1,427,459 men and 397,494 women) were gainfully employed; the number of occupied dwelling units was 1,396,014 (of 3·77 persons); 33,547 men and 35,891 women were reported divorced. Aliens registered in Dec., 1940, were 303,103.

Population of the chief cities (census of 1 April, 1950, preliminary), was :—

Cities	Population	Cities	Population	Cities	Population
Detroit . .	1,838,517	Lansing (capital)	91,694	Battle Creek .	48,469
Grand Rapids .	175,647	Pontiac . .	73,112	Muskegon .	48,047
Flint . . .	162,800	Kalamazoo .	57,326	Ann Arbor .	47,279
Dearborn . .	94,529	Bay City .	52,372	Royal Oak .	46,817
Saginaw . .	92,352	Jackson . .	50,904	Highland Park	46,155

In 1940, of persons between the ages of 5 and 24, 1,123,792 (69·1%) were attending school; the national average for this age group was 57·7%. Education is compulsory for the school term for children from 6 to 16 years of age. The total net expenditure for graded and [illegible] public schools, for the fiscal year ending 30 June, 1949, was [illegible]. In 1949 there were 5,031 school districts (elementary and secondary schools) with 1,014,535 pupils and 35,200 teachers. Teachers' salaries, 1948–49, averaged $3,289 (national average, $2,846). On 30 June, 1950, the 10 junior colleges had 282 instructors and 6,837 pupils. There are 4 teachers' training colleges with 715 teachers and 12,274 students. The state University of M[illegible], founded in 1817 at Detroit, and removed to Ann Arbor in 1841, h[illegible], 1,309 teachers and 22,990 students; Michigan State College of Agriculture and Applied Science, at East Lansing, 868 teachers and 16,253 students; Michigan College of Mining and Technology, at Houghton, 164 professors and instructors and 1,937 students; Wayne University, at Detroit, 559 instructors and 28,804 students. Total net expenditure (1949) for 8 state supported institutions, $28,685,710.

Religion and Welfare.—Leading [illegible] bodies are the Roman Catholics, with 800,917 members in 1936, Methodist (142,141), Lutheran (Synod of Missouri, 106,854). Total membership, all denominations, 1,786,839.

Marriage licences are granted only after both applicants have taken a satisfactory serologic test for [illegible] a physical examination. In 1913 Michigan passed an Act [illegible] under legal safeguards, the sterilization of insane and feeble-minded persons; up to 1 Jan., 1950, 826 men and 2,244 women had been thus sterilized.

Michigan abandoned in 1949 its novel, but highly controversial, system of a one-man 'grand jury' (a system in existence 32 years) designed to combat crime and corruption. Henceforth a 'grand jury' must consist of the traditional 23 men or a 3-man 'grand jury' consisting of circuit court judges.

A Civil Rights Act (1885, amended 1937) orders places of public resort, including hotels, restaurants, barber shops, retail stores, cinemas, theatres, public transport vehicles, to furnish equal accommodation to all without discrimination. Another Act (1941) forbids the Civil Service to discriminate against employees or applicants on the grounds of 'political, racial or religious opinions or affiliations except for membership in any organization which

has advocated or does advocate disloyalty to the government of the United States or any subdivision thereof.' A third Act (1881, and later incorporated in the School Code of 1927) forbids any discrimination in school facilities and a fourth one (1893) prohibits life insurance companies from discriminating between white persons and coloured persons.

Old Age Assistance (maximum $60 a month) was established in 1933 for persons of 65 years of age or older who have resided in Michigan 5 years in the last 9, including the last year before application; assets must not exceed $6,000 in real property, $500 in personal property for a single person or $750 for a married couple. In Oct., 1950, 99,343 persons (22% of those aged 65 or over) were drawing an average of $46·46 a month.

At the same time, aid to 61,728 dependent children in 26,921 families was provided; average payment for the month was $88·19 per family. Aid was provided to 1,864 blind residents, amounting to $51·01 per case. In 1949 the state had 259 hospitals (62,233 beds) registered with the American Medical Association. In Jan., 1950, hospitals for mental diseases had 19,222 patients or 304·7 per 100,000 population.

The state's penal reformatory system at 1 Dec., 1950, held 8,313 men and 269 women. Of the state's 83 local jails (county and city), the U.S. Bureau of Prisons, as of 30 June, 1949, rated 72 as sub-standard, unsuitable for the housing of Federal prisoners.

Finance.—For the year ending 30 June, 1950, the revenue and expenditure were as follows (in dollars):—

Balance, 1 July, 1949	112,814,555	Disbursements, 1949-50	662,925,552
Receipts, 1949-50	630,683,195	Balance, 30 June, 1950	80,572,198
Total	743,497,750	Total	743,497,750

Total bonded indebtedness of the state on 15 Nov., 1950, was $194,232,000; total assessed valuation in 1950, $9,936,202,816, raised to $11,913,750,000 by the State Board of Equalization.

Production and Industry.—The state, formerly [illegible] is now chiefly industrial, with the motor-car industry leading. In 1945, it contained 175,268 farms with a total area of 18,392,227 acres; value of land and buildings was $1,199,290,024. In 1945, 31,637 farms (18% of the 171,001 farms reporting) had total produce, for sale and farm consumption, valued at less than $400 per farm.

In 1950 there were 64 soil conservation districts embracing 22,321,573 acres, of which 14,632,482 acres were farm land (137,995 farms). Cash income, 1949, from crops, $265,106,000; from livestock, $411,886,000. Principal crops were (1950) oats, 58,600,000 bushels; maize, 63,750,000 bushels; wheat 28,525,000 bushels; potatoes, 17,100,000 bushels; sugar beet, 1,020,000 tons; hay, grapes and beans. On 1 Jan., 1950, there were in the state 336,000 sheep, 100,000 horses, 1,016,000 milch cows, 1,914,000 all cattle and 927,000 swine. In 1950, the wool clip yielded 2,688,000 lb. of wool from 336,000 sheep. The area of national forest land (1950) was 5,142,000 acres. State forests (1950) totalled 3,662,519 acres; state parks, 95,562 acres; recreation areas, 45,024 acres.

Of the mineral output in 1949 petroleum amounted to 16,517,333 barrels; natural gas, 14,660 million cubic feet; natural gasoline 4,269,000 gallons; magnesium compounds (1947), 44,000,000 lb.; cement, 12,747,791 barrels; iron ore, 10,737,137 long tons; gypsum, 1,264,511 tons; copper,

19,249 short tons; salt, 4,064,106 short tons, and stone, 16,546,670 short tons. Mineral output in 1949 was valued at $507,588,000.

Motor-vehicle manufacturing is by far the leading industry, with (1947 census) 283 plants which employed 371,795 and paid $1,190,900,000 in wages and salaries; the value added by manufacture was $1,880,800,000. Nearly 60% of the country's motor-vehicle industry is concentrated in Michigan. The total number of manufacturing establishments (1947 census) was 9,892, employing 821,721 production workers, who earned $2,438,027,000; value added by manufactures was $5,196,338,000 compared with $1,794,016,000 in 1939.

On 1 Jan., 1950, there were 6,984 miles of steam railway, serving 65·8% of the communities. Airports, 1950, numbered 172, registered aircraft 2,714; seaplane bases, 11. Trunk highway mileage (195)totalled 9,329 of which 7,869 was hard surfaced.

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MINNESOTA.

Government.—Minnesota, first explored in the 17th century and first settled in the 20 years following the establishment of Fort Snelling (1819), was made a Territory in 1849 (with parts of North and South Dakota), and was admitted into the Union, with its present boundaries, on 11 May, 1858. The Legislature consists of a Senate of 67 members, elected for 4 years, and a House of Representatives of 131 members, elected for 2 years. The Governor and Lieutenant Governor are elected for 2 years.

There are 87 counties, few containing less than 400 square miles. Townships are 6 miles square, each divided into 36 sections of 1 square mile. Cities, of four classes, according to population, frame their own charters and are governed by a mayor and council or by a commission. The capital is St. Paul. The state sends to Congress 2 senators and 9 representatives.

Governor.—Luther W. Youngdahl (R.), 1951-53 ($12,000).
Secretary of State.—Mike Holm (R.).

Area, Population, Education.—Area, 84,268 square miles, of which 5,637 square miles are water. Census population, 1 April, 1950, 2,982,483, an increase of 190,183 or 6·8% since 1940. Birth rate, 1948, was 24·8 per 1,000 population, death rate, 9·3. Births in 1949, 73,627; deaths, 28,144. Population in 4 census years (with distributuon by sex in 1940) was:—

Years	White	Negro	Indian	Asiatic	Total	Per sq mile
1910	2,059,227	7,084	9,053	344	2,075,708	25·7
1920	2,368,936	8,809	8,761	619	2,387,125	29·5
1930	2,542,599	9,445	11,077	832	2,563,953	32·0
1940	2,768,382	9,928	12,528	862	2,792,300	34·9
Male	1,415,169	5,185	6,514	677	1,427,545	—
Female	1,353,813	4,743	6,014	185	1,364,755	—

The foreign-born white inhabitants in 1940 numbered 294,904 (15·1% of the total) comprising 67,161 (22·8%) Swedes, 52,025 (17·6%) Norwegians 42,047 (14·3%) Germans and 22,060 Canadians. Aliens registered in Dec. 1940, numbered 61,433. Of the 1940 population, 49·8% were urban, 0·3% Negro, and 33·3% (722,505 males and 208,994 females) were gainfully employed. In 1940, 11,571 men and 14,721 women were reported divorced

The largest cities are Minneapolis, with a population of 517,277 in 195 (census, preliminary); St. Paul (capital), 310,155, and Duluth, 104,066.

In 1940, of persons between the ages of 5 and 24, 576,887 (60·0%) wer attending schools. In 1949–50 the 7,687 elementary schools of the stat had 12,174 teachers and 324,743 enrolled pupils; 641 public accredite secondary schools had 8,533 teachers and 171,602 pupils; 9 junior college had 136 teachers and 1,603 pupils; 5 state teachers' colleges had 8,72 pupils in 1948–49. In 1948–49 the 20,500 teachers had salaries rangin from $900 to $5,300; average salary, $2,750. The total public schoo expenditure (1949–50) was $121,586,460, of which $106,860,189 was spen for maintenance. The University of Minnesota at Minneapolis, which wa chartered in 1851 and opened in 1869, had a total enrolment in 1949–50 o 35,174 day students and 3,128 instructors. Other institutions were :— Hamline University, at St. Paul, founded in 1854; St. John's (Roma Catholic) University, at Collegeville; Carleton College and St. Olaf College at Northfield, and Macalester College at St. Paul.

Religion and Welfare.—The chief religious bodies are :—Roma Catholic, with 510,388 members in 1936, Norwegian Lutheran (173,540 Lutheran–Synod of Missouri (108,669). Total membership of all denomina tions, 1,352,662.

A Civil Rights Act (1927) forbids places of public resort to exclud persons 'on account of race or colour' and another section forbids insuranc companies to discriminate 'between persons of the same class on account o race.' Contractors on public works may have their contracts cancelle if 'in the hiring of common or skilled labour' they are found to have dis criminated against 'citizens of the United States' on the grounds of 'race creed or colour'.

In 1925 Minnesota passed an Act permitting, under legal [illegible] th sterilization of insane and feeble-minded persons; up to 1 Jan., 1950, 50 men and 1,713 women had been sterilized.

Old Age Assistance, set up in 1929 with a maximum of $40 per month was increased from 1 July, 1949, to $55 a month maximum with certai additional allowances, for needy persons 65 years of age or older who hav resided in the state at least 5 years and who do not have property exceedin $5,000. In June, 1950, 55,704 persons were receiving in Old Age Assistanc an average of $49·12 per month; 8,034 families with 20,344 dependen children, an average of $91·37 per month; 1,084 blind persons, $56·93 pe month. In 1949, the state had 211 hospitals (32,795 beds) resistered wit the American Medical Association. In Dec., 1950, hospitals for menta disease had 10,7[illegible]

The state's [illegible] and youth conservation programm in 1950 held 2,030 men and women. There is no death penalty in Minnesota Of the state's 72 local jails (county and city) the U.S. Bureau of Prisons, a of 30 June, 1949, rated 49 as sub-standard, unsuitable for the housing o Federal prisoners.

Finance.—The revenue fund and expenditure for the year endin 1 July, 1950, were (in dollars) :—

Balance, 1 July, 1949 . .	134,001,316	Payments to 30 June, 1950 .	516,204,157
Receipts to 30 June, 1950 .	466,890,937	Balance, 1 July, 1950 . .	84,688,096
Total . . .	600,892,253	Total . . .	600,892,253

The state's four principal trust funds (derived from royalties from state-owned iron mines, special tax on iron ore, and sales of land and of timber) on 1 July, 1950, totalled $189,900,176.

Unpaid bonds and debt certificates, 30 June, 1950, were $129,815,133.

Production and Industry.—Minnesota is largely an agricultural state. In 1949, it contained 162,107 farms (of more than 3 acres) with a total area of 30,679,720 acres; value of farm lands and buildings (1945) was $1,833,761,000; 26·7% of the farms and 28·9% of the total farm area were operated by tenant farmers in 1945, but by 1949 the percentage of tenant farms had dropped to 23·0%. In 1945, 14,251 farms (7% of the 186,604 farms reporting) had total produce, for sale and farm consumption, valued at less than $400; 14,954 farms were under 30 acres. Of the total surface area (51,452,394 acres), 6·7% was found seriously eroded and 71·9% with little or no erosion in 1939. In 1950 there were 48 soil conservation districts embracing 14,606,951 acres, of which 13,774,334 acres were farm land in 81,615 farms and ranches.

Cash income, 1949, from crops, $336,206,000; from livestock, $808,849,000. Minnesota usually ranks first in production of flax seed, 16,280,000 bushels in 1949, and is one of the leading states in the production of creamery butter, milk and milk powder. In 1949, 252,621,000 lb. of creamery butter were produced. Output in 1949 of spring wheat, 17,128,000 bushels; maize, 248,512,000 bushels; oats, 178,272,000 bushels; barley, 25,464,000 bushels; rye, 2,550,000 bushels; hay, 5,021,000 tons; soybeans, 12,408,000 bushels. On 1 Jan., 1950, the farm animals included 264,000 horses, 3,276,000 all cattle, 1,486,000 milch cows, 554,000 sheep and 3,498,000 swine. In 1949, the wool clip amounted to 4,152,000 lb. of wool from 519,000 sheep. National forest area, 1949, 5,041,774 acres.

The mining of iron ores, mostly red hematite, in the Mesabi, Vermilion and Cuyuna ranges, is important, for Minnesota produces about 67% of the nation's iron ore; output in 1949 from 123 mines amounted to 56,825,957 long tons. But these valuable deposits may be exhausted in the near future and the state's abundant resources of low-grade ore are becoming more and more important.

The federal census of manufactures of 1947 showed 4,567 manufacturing establishments, employing 145,153 production workers, who earned $358,863,000; value added by manufacture was $1,022,586,000 compared with $306,840,000 in 1939.

In 1949, Minnesota had 8,940 miles of steam railway, besides 428 miles of electric railway track, including urban street railways. The state highway system covered 11,911 miles; total highway mileage, 121,001. Airports and landing strips in 1949 numbered 336, of which 83 were municipal.

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MISSISSIPPI.

Government.—Mississippi, settled in 1716, was organized as a Territory in 1798 and admitted into the Union on 10 Dec., 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 (49 members) and a House of Representatives (140 members), both elected for 4 years, as are also the Governor and Lieutenant-Governor. The capital is Jackson; there are 82 counties. Electors are all citizens who have resided in the state 2 years, in the election district for 1 year (clergymen for 6 months) next before the election, have paid the taxes required by law 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. In 34 of the 82 counties Negroes constitute 49% or more of the population; Tunica County, with 85·5% Negro, has the highest percentage of any county in the United States. Of the 1,155,000 potential voters in 1948, 191,854 (16·6%) voted in the 1948 presidential elections.

The state is represented in Congress by 2 senators and 7 representatives.

Governor.—Fielding L. Wright (D.), 1951-55 ($10,000).
Secretary of State.—Heber Ladner (D.).

Area, Population, Education.—Area, 47,716 square miles, 296 square miles being inland water. Census population, 1 April, 1950, 2,178,914, a decrease of 4,882 or 0·2% since 1940. Birth rate, 1948, was 30·9 per 1,000 (national average, 24·2); death rate, 9·6. Births, 1948, were 65,303; deaths, 20,296; marriages, 53,645; divorces, 6,697.

Population of 4 federal census years, with distribution by sex in 1940:—

Years	White	Negro	Indian	Asiatic	Total	Per sq. mile
1910	786,111	1,009,487	1,253	263	1,797,114	38·8
1920	853,962	935,184	1,105	367	1,790,618	38·6
1930	998,077	1,009,718	1,458	568	2,009,821	42·4
1940	1,106,327	1,074,578	2,134	757	2,183,796	46·1
Male . .	556,157	526,716	1,079	530	1,084,482	—
Female .	550,170	547,862	1,055	527	1,099,314	—

The foreign-born inhabitants in 1940 numbered 5,988 (0·4% of the total) of whom 1,294 (21·6%) were Italian, 588 German, 412 Russian and 316 English. Of the population in 1940, 19·8% was urban, 49·2% Negro, and 33% (553,279 males and 174,176 females) were gainfully employed; occupied dwelling units numbered 534,956 (of 4·08 persons). In 1940, 5,726 men and 9,794 women were reported divorced. The [illegible] cities (census of 1950, preliminary) are Jackson, 97,674; [illegible], 37,709; Biloxi, 37,084; Greenville, 29,914; Hattiesburg, 29,432; Laurel, 24,988; Vicksburg, 27,344; Natchez, 22,678; Gulfport, 22,428. Aliens registered in Dec., 1940, numbered 3,219.

In 1940, of persons between the ages of 5 and 24, 494,012 (54·6%) were

attending school; the national average is 57·7%. Attendance at school is compulsory; white and coloured children are taught in separate schools. The elementary and secondary schools in 1948–49 had 520,518 pupils (261,805 coloured) and 15,244 teachers (6,404 coloured); private elementary and high schools had about 10,000 pupils. In 1948–49 salaries of the elementary and secondary teachers ranged between $400 and $3,600, with an average (lowest in the country) of $1,396 (national average, $2,846). The appropriations for elementary and secondary education for 1949–50 were $36,271,436 and for higher education, $8,627,800. For higher education Mississippi has 20 universities and colleges, of which 7 are state-supported. The University of Mississippi, established 1844, had, 1948–49, 295 instructors and 3,876 students; Mississippi State College, 200 teachers and 3,286 students; Mississippi State College for Women at Columbus, 80 instructors and 1,095 students.

Religion and Welfare.—Over half the church-going inhabitants of Mississippi are Baptists. The Negro Baptists had 322,362 members in 1936 (approximately 300,000 in 1948) and Southern Baptists had 150,000 members in 1936 (311,311 in 1948). One-sixth are Southern Methodists (107,245 members in 1936 and 190,000 white Methodists and 38,000 Negro Methodists in 1948). Total membership, all denominations, 873,514 (1936). In June, 1950, 65,670 persons were receiving Old Age Assistance amounting to an average of $21·52 per month; 13,105 families with 36,079 dependent children were receiving $27·11 monthly; 2,871 blind persons, $26·58 monthly.

In Dec., 1945, hospitals for mental diseases had 4,130 patients or 207·5 per 100,000 of the population (national average 363·2). In 1949 the state had 100 hospitals (12,817 beds) registered with the American Medical Association.

Statutes enforce segregation of Negroes in educational institutions, penal and reformative institutions, hospitals (including mental hospitals), railroads (including waiting rooms), buses and street cars. The state requires separate schools for Indians. Marriage is prohibited between white and Negro or Indian persons.

Mississippi is one of the states whose birth certificates do not disclose illegitimacy. In 1925 Mississippi passed an Act permitting, under legal safeguards, the sterilization of insane and feeble-minded persons; up to 1 Jan., 1950, 154 men and 442 women had been sterilized.

Of the state's 83 local jails (county and city), the U.S. Bureau of Prisons, as of 30 June, 1949, rated 79 as sub-standard, unsuitable for the housing of Federal prisoners.

Finance.—For the fiscal year ending 30 June, 1949, the general revenues were $135,468,000 and general expenditures were $135,386,000. Taxation yielded $92,748,000 and government grants $29,102,000.

On 30 June, 1949, the net long-term debt was $63,490,000.

Production and Industry.—Agriculture is the chief industry of the state, which has a semi-tropical climate and a rich soil. In 1945 the farms numbered 264,704 with an area of 19,686,873 acres; total value of farm lands and buildings, $647,562,141. Tenant-farmers in 1945 operated 59·3% of all farms (the highest percentage in the country) and 30·0% of the total farm area. In 1945, 27,126 farms (10% of the 260,597 farms reporting) had produce for sale and farm consumption valued at less than $400.

Cash income, 1949, from crops, $368,352,000, and from livestock, $112,960,000. The chief product is cotton, which was grown on 2,770,000

acres, and yielded 1,490,000 bales in 1949; yield per acre, through better farming, has risen from 187 lb. in 1911–15 to 441 lb. in 1948 (falling temporarily to 258 lb. in 1949). The state leads in the output of long-staple varieties and is second or third in total production. Timber is the next largest source of income; about 2,400 million board feet, valued at $62,500,000, are annually taken from 16 million acres of forests (49% of the state's area). The state leads in output of tung nuts, 36,544 tons in 1949. Other crops (1949) were pecans (7,900,000 lb.), sweet potatoes (3,990,000 bushels), maize (47,725,000 bushels), rice, wheat, oats, sorgo syrup (700,000 gallons) and sugar-cane syrup (2,030,000 gallons). On 1 Jan., 1950, there were in the state 104,000 horses, 276,000 mules, 543,000 milch cows, 1,674,000 all cattle, 104,000 sheep and 975,000 swine. National forest area, 1949, 2,777,325 acres, of which 1,045,977 were administered by the Forest Service.

In 1950, there were 71 soil conservation districts embracing 29,583,512 acres, of which 19,245,305 acres were farm land (258,568 farms).

Mississippi produced petroleum (38 million barrels) from 1,554 wells in 35 fields in 1949; some fields also produced natural gas (annual output about 50,000 million cubic feet). There are 2 oil refineries. The total value of the mineral deposits, including hydrated limestone, some coal and rich clay, in 1949, was $58,900,000.

In 1947, 1,982 manufacturing establishments employed 69,577 production workers, earning $114,980,000; value added by manufacture was $300,184,000.

Income payments to Mississippians in 1948 were $1,524 million (in 1939, $436 million); *per capita* payments were $718 (in 1939, $201).

The state in 1948 had 3,962 miles of steam railway and maintains 5,909 miles of highways. Private and commercial motor cars [illegible] 1949 were about 285,000; private and commercial trucks, 1 [illegible] were 103 airports in 1948, of which 34 were municipal; 21 were lighted.

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MISSOURI.

Government.—Missouri, first settled in 1764, was made a Territory in 1812 and admitted to the Union on 10 Aug., 1821. In 1837 its boundaries were extended to their present limits. A new constitution was adopted on 27 Feb., 1945. The General Assembly consists of a Senate of 34 members elected for 4 years (half retiring every 2 years), and a House of Representatives of 154 members (maximum 200) elected for 2 years. The Governor and Lieut.-Governor are elected for 4 years.

Voters (with the usual exceptions) are all citizens and those adult aliens who, within a prescribed period, have applied for citizenship. The state is divided into 114 counties and the city of St. Louis. Jefferson City is the state capital. Missouri sends to Congress 2 senators and 13 representatives.

Governor.—Forrest Smith (D.), 1949–53 ($10,000).
Secretary of State.—W. H. Toberman (D.).

Area, Population, Education.—Area, 69,674 square miles, 404 square miles being water. Census population, 1 April, 1950, 3,954,653, an increase since 1940 of 169,989 or 4·5%. Birth rate, 1948, was 21·9 per 1,000 population (national average, 24·2); death rate, 11·0 (9·9). Births, 1948, were 88,258; deaths, 42,752.

Population of 4 federal census years, with distribution by sex in 1940:—

Years	White	Negro	Indian	Asiatic	Total	Per sq. mile
1910	3,134,932	157,452	313	638	3,293,335	47·9
1920	3,225,044	178,241	171	599	3,404,055	49·5
1930	3,403,876	223,840	578	1,073	3,629,367	52·4
1940	3,539,187	244,386	330	761	3,784,664	54·6
Male . .	1,760,939	119,554	184	575	1,881,252	—
Female .	1,778,248	124,832	146	186	1,903,412	—

The foreign-born white population in 1940 numbered 114,125 (3·0%), of whom 27,882 (24·5%) were German, 13,168 Italian and 12,745 Russian. Of the total population in 1940, 51·8% were urban, 6·5% Negro, and 34·2% (988,641 males and 308,453 females) were gainfully employed; occupied dwelling units numbered 1,068,642 (of 3·54 persons); 21,908 men and 29,996 women were reported divorced. Aliens registered in Dec., 1940, numbered 43,550.

The largest cities, with census population (preliminary) in 1950, are:—

Cities	Population	Cities	Population	Cities	Population
St. Louis . .	852,623	University City	39,595	Webster Grove	23,289
Kansas City .	439,646	Joplin . .	38,515	Cape Girardeau	21,539
St. Joseph. .	75,572	Independence .	36,832	Hannibal. .	20,540
Springfield .	66,302	Jefferson City .	21,990	Sedalia . .	20,269

School attendance is compulsory for children from 7 to 14 years for the full term. In 1940, of persons between the ages of 5 and 24, 715,275 (57·4%) were attending school. In 1948–49, the elementary and secondary schools had 22,135 teachers and 640,329 enrolled pupils, including elementary and secondary schools for coloured pupils which had 1,625 teachers and 50,738 students. There were 5 teachers' colleges in 1948–49 with 6,652 students. Total expenditure for public schools (including building expenditures) in 1948–49, $108,392,080. Teachers' salaries, 1948–49, averaged $2,304 (national average, $2,846). For superior instruction, the more important institutions (1948–49) are the University of Missouri, at Columbia, founded in 1839, with 1,213 teachers and 14,103 students, Washington University (non-sectarian) at St. Louis, founded in 1857, with 1,152 teachers and 6,662 students, and St. Louis University (Roman Catholic), founded in 1818, with 1,251 teachers and 10,509 students.

Religion and Welfare.—Chief religious bodies are Catholic, with 440,000 members in 1942, Southern Baptist (284,891), Southern Methodists (209,890) and Disciples of Christ (129,419). Total membership, all denominations, 1,392,860 in 1936.

In Sept., 1950, the state was paying Old Age Assistance (maximum $50 monthly per person) to 132,691 persons, who received an average of $43·96 per month. In 1949, the state had 153 hospitals (36,120 beds) registered with the American Medical Association. In Dec., 1945, hospitals for

mental diseases had 12,462 patients or 357·9 per 100,000 population (national average, 363·2); in July, 1948, patients were 12,400.

Missouri statutes require separation of white and coloured persons throughout the state educational system (including separate libraries) but the Roman Catholic white parochial schools admit coloured pupils, as does also St. Louis University (R.C.), since 1946–47. Segregation statutes also cover parks, playgrounds, beaches and mental hospitals but not, so far as statutes go, general hospitals or penal institutions. There is no (statutory) segregation on railways, buses or street cars. Marriage is forbidden between white and Negro or Mongolian.

Strikes in public utilities are forbidden as are also strikes arising from jurisdictional disputes between unions, sympathetic strikes and secondary boycotts. Public employees are forbidden to strike. No strike is 'legal' unless the majority of employees vote for it in a secret ballot supervised by the state industrial commission. The courts may grant to employers injunctions against 'illegal' strikes, thus facing the leaders with punishment for 'contempt of court' if they persist.

Finance.—In 1949, the state's revenue was $255,853,000 ($177,263,000 from taxes and $65,152,000 from federal grants), while expenditures totalled $255,483,000. Appropriations for the biennium 1949–50 were $573,311,552.

On 30 June, 1949, the funded debt was $44,000,000; the unfunded debt, $4,398,839; the assessed value of property (1949) was $4,762,540,700.

Production and Industry.—Agriculture is one of the chief occupations in the state. The 1945 census showed 242,934 farms, with a farm area of 35,278,251 acres; total value of farm lands and buildings was $1,526,960,502. Tenant-farmers operated 28·8% of all farms (35·6% in 1940) and 25·7% (34·6% in 1940) of all farm area. In 1945, 34,985 farms (15% of the 237,697 farms reporting) had total outputs for sale or farm consumption valued at less than $400. Since the Soil Conservation Act was passed in 1943, 23 soil conservation districts have been formed, covering 7,516,521 acres, including 7,457,093 acres in 49,894 farms.

Cash income, 1949, from crops and livestock, $1,004,436,000; from government payments, $5,493,000. Maize is the principal crop, representing nearly 50% of crop acreage and often 40% of total crop values. Output in 1949, 173,963,000 bushels. Other crops are winter wheat, 35,028,000 bushels; oats, 43,248,000 bushels; potatoes, 2,432,000 bushels; cotton, 460,000 bales; tobacco, 5,980,000 lb. Missouri is a leading livestock state, the 1 Jan., 1950, totals being 79,000 mules, 347,000 horses, 1,054,000 sheep, 4,429,000 hogs, 976,000 milch cows and 3,107,000 all cattle. The 1949 wool clip was 7,571,000 lb. from 1,057,000 sheep; mohair clip (1947) was 177,000 lb. from 61,000 goats. National forest area, 1949, 3,459,999 acres.

The coalfields cover about 14,000 square miles, producing, in 1948, 4,470,000 short tons of coal. In 1948, zinc (8,724 short tons), lead (145,546 short tons), silver (1949, 123,413 fine oz.), lime (1,009,993 short tons), copper, barite (278,071 tons) and fire clay (1,205,971 tons) were produced. Value of total mineral production, 1948, $113,506,000.

Missouri's largest industry, judged by value of the product, is meat-packing, and its largest in number of wage-earners employed is the manufacture of boots and shoes. The 1947 federal census of manufactures showed 5,725 plants, employing 269,711 production workers, earning $607,404,000; value added by manufacture was $1,623,145,000.

The state in 1948 had 6,834 miles of steam railway and 263 miles of

electric railway track. A new system of federal and state highways covers 18,336 miles; the counties maintain 94,858 miles of roads. There were 118 airports in 1950, of which 40 were municipal; 32 were lighted.

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MONTANA.

Government.—Montana, first settled in 1809, was made a Territory (out of portions of Idaho and Dakota Territories) in 1864 and was admitted into the Union on 8 November, 1889. The Senate consists of 56 senators, elected for 4 years, one half at each biennial election. The 90 members of the House of Representatives are elected for 2 years. The Governor and Lieutenant-Governor are elected for 4 years. The state is divided into 56 counties. The capital is Helena. Montana sends to Congress 2 senators and 2 representatives.

Governor.—John W. Bonner (D.), 1949–53 ($7,500).
Secretary of State.—Sam W. Mitchell (D.).

Area, Population, Education.—The state has a total area of 147,138 square miles, including 822 square miles of water, of which the federal [illegible] owns 32,966,241 acres or 35%. Census population, 1 April, 1950, 591,024, an increase of 31,568 or 5·6% since 1940. Birth rate, 1948, was 29·4 per 1,000 population (national average, 24·2); death rate, 11·5 (9·9). Births, 1948, were 15,035; deaths, 5,884; marriages, 7,131; divorces, 2,090. Population in 4 census years (with distribution by sex for 1940) was:—

Years	White	Negro	Indian	Asiatic	Total	Per sq. mile
1910	360,580	1,834	10,745	2,894	376,053	2·6
1920	534,260	1,658	10,956	2,015	548,889	3·8
1930	519,898	1,256	14,798	1,654	537,606	3·7
1940	540,468	1,120	16,841	1,027	559,456	3·8
Male . .	288,975	647	8,647	740	299,009	—
Female .	251,493	473	8,194	287	260,447	—

Of the total population in 1940, foreign-born whites numbered 55,642, or 10·1%. Of these, 8,569 (16%) were Canadian, 6,896 (12·4%) Norwegian, 4,401 German, 4,134 English, 4,084 Russian and 4,032 Swedish. Japanese numbered 508, of whom 281 were citizens. Of the 1940 population, 37·8% were urban, and 33·2% (153,300 males and 32,264 females) gainfully employed; occupied dwelling units numbered 159,963 (of 3·50 persons): 4,907 men and 3,781 women were divorced. Aliens registered in Dec., 1940, were 13,777. Marriage between white and Negro or Asiatic persons is prohibited.

The largest cities are Great Falls, with a census population of 39,006 in 1950; Butte, 32,904; Billings, 31,725; Missoula, 22,320; Helena (capital), 17,498; Anaconda, 11,221. The Office of Indian Affairs administered, 1945, 6,502,211 acres, of which 1,217,697 acres were allotted to tribes.

The public elementary schools in 1949–50 had 78,620 enrolled pupils; high schools had 25,601 pupils. Teachers in 1948–49 numbered 4,780; average salary was $2,898 (national average, $2,846). Total expenditure on public school education in 1949–50, $22,287,483, exclusive of $11,240,396 spent on up-keep of buildings, transportation of pupils, debt liquidation, etc. The University of Montana consists of the State College at Bozeman (1949–50, 3,721 students), the School of Mines at Butte (291 students), the Western Montana College of Education at Dillon (253), the Eastern Montana College of Education at Billings (491), the Northern Montana College at Havre (309), and the State University at Missoula, founded in 1895 (3,783).

Religion and Welfare.—The leading religious bodies are (1936): Roman Catholic, with 75,292 members; Norwegian Lutheran, 13,363; Methodist, 13,238. Total membership, all denominations (1936), 160,138.

The Department of Public Welfare, created in 1937 under the Federal Social Security Act, administers old age assistance, aid to dependent children and similar activities. In Sept., 1950, 11,804 were receiving in Old Age Assistance an average of $52·39 per month. In 1945, 207 persons (48·3 per 100,000 population, compared with 81·0 in 1941) were convicted of major offences, including one convicted of murder. On 31 Oct., 1950, the Montana state prison held 588 men and women. Of the state's 55 local jails (city and county) the U.S. Bureau of Prisons, as of 30 June, 1949, rated 43 as sub-standard, unsuitable for housing Federal prisoners.

In 1949, the state had 54 hospitals (5,598 beds) registered with the American Medical Association. In Dec., 1945, hospitals for mental diseases had 1,864 patients or 411·9 per 100,000 population (national average, 363·2); in Oct., 1950, patients numbered 1,923.

In 1923 Montana passed an Act permitting, under legal safeguards, the sterilization of insane and feeble-minded persons; up to 1 Jan., 1950, 72 men and 177 women had been thus sterilized.

Finance.—The total receipts and disbursements for the year ending 30 June, 1950, were (in dollars):—

Balance on 1 July, 1949	60,116,227	Disbursements, 1949–50	78,703,356
Receipts, 1949–50	75,528,640	Cash on hand, 1 July, 1950	57,941,511
Total	136,644,867	Total	136,644,867

The net bonded debt of the state on 1 July, 1950, was $7,351,000.

Production and Industry.—In 1945, there were 37,747 farms and ranches (50,564 in 1935) with an area of 58,787,318 (47,512,000 acres in 1935) acres; total value of farm land and buildings, 1945, $517,890,663; farm-tenants operated 16·6% of all farms (27·8% in 1940). Large-scale farming predominates; 12,753 farms (34%, the highest in any of the states) are of 1,000 acres or over. But the size of the average farm, 1,557 acres, is exceeded by that of several states where cattle ranges predominate. Irrigation works were available for 2,344,390 acres in 1940; irrigated area, 1948, totalled 1,760,320 acres or 21% of total crop land harvested. In 1950, there were 75 soil conservation districts embracing 74,150,565 acres, of which 44,888,965 acres were farm land (31,161 farms and ranches). National forests numbering 13 had an area (1949) of 19,006,897 acres, of which 16,481,760 acres were federally administered. Timber resources—chiefly Douglas fir, pines and larch—total 44,189 million board feet; timber cut

in 1947 was 500 million board feet. Montana supplied 3,122,886 Christmas trees in 1948, leading all states.

The chief crops are wheat, amounting in 1949, to 64,080,000 bushels, including spring wheat, 39,816,000 bushels; hay, 2,479,000 tons; barley, 12,052,000 bushels; sugar beet, 690,000 short tons; maize, potatoes, oats, and flax seed. Cash income, 1949, from crops, $174,221,000; from livestock, $189,596,000. The raising of sheep and cattle, etc., is a very important industry. On 1 Jan., 1950, there were 1,735,000 sheep; 153,000 horses; 128,000 milch cows; 1,731,000 all cattle; 192,000 swine. The wool clip in 1949 was 15,575,000 lb. from 1,750,000 sheep. Average cash income per farm or ranch in 1947 was $10,640.

Chief mineral products, 1949, were:—Gold, 52,724 fine oz.; silver, 6,327,025 fine oz.; copper, 116,504,000 lb.; lead, 18,411 short tons; zinc, 118,190,000 lb.; manganese ore (1948), 130,184 short tons, leading all states; coal, 2,800,000 short tons. Petroleum output was 8,910,231 barrels in 1949, and of natural gas 35,593 million cubic feet. Arsenous oxide, crystalline graphite and phosphate rock (248,683 short tons in 1948) are also mined. Value of total mineral production, 1948, $103,125,000.

In 1947, 652 manufacturing establishments had 13,606 production workers, earning $35,350,000; value added by manufacture was $92,258,000. Electric power generated in 1948 was 2,915·9 million kwh., of which 2,884·4 million was hydro-electric

In 1948 there were 5,057 miles of steam railway in the state. There were 199 airports in 1948, of which 78 were municipal or county-owned; 21 were lighted. State maintained highway mileage (1948), 8,637; federal highways, 6,036; local, 55,119.

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NEBRASKA.

Government.—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 30 May, 1854, it became a Territory and on 1 March, 1867, a state. In 1882 it annexed a small part of Dakota Territory, and in 1908 it received another small tract from South Dakota.

By a constitutional amendment adopted in Nov., 1934, Nebraska has a single-chambered legislature (elected for 2 years) of 43 members—the only state in the Union to have one. The Governor and Lieutenant-Governor are elected for 2 years. The present constitution was adopted in 1875. Amendments adopted in 1912 and 1920 provide for legislation through the initiative and referendum and permit cities of more than 5,000 inhabitants to frame their own charters. A 'right-to-work' amendment adopted

5 Nov., 1946, makes illegal the 'closed shop' demands of trade unions. The state has 93 counties; the capital is Lincoln. Nebraska is represented in Congress by 2 senators and 4 representatives.

Governor. Val Peterson (R.), 1951–53 ($10,000).
Secretary of State.—James S. Pittenger (R.).

Area and Population.—Area, 77,237 square miles, of which 584 square miles are water. Census population, 1 April, 1950, 1,325,510, an increase of 9,676 or 0·7% since 1940. Birth rate, 1949, was 24·5 per 1,000 estimated population; death rate, 9·8. Births, 1949, were 31,482; deaths, 12,607.

Population in 4 census years (with distribution by sex for 1940) was :—

Years	White	Negro	Indian	Asiatic	Total	Per sq. mile
1910	1,180,293	7,689	3,502	730	1,192,214	15·5
1920	1,279,219	13,242	2,888	1,023	1,296,372	16 9
1930	1,360,023	13,752	3,256	932	1,377,963	18 0
1940	1,297,624	14,171	3,401	638	1,315,834	17 2
Male . .	656,667	7,069	1,686	366	665,788	—
Female .	640,957	7,102	1,715	272	650,046	—

The foreign-born white population in 1940 (6·3% of the whole) numbered 81,853, of whom 21,657 (26·5%) were German, 9,880 (12·1%) Czechoslovakian, 9,435 (11·2%) Swedish, 9,181 (11·2%) Russian. Of the total population in 1940, 39·1% were urban, 1·1% Negro, and 32·9% (345,629 males and 87,798 females) were gainfully employed; 6,478 men and 7,657 women were reported divorced. The largest cities in the state are:—Omaha with a census population, 1950 (preliminary), of 247,408; Lincoln (capital), 97,423; Grand Island, 22,835; Hastings, 20,108. The Bureau of Indian Affairs in 1945 administered 28,073 acres, of which 13,706 acres were allotted to tribal control. Aliens registered in Dec., 1940, numbered 18,933.

Education.—In 1940, of persons between the ages of 5 and 24, 292,121 (63·6%) were attending school; more than half the population aged 25 or over had completed at least 8 years of school. School attendance is compulsory for children from 7 to 16 years of age for not less than 6 months each year. The 5,020 elementary schools in 1948–49 had 8,598 teachers and 165,123 enrolled pupils; the 448 accredited high schools, 3,087 teachers and 58,950 pupils; the 4 state normal schools (which, since 1949, also grant liberal arts degrees), 245 teachers and 3,364 students. Teachers' salaries, 1948–49, ranged between $900 and $3,600; average was $2,162 (national average, $2,846.) Total expenditure for common schools for year ending 30 June, 1949, was $43,044,290. The state has 4 universities, 14 four-year colleges and 5 junior colleges. The more important higher academic institutions are (1949–50) :—

Opened	Institution	Professors, etc.	Students
1871	Univ. of Nebraska, Lincoln (state)	792	10,002
1878	Creighton Univ., Omaha (R.C.)	432	2,829
1882	Hastings College, Hastings (Presby.)	50	731
1887	Nebraska Wesleyan Univ. (M. E.)	56	869
1930	Municipal University, Omaha	73	1,951

A grant of 3,000,000 acres of public lands for permanent endowment of her schools was made by the federal government. Of this 1,638,585 acres are still held by the state; the value, 1950, was $16,587,660. Further sale of this land, with some minor exceptions, is forbidden, Nebraska being the only state which has adopted this policy. The permanent public school endowment is $12,844,299.

Religion and Welfare.—The Roman Catholics had 154,136 members in 1936, Methodist, 85,124 members, Lutheran (Synod of Missouri), 61,714 members. Total, all denominations, 566,806.

A 'Civil Rights Act' (1929) forbids discrimination against any 'persons' by 'inns, restaurants, public conveyances, barber shops, theatres and other places of amusement.' The state university is forbidden to discriminate between students 'because of age, sex, colour or nationality.' An Act of 1941 declares it to be 'the policy of this state' that no trade union should discriminate, in collective bargaining, 'against any person because of his race or colour.' In 1949 the Legislative Council was directed to study racial discrimination in employment and to report to the Legislature in 1951. Marriage between white and Negro, Chinese or Japanese persons is forbidden.

Old Age Assistance (maximum of $55 a month and a minimum of $5, with the amount depending upon the individual's own resources) was established in 1935 for all persons 65 years of age or older who have been residents of the state for 5 years; in July, 1950, 23,878 persons were drawing an average of $44·00 per month. In 1949, the state had 105 hospitals (12,287 beds) registered with the American Medical Association; these included 5 state hospitals for the tubercular, the mentally ill and the mentally deficient. In Dec., 1945, hospitals for mental diseases had 4,336 patients or 375·2 per 100,000 population (national average, 363·2); patients numbered 6,063 in Jan., 1950. In 1915 Nebraska passed an Act permitting, under legal safeguards, the sterilization of insane and feeble-minded persons; up to 1 Jan., 1950, 332 men and 372 women had thus been sterilized.

The state's penal and reformatory system had, in Jan., 1950, 1,262 men and 161 women. Of the state's 79 local jails (county and city) the U.S. Bureau of Prisons, as of 30 June, 1949, rated 69 as sub-standard, unsuitable for the housing of Federal prisoners.

Finance.—For the calendar year 1950, the state's revenues were $99,126,020, and expenditure, $94,309,080. Federal grants furnished $21,782,597.

On 30 June, 1949, the net long-term debt was $740,000.

Production and Industry.—Nebraska is one of the most important agricultural states. In 1945, it contained 111,756 farms, with a total area of 47,752,941 acres; total value of farm lands and buildings, $1,699,209,821. The average farm, 1945, was of 427 acres and was valued at $15,205. Tenant-farmers operated 47·5% of all farms (52·8% in 1940) and 33·3% of the total farm area.

The principal crops, with 1949 yield, are:—Maize, 239,330,000 bushels; winter wheat, 53,316,000 bushels; oats, 49,720,000 bushels; barley, 5,833,000 bushels; rye, alfalfa and potatoes. About 1,783 farms grow sugar beet for 7 factories; output, 1949, 559,000 short tons; yield of sugar, 1945, 73,000 short tons. Cash income from crops (1949), $326,591,000, and from livestock $591,869,000. On 1 Jan., 1950, the state contained 236,000 horses, 7,000 mules, 3,920,000 all cattle, 477,000 milch cows, 588,000 sheep and 2,475,000 swine. The wool clip, 1949, was 1,815,000 lb. from 209,000 sheep. The area of national forest, 1949, was 207,209 acres.

Of the total area (49,291,829 acres), 15·3% were found seriously eroded and 54% with little or no erosion in 1939. In 1950, there were 87 soil conservation districts, covering 48,250,339 acres, of which 47,309,875 acres were in 111,845 farms and ranches.

In 1947, there were 1,344 manufacturing establishments with 37,338 production workers, earning $87,432,000; the value added by manufacture was $260,658,000 compared with $68,139,000 in 1939. The chief industry is meat-packing, mainly at South Omaha. Total output of minerals, of which pumice is the most important, was valued at $9,432,000 in 1948.

In 1950, there were 6,326 miles of steam railway in the state, besides 130 miles of electric railway track. Airports, 1950, numbered 255, of which 4 were state-owned and 61 were municipal. The state-maintained highway system embraced 9,506 miles in 1949.

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NEVADA.

Government.—Nevada, first settled in 1849, when it was a part of the Territory of Utah (created 1850), was made a Territory in 1861 and was admitted into the Union on 31 Oct., 1864, as the 36th state. The Legislature consists of a Senate of 17 members elected for 4 years, about half their number retiring every 2 years, and an Assembly of 43 members elected for 2 years. The Governor and Lieutenant-Governor are elected for 4 years. Qualified electors are all citizens with the usual residential qualification. The state capital is Carson City (population, 3,069 in 1950). There are 17 counties. The state emblem is the sage-brush. Nevada is represented in Congress by 2 senators and 1 representative, elected by the voters of the entire state.

Governor.—Charles H. Russell (R.), 1951–53 ($7,600)
Secretary of State.—John Koontz (D.).

Area, Population, Education.—Area, 110,540 square miles, 738 square miles being water. The federal government owns 87% of the state (61,378,360 acres out of the total of 70,273,280); this is the largest percentage shown by any state. The Office of Indian Affairs controls, 1945, 1,138,044 acres, of which 1,045,687 acres have been assigned to Indian tribes. Census population on 1 April, 1950, 160,083, an increase of 49,836 or 45·2% since 1940. Birth rate, 1948, was 22·5 per 1,000 population (national average, 24·2); death rate, 9·9 (9·9). Births, 1948, were 3,694; deaths, 1,624; marriages, 52,360; divorces (estimate), 11,000.

Population in 4 census years (with distribution by sex for 1940) was:—

Years	White	Negro	Indian	Asiatic	Total	Per sq. mile
1910	74,276	513	5,240	1,846	81,875	0·7
1920	70,699	346	4,907	1,455	77,407	0·7
1930	84,515	516	4,871	1,156	91,058	0·8
1940	104,030	664	4,747	806	110,247	1·0
Male . .	57,984	363	2,419	575	61,341	—
Female .	46,046	301	2,328	231	48,906	—

In 1940, the foreign-born white population numbered 10,599 (10% of the total), of whom 2,258 were Italians, 841 Canadians and 833 Spanish. Japanese numbered 470, of whom 225 were citizens. Of the total population in 1940, 39·3% were urban, and 37·2% (34,551 males and 6,911 females) were gainfully employed; number of occupied dwelling units was 33,291 (of 3·31 persons); 2,013 men and 1,311 women were reported divorced. Aliens registered in Dec., 1940, were 6,118. Largest city is Reno, with population (1950) of 32,225; Las Vegas, 24,418.

School attendance is compulsory for children from 7 to 18 years of age. On 1 Jan., 1950, the public schools had 29,490 pupils, including 15 kindergartens with 2,032 pupils, [illegible] with 6,416 students. In 1948–49 the 1,301 teachers were pa[illegible] $3,264 (national average, $2,846). Pupils included 1,030 Ind[illegible] whose education the U.S. Office of Indian Affairs contributed $116,914 for the year ending 30 June, 1950. The University of Nevada has 4 departments, with 147 professors and instructors, and 1,775 students in 1949–50.

Religion and Welfare.—Chief religious bodies in 1949 were the Roman Catholic with 22,810 members, the Mormon with 10,301, the Protestant Episcopal with 5,350, the Methodist with 2,182 and the Presbyterian with 1,028.

Nevada is one of the states whose birth certificates do not disclose illegitimacy. Marriage between white and 'black,' 'brown' and 'yellow' persons is prohibited.

Old Age Assistance (maximum $55 per month) is granted to all 65 years of age or older who have been American citizens for 15 years and residents in the state for 10 years, possessing assets less than $3,000; in Nov., 1950, 2,742 persons were receiving an average of $54·15 per month. The state prison had 303 inmates in 1950; the State Industrial Home had 26 boys and 1 girl; State Hospital for Mental Diseases had 367 inmates. In 1949, the state had 13 hospitals (1,136 beds) registered with the American Medical Association.

Of the state's 21 local jails (county and city) the U.S. Bureau of Prisons, as of 30 June, 1949, rated 17 as sub-standard, unsuitable for the housing of Federal prisoners.

Finance.—State revenues in the fiscal year ending 30 June, 1950, were (in $):—

Cash balance, 1 July, 1949	5,277,618	Disbursements, 1949–50	21,682,880
Receipts, 1949–50	22,382,037	Balance, 30 June, 1950	5,976,775
Total	27,659,655	Total	27,659,655

The state debt on 1 Jan., 1950, was $785,000. The state eschews income taxes, death duties and similar devices, including the sale tax. A new tax (2%) on gambling netted $1,519,256 in 1949–50 on a turnover of $1,211 million; players lost $60,554,700.

Production and Industry.—In 1945, 3,429 farms (all but 309 being irrigated farms) had a farm area of 6,178,004 acres (3,785,116 in 1940); total value, farm lands and buildings, $71,955,918 ($47,594,384 in 1940). Tenant-farmers operated 9·2% of the farms and 3·7% of the total farm area; these percentages are among the smallest west of the Mississippi River. But there is some rural poverty; in 1945, 520 farms

(16% of the 3,296 farms reporting) had total produce, for sale and farm consumption, valued at less than $400. Of the total surface area (70,286,188 acres), 32·9% was found severely eroded and only 0·3% with little or no erosion in 1939; mountains etc., cover 14·3% of the rest. In 1950 there were 20 [illegible] soil conservation districts embracing 39,822,450 acres, of w[illegible] acres were farm lands (1,435 farms and ranches).

Cash income, 1949, from crops, $7,942,000, and from livestock, $32,877,000. Spring wheat, barley and potatoes are the chief crops. On 1 Jan., 1950, there were 35,000 horses, 21,000 milch cows, 552,000 all cattle, 442,000 sheep and 28,000 swine. In 1949 the wool clip yielded 3,337,000 lb. of wool from 412,000 sheep. The area of national forests (1949) was 5,307,534 acres.

Output of minerals (1949) were :—Gold (130,399 fine oz.), silver (1,800,209 fine oz.), copper (45,242 short tons in 1948), lead (9,777 short tons in 1948), zinc (20,288 short tons in 1948), mercury and gypsum. Some magnesite, vanadium, tungsten, antimony, cobalt and nickel are also mined. Value of mineral output for 1948, $45,110,000.

The principal industries are mining, livestock raising, lumber and agriculture. Total estimated value of industries in 1947–49 was $697,500,000.

In 1947, 126 manufacturing establishments employed 2,064 production workers, earning $6,116,000; value added by manufacture was $27,777,000.

In 1948, there were 1,669 miles of steam railway. The state maintains 5,531 miles of highway, of which 3,103 miles are surfaced. There are (1948) 54 airports of which 15 are county or municipal; 23 are lighted.

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NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Government.—New Hampshire, first settled in 1623, was one of the 13 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 7 years. The Legislature consists of a Senate of 24 members, elected for 2 years, and a House of Representatives, restricted to less than 400 members, elected for 2 years. The Governor and 5 administrative officers called 'Councillors' are also elected for 2 years. Electors must be adult citizens, able to read and write, duly registered and not paupers or under sentence for crime. The state is divided into 10 counties; the capital is Concord. New Hampshire sends to the Federal Congress 2 senators and 2 representatives.

Governor.—Sherman Adams (R.), 1951–53 ($10,000).
Secretary of State.—Enoch D. Fuller (R.).

Area, Population, Education.—Area, 9,304 square miles, of which 280 square miles are inland water. Census population, 1 April, 1950, 533,242, an increase of 41,718 or 8·5% since 1940. Birth rate, 1948, was 23·8 per 1,000 population; death rate 11·8 (national average, 9·9). Births, 1948, were 12,423; deaths, 6,172; marriages, 8,427; divorces, 1,260. Population at 4 federal censuses (with distribution by sex for 1940) was :—

Years	White	Negro	Indian	Asiatic	Total	Per sq. mile
1910	429,906	564	34	68	430,572	47·7
1920	442,331	621	28	103	443,083	49·1
1930	464,351	790	64	88	465,293	51·6
1940	490,989	414	50	71	491,524	54·5
Male . .	244,608	222	24	55	244,909	—
Female .	246,381	192	26	16	246,615	—

Of the total population in 1940, 68,296 (representing 13·9% of the total population) were foreign-born white, of whom 41,972 (61·4%) were Canadian, 3,896 Irish (including Northern Ireland) and 3,250 Polish; of the population 57·6% were urban, 0·1% Negro and 35·8% (124,072 males and 51,927 females) were gainfully employed; the number of occupied dwelling units was 132,936 (of 3·70 persons). Aliens registered in Dec., 1940, were 30,538. In 1940 census, 3,027 men and 3,426 women were reported divorced.

The largest city of the state is Manchester, with a census (1950, preliminary) population of 82,581. Other cities are Nashua, 34,666; Concord (capital), 27,984; Portsmouth, 18,793; Berlin, 16,545; Dover, 15,911; Keene, 15,631; Laconia, 14,722; Rochester, 13,768; Claremont, 12,058.

In 1940, those 20 years of age or older who had no years of schooling numbered 7,341; of persons between the age of 5 and 24, 95,228 (58·8%) were attending schools. 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 Employed illiterate minors between 16 and 21 years of age are obliged to attend evening or special classes, if provided by the district. In 1949–50, the elementary schools registered 54,491 pupils and the secondary schools 21,471 pupils. Private and parochial elementary schools had 19,989 registered pupils and secondary schools, 5,106. Teachers in 1948–49 numbered 2,949; salaries ranged from $1,607 to $4,312; average, $2,571. Total expenditure on public schools in 1949–50 was $18,000,000. The 2 teachers' colleges had (1949–50) 70 teachers and 764 students. Dartmouth College, at Hanover, founded in 1769, had (1950–51) 319 instructors and 2,809 students; the University of New Hampshire at Durham, founded in 1866, had (1950–51) 242 instructors and 3,394 students.

Religion and Welfare.—The Roman Catholics, with 157,751 adherents in 1936, had 63% of the Church membership; other bodies are Congregational (22,363), Methodist (13,435). Total, all denominations, 237,736.

Marriage licences are issued only after both applicants have passed the Wassermann or similar blood test.

In 1917 New Hampshire passed a law permitting, under legal safeguards, the sterilization of insane and feeble-minded persons; up to 1 Jan., 1950, 118 men and 453 women had been sterilized.

Aid to the needy blind was established in 1913, aid to dependent children in 1915 and Old Age Assistance in 1931; in 1936 the state joined the Federal Social Security Scheme. The State Department of Public Welfare in Sept., 1950, was servicing 9,460 families, representing 7,482 Old Age Assistance recipients (average grant, $44·75 per month), 324 needy blind recipients (average grant, $48·71 monthly) and 4,171 dependent children (average monthly grant for each of 1,654 families, $92·59). Old Age Assistance (with a maximum of $55 per month or $60 for those eating in restaurants,

exclusive of medical, surgical and nursing care), covers all American citizens 65 years of age or older who are residents of the state, with personal property not exceeding $300 ($600 for a couple) and real property of less than $1,000 net equity. In 1949, the state had 39 hospitals (5,950 beds) registered with the American Medical Association. Hospitals for mental diseases had, in Dec., 1945, 2,349 patients or 526·8 per 100,000 of the population (national average, 363·2).

In 1945, 235 persons (54·4 per 100,000 population compared with 77·5 in 1940) were convicted of major offences, including 2 convicted of murder. The state prison held 235 men in Oct., 1950. Of the 11 local jails (city and county) the U.S. Bureau of Prisons, as of 30 June, 1949, rated 5 as sub-standard, unsuitable for the housing of Federal prisoners.

Finance.—The state government's income for the fiscal year ending 30 June, 1950, was $50,097,786; expenditures, $49,657,821; cash balance, $4,511,125.

Net debt of state, 30 June, 1949, was $14,367,272; assessed value of taxable property (1950) was $746,836,742. New Hampshire is one of 6 states granting some form of tax exemption to the blind.

Production and Industry.—In 1945, 18,786 farms had a total acreage of 2,017,049 acres, of which 435,748 acres were crop land; total value of farm lands and buildings, $80,394,869. Farm-ownership prevails; in 1945 only 3·6% of the farms (smaller than in the Union) and 3·3% of the farm area was operated by tenants. But productivity is not high; in 1945 7,510 farms (40% of the 18,729 farms reporting) had produce, for sale or farm consumption, valued at less than $400. The U.S. Soil Survey estimates that the state has 239,542 acres of excellent soil, 370,426 acres of fair soil, 1,671,601 of poor soil and 3,498,271 of non-arable soil. Cash income, 1949, from crops, $14,989,000; from livestock and products, $47,895,000. The chief field crops are hay, maize, potatoes and truck crops; the chief fruit crop is apples. On 1 Jan., 1950, animals on farms were 10,000 horses, 70,000 milch cows, 118,000 all cattle, 7,000 sheep and 13,000 swine. National forests on 1 July, 1948, covered 806,323 acres; state and municipal forests, 115,682 acres.

In 1950, there were 10 soil conservation districts embracing 5,775,360 acres, of which 2,017,049 acres were farm land (18,786 farms). Only 405,732 acres (7% of the total area) show moderate erosion.

Minerals are little worked; total value of mineral output, 1948, $1,732,000, largely from feldspar, mica, stone, sand and gravel.

In 1947, 1,124 manufacturing establishments had 66,448 production workers earning $145,324,000; value added by manufactures was $306,932,000 compared with $104,453,000 in 1939. Leading industries are boot and shoe manufacturing, and cotton goods. Output of electric power, 1947, was 1,378 million kwh., of which hydro-electric power (980 million kwh.) amounted to 71·1%. Of the 1,042 million kwh. generated for public sale, only 5 million came from municipally owned plants. An important occupation in the state is the entertainment, summer and winter, of some 1,500,000 guests in 444 hotels, 722 tourist homes, 562 over-night cabin developments and 163 boys' and girls' camps; there are 19,293 summer homes. Winter sports, especially ski-ing, are popular.

In 1949, the length of steam railway in the state was 946 miles. There were 34 airports in 1949, of which 12 were municipal; 8 were lighted; there were 13 seaplane bases. Commercial airlines serve Portsmouth, Lebanon, Keene and Concord. The state maintains 1,648 miles of primary

and 2,307 miles of secondary highways, of which 3,754 miles are surfaced. Motor vehicles registered, 1949, were 167,327.

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NEW JERSEY.

Government.—New Jersey, first settled in the early 1600's, is one of the 13 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, with the usual residential qualifications, having the right of suffrage. Under the new constitution adopted 4 November, 1947, the Senate consists of 21 senators, one for each county, elected by the voters for 4 years, approximately one-half being elected biennially. The General Assembly consists of 60 members elected for 2 years. The Governor was, from 1949, elected for 4 years.

The state is divided into 21 counties, which are subdivided into cities, towns, boroughs, villages and townships. The capital is Trenton. The state sends to the Federal Congress 2 senators and 14 representatives.

Governor.—Alfred E. Driscoll (R.), 1950-54 ($20,000).
Secretary of State.—Lloyd B. Marsh (R.).

Area, Population, Education.—Area, 7,836 square miles (314 square miles being inland water). Census population, 1 April, 1950, 4,835,329, an increase of 675,164 or 16·2% since 1940. Birth rate, 1948, was 20·5 per 1,000 population (national average 24·2); death rate, 10·1. Births, 1948, were 97,580; deaths, 48,076; marriages, 51,913; divorces, 6,931. Population at 4 federal censuses (with distribution by sex for 1940) was :—

Years	White	Negro	Indian	Asiatic	Total	Per sq. mile
1910	2,445,894	89,760	168	1,345	2,587,167	337·7
1920	3,037,087	117,132	100	1,581	3,155,900	420·0
1930	3,829,663	208,828	213	2,630	4,041,334	537·3
1940	3,931,087	226,973	211	1,894	4,160,165	553·1
Male . .	1,957,705	109,865	122	1,467	2,069,159	—
Female .	1,973,382	117,108	89	427	2,091,006	—

In 1940, the foreign-born whites numbered 695,810 (16·7% of total population), of whom 169,063 (24·2%) were Italian; 87,692 (12·6%) German; 77,782 Polish; 55,407 Russian; 44,720 Irish, and 39,316 English. Aliens registered in Dec., 1940, numbered 279,199 or 5·5% of the national total. Of the total population in 1940, 81·6% were urban, 5·4% Negro, and 37·7% (1,120,137 males and 448,922 females) were gainfully employed; occupied dwelling units numbered 1,100,260 (of 3·78 persons); 9,547 men and 14,828 women were reported divorced

Census population of the larger cities in 1950 (preliminary) was :—

Cities	Population	Cities	Population	Cities	Population
Newark . .	437,857	East Orange .	78,057	Union City .	55,322
Jersey City .	300,447	Bayonne. .	76,657	Hoboken. .	50,510
Paterson . .	139,423	Clifton . .	64,567	Bloomfield .	49,313
Trenton (capital)	127,867	Atlantic City .	61,642	Montclair .	43,775
Camden . .	124,543	Irvington .	59,142	Perth Amboy .	41,291
Elizabeth . .	112,675	Passaic . .	57,851	Kearney . .	39,828

In 1940, of persons between the ages of 5 and 24, 806,993 (58·9%) were attending school; 304,305 persons 25 years of age or over (12% of that age group) had completed 4 years or less of schooling. Elementary instruction is compulsory for all from 7 to 16 years of age and free to all from 5 to 20 years of age. On 30 June, 1950, 1,528 public elementary schools had 488,451 enrolled pupils, and 278 public junior and senior high schools had 183,957 pupils; 6 teachers' colleges had 4,258 students; 61 schools furnish vocational education. Teachers in 1948–49 numbered 26,121; salaries ranged from $2,000 to $5,600 with an average of $3,366 (national average, $2,846). The total cost of day schools (1949–50) was $149,940,105 (excludes capital expenditures).

Princeton University (founded in 1746), had, in 1950–51, 522 professors and instructors and 3,161 undergraduate students; the New Jersey State University at New Brunswick, which includes Rutgers College (1766), State Agricultural College, New Jersey College for Women and New Jersey College of Pharmacy, had (1950–51) 15,314 undergraduate students and 1,079 instructors (7,901 students and 542 instructors on the campus); Stevens Institute of Technology (1870) at Hoboken had 101 professors and instructors and 1,025 full-time students.

Religion and Welfare.—The Roman Catholic Church had 1,390,966 baptized members in 1936, an increase of 334,968 over census of 1926; Jewish congregations had 257,761 members, Methodist (128,233), Presbyterian (128,020). Total membership, all denominations, 2,357,432.

Marriage licences are issued only after both applicants have passed the Wassermann or similar blood test. The divorce law provides that special investigators may be appointed to investigate undefended suits when collusion is suspected. New Jersey is one of the states whose birth certificates do not disclose illegitimacy.

New Jersey is one of 8 states having a 'fair employment Act,' *i.e.*, a Civil Rights statute forbidding any employer, public or private (with 6 or more employees), to discriminate against any applicant for work (or to discharge any employee) on the grounds of 'race, creed, colour, national origin or ancestry.' The Act (1945) condemns such conduct as a menace to 'the institutions and foundation of a free democratic state.' It is to be enforced by a special state apparatus, the 'Division against Discrimination.' Trade unions may not bar Negroes from membership. Penalties include fine and imprisonment. The new Constitution (1947) forbids discrimination against any person on account of 'religious principles, race, colour, ancestry or national origin,' and eliminates the statutes under which Negroes enlisting in the National Guard had to join exclusively Negro battalions and regiments.

Old Age Assistance was revised in 1943 to provide aid for all persons 65 years of age or older, without means of support, who have resided in the

state for one year preceding application. The monthly grant is now limited only by the need of the applicant as determined by a standard budget. Number of recipients, July, 1950, 24,533, drawing an average of $49·14 monthly.

The state's welfare system (in July, 1950) cared for 12,850 in hospitals for the mentally ill, 6,210 in institutions for the mentally deficient and epileptics, 2,633 in tuberculosis sanatoria, 224 in soldiers' homes, 4,096 in institutions for adult offenders and 646 in training schools for juvenile delinquents. Also under care of the state's welfare agencies were 22,518 dependent children and 687 visually handicapped. In 1949, the state had 162 hospitals (49,772 beds) registered with the American Medical Association. In July, 1950, hospitals for mental diseases had 19,128 patients; in 1948 the number of such patients per 100,000 population was 254·6 (national average, 323·1).

In 1949, 27,818 offences were known to the police of 131 cities, including 72 cases of murder or non-negligent manslaughter. Of the state's 27 jails (county and city) the U.S. Bureau of Prisons, as of 30 June, 1949, rated only 4 as sub-standard, unsuitable for the housing of Federal prisoners; this is the second highest rating in the country.

Finance.—The receipts and disbursements of all state funds for the financial year ending 30 June, 1950, were as follows (in $):—

Balance, 30 June, 1949	90,333,493	Disbursements and transfers, 1949-50	499,405,365
Receipts, 1949-50	494,072,308	Balance, 30 June, 1950	85,000,436
Total	584,405,801	Total	584,405,801

State debt, 30 June, 1950, was $76,090,000; assessed valuation of real and personal property (1950), $5,944,408,870; 1949, $5,794,303,146.

Production and Industry.—Livestock raising, market-gardening, fruit-growing, horticulture and forestry are pursued. In 1945, 26,226 farms had a total area of 1,818,103 acres; value of farm lands and buildings in 1945, $292,980,843. Tenant-farmers (1945) operated 10·2% of all farms (23·0% in 1920) and 12·7% of the farm area (28·5% in 1920). Large-scale commercial farming and market-gardening prevails. Of the total surface area of 4,818,546 acres, only 0·6% was heavily eroded and 19·5% showed moderate erosion in 1939. In 1950 there were 7 soil conservation districts, embracing 4,785,280 acres, of which 1,817,448 acres were farm lands (26,143 farms).

Cash income, 1949, from crops, $112,983,000, from livestock, $179,437,000, and from government payments, $629,000.

Preliminary estimates of 1950 production of leading crops were as follows:—Field corn, 9,050,000 bushels; wheat, 1,638,000 bushels; white potatoes, 12,364,000 bushels; sweet potatoes, 2,975,000 bushels; commercial apples, 2,280,000 bushels; peaches, 1,683,000 bushels; cranberries, 85,000 barrels; asparagus, 2,385,000 crates; snap beans for market, 816,000 bushels; sweet corn, 2,113,000 bushels; peppers, 2,185,000 bushels; lettuce, 896,000 crates; spinach, 1,011,000 bushels; tomatoes for market, 1,900,000 bushels; tomatoes for processing, 225,000 short tons.

Farm animals on 1 Jan., 1950, comprised 11,000 horses, 152,000 milch cows, 226,000 all cattle, 10,000 sheep and 72,000 swine.

The chief minerals are zinc (1949, 72,000 short tons from the largest mine in the country), iron ore, clay products, sand and gravel, mineral

wool and crushed stone. It is a leading producer of glass sand, moulding sand, trap rock and of green sand, used in water-softening. Iron ore, 1949, 448,489 long tons. Total value of all mineral products, 1948, was $51,092,000.

In 1947 (federal census), 10,755 [illegible] blishments employed 601,748 production workers, receiving [illegible] wages; value added by manufacture, $4,177,080,000 compared with $1,518,269,000 in 1939. The principal industries are:—Smelting and refining non-ferrous metals, petroleum refining; chemicals; motor vehicles and supplies; meat packing (wholesale); ship building and repairing, and paints, varnishes and lacquers. It ranks fourth in petroleum refining with 10 plants (1947) with 11,277 employees and a product valued at $533,400,000.

In 1949, 27 steam railroads had 6,132 miles of trackage, the greatest density per square mile in the country. Ten scheduled airlines radiate out from Newark. There were 110 airports in 1950, of which 10 were municipal; 31 were lighted. The state maintains 27,000 miles of improved highway, state, county and municipal.

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NEW MEXICO.

Constitution and Government.—New Mexico was originally part of Mexico. Its first settlement dates from 1598. When the war between the United States and Mexico was concluded on 2 February, 1848, New M[illegible]d as belonging to the United States, and on 9 September, [illegible] Territory. Part of the Territory was assigned to Texas; later Utah was formed into a separate Territory; in 1861 another part was transferred to Colorado, and in 1863 Arizona was disjoined. [illegible] New Mexico its present area. It became a state in January, 1912. The state Legislature, which meets biennially, consists of 24 members of the Senate, elected for 4 years, and 49 members of the House of Representatives, elected for 2 years. The Governor and Lieutenant-Governor are elected for 2 years. For local government the state is divided into 32 counties. The state capital is Santa Fé; population (1950), 27,547. It sends to Congress 2 senators and 2 representatives, all elected by the voters of the entire state.

Governor.—Edwin L. Mechem (R.), 1951–53 ($10,000).
Secretary of State.—Beatrice Bassett Roach (D.).

Area, Population, Education.—Area, 121,666 square miles (155 square miles being water). Census population, 1 April, 1950, 681,187, an increase of 149,369 or 28·1% since 1940. In 4 census years the population (with distribution by sex for 1940) was:—

Years	White	Negro	Indian	Asiatic	Total	Per sq. mile
1910	304,594	1,628	20,573	506	327,301	2·7
1920	334,673	5,733	19,512	432	360,350	2 9
1930	391,095	2,850	28,941	431	423,317	3·5
1940	429,312	4,672	34,510	324	531,818	4 4
Male . .	251,517	2,406	17,719	204	271,846	—
Female .	240,795	2,266	16,791	120	259,972	—

New Mexico is largely a Spanish-speaking state. Of the 1940 population (531,818), no less than 221,740 (41·6%) gave Spanish as their mother tongue. (Both Spanish and English are official languages.) It has been estimated that in 1940 49·1% of the population were Spanish-Americans or 'Hispanos' as they are called. In 7 of the 32 counties they constitute 80% of the population and in each of the 15 most populous counties (with three-fifths of the total) they constitute at least 50%. Virtually all are descendants of the original Spanish settlers, living mainly in the Rio Grande Valley and along the tributaries of that river. Their economic status is low. Aliens registered in Dec., 1940, numbered 12,402, of whom 9,909 were Mexicans.

In 1940, 15,247 (2·8% of population) were foreign-born whites, of whom 8,875 (60%) were Mexican, 1,148 (6·6%) Italians, 813 Germans and 504 English. Japanese numbered 186, of whom 114 were citizens. Of the 1940 population, 33·2% were urban, 0·9% Negro and 26·3% (112,500 males and 27,769 females) gainfully employed; occupied dwelling units were 129,475 (of 4·11 persons). In 1940, 2,443 men and 2,984 women were reported divorced. Vital statistics, 1948:—Births, 20,519 (35·9 per 1,000 population which is the highest in the U.S.); deaths, 5,609 (9·8 per 1,000); marriages, 16,492; divorces, 2,631.

The largest towns are Albuquerque, with population (census 1950), 97,012; Santa Fé (capital) 27,547; Roswell, 25,572; Carlsbad, 17,915. The U.S. Office of Indian Affairs administered, in 1946, 6,652,294 acres, of which 4,891,198 acres were assigned to tribes, chiefly Navajo, Apache and Pueblo (or village) Indians.

In 1940, of persons between the ages of 5 and 24, 129,187 (58·6%) were attending school. Elementary education is free, and compulsory between 6 and 16 years of age. In 1948–49, 675 public elementary and 143 secondary schools had 143,835 pupils and 4,514 teachers. Private schools, mainly Roman Catholic, had 10,000 pupils. The federal government maintains 26 Indian schools with about 2,000 pupils and 140 teachers. Total expenditure on education (1948–49), $23,483,000. For higher instruction (1949–50):—College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts, at State College, with 150 professors and 1,816 students; School of Mines, at Socorro, with 25 professors and 280 students; the Normal University at Las Vegas, with 56 professors and 745 students; and the State University at Albuquerque, with 282 professors and 5,498 students.

Religion and Welfare.—The prevailing form of religion is Roman Catholic, with 196,795 members in 1936 (37% of the population); Southern Methodists had 10,225 members and Southern Baptists 8,687. Total, all denominations, 243,936.

Old Age Assistance, in accordance with federal law, was being drawn in June, 1950, by 9,989 recipients (26% of those aged 65 or over) who averaged $32·51 per month. In 1949, the Indians were granted by New

Mexico social security benefits under the federal act; Indian beneficiaries receive payments 15% smaller than those made to others. In 1949, the state had 50 hospitals (4,347 beds) registered with the American Medical Association. In Dec., 1945, hospitals for mental diseases had 945 patients or 192·7 per 100,000 population (national average, 363·2).

Of the state's 29 local jails (county and city) the U.S. Bureau of Prisons, as of 30 June, 1949, rated 20 as sub-standard, unsuitable for the housing of Federal prisoners.

Finance.—For the year ending 30 June, 1949, general revenues were $53,981,445; expenditures, $56,171,331.

Long-term debt on 30 June, 1949, was $74,841,000.

Production and Industry.—New Mexico produces cereals, vegetables, fruit and cotton. Dry farming has proved valuable; irrigation, indispensable over wide tracts of fertile country, was available for 731,990 acres in 1940. In 1944, 14,299 farms had 534,640 acres under irrigation. In 1945, 29,695 farms and ranches had an area of 49,608,445 acres (38,860,427 in 1940); value of farm lands and buildings was $326,750,718. Tenant-farmers operated 13·7% of all farms (17·0% in 1940) and 16·0% of the total farm area (10·8%). There was [illegible] of marginal lands; in 1945, 8,640 farms (30% of the 28,[illegible]) had total produce, for sale or farm consumption, valued at less than $400. Cash income, 1949, from crops, $88,015,000 and from livestock, $104,938,000.

Of the total surface area (77,588,536 acres), 36·5% were severely eroded and only 1·3% without apparent erosion; mountains etc., covered 13·5% of the rest. In 1950 there were 58 soil conservation districts embracing 52,199,432 acres, of which 37,327,484 acres were farm and ranch lands (25,415 farms and ranches).

Principal crops are maize, wheat, potatoes, grain sorghums and cotton, 255,000 bales in 1949 from 310,000 acres. The farm animals on 1 Jan., 1950, comprised 81,000 horses, 5,000 mules, 60,000 milch cows, 1,166,000 all cattle, 1,392,000 sheep and 73,000 swine. In 1949, the wool clip amounted to 10,697,000 lb. of wool from 1,312,000 sheep. National forest area (1949) covered 10,105,493 acres; public lands, administered by federal agencies (1946) amounted to 34,211,071 acres or 44% of the total area. Large tracts of land, granted originally by Mexico, are a feature of the state's economy; the largest, known as the Maxwell land grant, embraces over 1 million acres.

The state has valuable mineral resources, of which in 1949, gold (3,249 oz.), silver (380,855 oz.), copper (74,687 short tons in 1948), coal (1,443,000 short tons in 1948), lead (7,653 short tons) and zinc were the most important. Petroleum output, 1948, was 47,969,000 barrels; natural gas (1947), 142,740 million cubic feet, and natural gasoline or petrol (1948), 99,980,000 gallons. Mining of molybdenum, potassium salts (1,841,054 short tons in 1948 with K_2O content of 964,940 short tons) and fluor-spar is important. The value of the total mineral output in 1948 was $221,022,000.

In 1947, 432 manufacturing establishments employed 6,349 production workers who received $14,173,000; value added by manufacture was $55,486,000.

In 1948, there were 2,495 miles of steam railway. There were 104 airports in 1948, of which 31 were municipal; 26 were lighted. The state, 1949, maintained 9,976 miles of highway; the federal government, 3,872 miles; counties, 48,026 miles.

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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. On 20 April, 1777, New York adopted a constitution which transformed the colony into an independent state, and paved the way for its entrance into the Union as one of the 13 original states on its ratification, on 26 July, 1788, of the constitution of the United States.

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 voters on 8 Nov., 1938, approved 16 amendments to the constitution (the new Bill of Rights) submitted to them by the Constitutional Convention; they rejected 41 proposed amendments. The Senate consists of 56 members elected every 2 years, and the Assembly of 150 members elected every 2 years. The Governor and Lieutenant-Governor are elected for 4 years. The state capital is Albany. The right of suffrage resides in every adult who has been a citizen for 90 days, and has the usual residential qualifications; new voters must establish, by certificate or test, that they have had at least an elementary education. For local government the state is divided into 62 counties, five of which constitute the city of New York. New York leads in state parks and recreational areas, covering 2,942,543 acres in 1941.

The state is represented in Congress by 2 senators and 45 representatives.

Governor.—Thomas E. Dewey (R.), 1951-55 ($25,000).
Secretary of State.—Thomas J. Curran (R.).

Cities are in 3 classes, the first class having each 175,000 or more inhabitants and the third under 50,000. Each is incorporated by charter, under special legislation. The government of New York City is vested in the mayor, elected for 4 years, and a city council whose president is elected for 4 years and members for 2 years. The council, beginning in 1949, has 25 members, each elected from a state senatorial district wholly within the city. The system of proportional representation, which enabled the Communists to win several seats, was abolished in 1947. The chief executive officer is the mayor, who appoints all the heads of departments, except the comptroller, who is elected. Each of the 5 city boroughs (Manhattan, Bronx, Brooklyn, Queens and Richmond) has a president, elected for 4 years.

Area, Population.—Area, 49,204 square miles (1,550 square miles being water). Census population, 1 April, 1950, 14,830,192, an increase of 10·0% since 1940. Birth rate, 1948, was 21·2 per 1,000 population (national average, 24·2); death rate, 11·1 (9·9). Births in 1949 were 302,277; deaths,

155,010. Population in 4 census years (with distribution by sex in 1940) was:—

Years	White	Negro	Indian	Asiatic	Total	Per sq. mile
1910	8,966,845	134,191	6,046	6,532	9,113,614	191·2
1920	10,172,027	198,483	5,503	9,214	10,385,227	217·9
1930	12,153,191	412,814	6,973	15,088	12,588,066	262·6
1940	12,879,546	571,221	8,651	19,724	13,479,142	281·2
Male . .	6,408,192	261,306	4,487	16,341	6,690,326	—
Female .	6,471,354	309,915	4,164	3,383	6,788,816	—

Of the total in 1940, 2,853,530 (21·2% of total population) were foreign-born white. [illegible] 784,075 (20·5%) Italian, 436,028 (15·3%) Russian, 316,844 (11 [illegible], 281,080 (9·9%) Polish, 235,755 Irish, 172,347 Austrian, 123,737 Canadian and 117,370 English. Japanese numbered 2,538, of whom 766 were citizens. Of the 1940 population, 82·8% were urban; 31,424 men and 51,755 women were reported divorced. Of those 14 years or older, 3,482,885 or 57·2% were in the labour market. Number of occupied dwelling units in 1940 was 4,033,540 (of 3·68 persons). Aliens registered in Dec., 1940, numbered 1,257,501 or 25·8% of the U.S. total.

The population of New York City, by boroughs, preliminary census results of 1 April, 1950 (with 1940 census totals in brackets), was:—Manhattan, 1,936,540 (1,889,924); Bronx, 1,444,903 (1,394,711); Brooklyn, 2,716,347 (2,698,285); Queens, 1,546,294 (1,297,634); Richmond, 191,015 (174,441); total 7,835,099 (7,454,995).

Census population of other cities, 1950 (preliminary), were:—

Buffalo . .	577,393	White Plains .	43,501	Valley Stream .	26,833
Rochester .	331,252	Jamestown .	43,250	Lockport. .	25,136
Syracuse . .	220,067	Rome . .	41,379	N. Tonawanda.	24,730
Yonkers . .	152,533	Poughkeepsie .	40,975	Freeport .	24,589
Albany (capital)	134,382	Auburn . .	36,667	Port Chester .	23,969
Utica . .	101,479	Watertown .	34,280	Gloversville .	23,576
Schenectady .	92,070	Rondequoit .	34,045	Olean . .	22,842
Niagara Falls .	90,875	Amsterdam .	32,269	Oswego . .	22,811
Binghamton .	81,132	Newburgh .	31,924	Middletown .	22,565
Mt. Vernon .	71,837	Ithaca . .	29,395	Rockville Center	22,274
Troy. . .	71,659	Hempstead .	29,021	Cohoes . .	21,235
New Rochelle .	59,626	Kingston. .	28,860	Kenmore. .	20,232
Elmira . .	49,690	Lackawanna .	27,646	Endicott .	20,168

Education.—In 1940 there were 468,985 persons over 25 years of age who had never attended school; of persons between the ages of 5 and 24, 2,554,162 (60·0%) were then attending school (in 1948, 2,430,887, estimated). Education is compulsory between the ages of 7 and 16. In 1948–49, the children enrolled in the 4,609 school districts numbered 1,362,488; 991 public high schools had 544,489 pupils; teachers in public schools numbered 73,225. 11 state teachers' colleges had (1947–48) 742 teachers and 9,644 students; immigration education classes had 40,674 students. Total expenditure on public schools in 1948–49 was $471,832,000; on other types of state-supported schools approximately $10,000,000; on private secondary schools (1947–48) $30,465,909; on universities, colleges and other higher institutions (1947–48) $183,725,488. Teachers' salaries, 1948–49, ranged from $2,000 to $5,325; average was $3,782.

New York is the only state which does not have its own State University in the accepted American sense of a separate institution with its own physical plant, faculty and student body. But the state's educational system, including public and private schools and secondary institutions, universities, colleges, libraries, museums, etc., constitutes (by legislative act) the 'University of the State of New York' which is governed by a Board of Regents consisting of 13 members appointed by the Legislature. Within the framework of the 'University of the State of New York' was established in 1948 a 'State University' which on 1 April, 1949, assumed administrative control of the 32 existing state-supported institutions for higher education. The 'State University' is governed by a Board of 15 Trustees, appointed by the Governor with the consent and advice of the Senate.

There were (1947–48) 114 universities, colleges, professional and technical schools, with 22,595 professors and teachers and 353,668 students, including summer and extension courses.

The names, year of foundation, and numbers of instructors (full-time) and students (excluding summer and extension students) in 21 of the larger colleges and universities in 1949–50 were as follows :—

Founded	Name and place	Professors, etc.	Students, full time
1889	* Barnard College, New York [2]	105	1,024
1930	† Brooklyn College, Brooklyn [3]	436	7,942
1846	Colgate University, Hamilton [1]	111	1,295
1847	†† College of the City of New York, New York [1]	1,367	26,820
1754	Columbia University, New York [3]	1,473	14,546
1857	Cooper Union Institute of Technology, New York [1]	74	564
1865	Cornell University, Ithaca [3]	969	10,112
1846	Fordham University, New York [1]	287	6,742
1914	† Hunter College, New York [2]	403	5,525
1863	Manhattan College, New York [1]	150	2,600
1927	N.Y.S. College for Teachers, Albany [3]	91	1,638
1831	New York University, New York [3]	1,437	19,773
1854	Polytechnic Institute of Brooklyn [1]	170	1,807
1824	Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Troy [1]	334	3,472
1871	St. John's University, Brooklyn [1]	171	3,711
1856	St. Lawrence University, Canton [3]	91	1,294
1849	** Syracuse University, Syracuse [3]	882	11,992
1795	Union University, Schenectady and Albany [3]	181	2,256
1846	University of Buffalo, Buffalo [3]	351	4,815
1848	University of Rochester, Rochester [3]	349	3,436
1861	Vassar College, Poughkeepsie [2]	179	1,377

[1] For men only. [2] For women only. [3] For men and women.
* Included in the total for Columbia University, of which Barnard is a department.
† Included in the total for College of City of New York.
†† Includes the City College of New York, Brooklyn College, Hunter College and Queens College.
** Includes also Utica College and Triple Cities College.

There are 48 other colleges and universities in the state, whose curricula are approved by the state education department, and 12 extra-territorial colleges, chartered by the University of the State of New York and located in Brazil, Syria, Turkey, Greece and China.

Religion and Welfare.—The chief churches are Roman Catholic, with 3,075,428 members in 1936, Jewish congregations (2,197,418) and Protestant Episcopal (349,528). Total membership, all denominations, 1936, was 7,150,501.

Marriage licences are issued only after both applicants have passed the Wassermann or similar blood test.

In 1945, New York adopted a ' Law against Discrimination ' applicable to all employers, public or private, trade unions and employment agencies, making it an offence under the police powers of the state to discriminate, in matters of employment, against any persons on account of ' race, creed, colour or national origin.' Enforcement is placed with a ' State Commission Against Discrimination,' which must first try persuasion and, that failing, may issue ' cease and desist orders,' which the courts will enforce. The State Constitution declares that no person shall be subject to discrimination in his civil rights ' because of race, colour, creed or religion,' but leaves it to the legislature to define ' civil rights.' Several statutes aim at preventing specific types of discrimination, such as one forbidding insurance companies to require larger premiums from Negroes.

The State Department of Social Welfare administers 3 state training schools for juvenile delinquents and has supervisory authority over [illegible] 1,500 charitable, eleemosynary, correctional and reformatory [illegible], whether or not in receipt of public funds, and 138 agencies administering public assistance.

Old Age Assistance provides relief for all American citizens 65 years of age or older who have lived in the state for 5 of the 9 years immediately preceding application. Number of recipients in May, 1950, 120,831 (about 11% of the 1,104,000 aged 65 or over), drawing an average of $51·91 per month. Aid to dependent children included 59,442 families, with 136,608 children, grants averaging $100·83 per family. Assistance to blind included 3,949 persons, averaging $57·88. In 1949, the state had 521 hospitals (204,681 beds) registered with the American Medical Association. In Dec., 1946, hospitals for mental diseases had 82,806 patients or 604·7 per 100,000 population, the largest for any state (national average is 382·4). In 1912 New York State passed a law permitting, under safeguards, the sterilization of insane and feeble-minded persons in state institutions; the law was declared unconstitutional in 1918, at which time a total of 41 women and 1 man had been sterilized.

In 1949, 3,435 persons were convicted of major offences; 1,879 were committed to state prisons, 1,226 to state reformatories and 330 to institutions for defective delinquents; 14 were electrocuted. For all the major criminal offences, New York State's rate per 100,000 population is remarkably low, from one-third to one-half of the national average.

Of the state's 72 local jails (county and city) the [illegible] of Prisons, as of 30 June, 1949, rated 18 as sub-standard, unsuitable for the housing of Federal prisoners.

Finance.—The state receipts for the year ending 31 March, 1950, were $857,354,503 and expenditures $866,438,840. Of the total revenue in 1948–49 ($1,051,927,000), taxes furnished $896,549,000 and federal aid $104,810,000. Individual income tax, at $160,831,000, and corporation income tax, at $160,775,000, led all states. Total expenditures were $1,242,259,000. The net long-term debt, 31 March, 1949, was $563,294,000, equal to one-fifth of the aggregate net long-term debt of the 48 states.

The assessed valuation in 1951 of taxable real property in New York City was $18,396,138,375 distributed as follows:—Lands and buildings, $15,994,531,575; real estate of corporations, $1,652,856,440; special franchise, $748,750,360. The City of New York, 1 July, 1949, had a gross funded debt of $2,956,918,919.

Production, Industry, Commerce.—New York has large agricultural interests. In 1945, it had 149,490 farms, with a total area of 17,568,471

acres; total value of land and buildings, $1,087,522,090. Tenant-farmers in 1945 operated 8·3% of all farms and 11·1% of the farm area. There is pressure to farm inferior lands; in 1945, 28,184 farms (19% of the 145,761 farms reporting) had a gross produce, for sale or farm consumption, valued at less than $400. Cash income, 1949, from crops was $262,079,000 and from livestock, $579,482,000.

The agriculture of New York is dominated by the demands of the large urban population, with dairying the leading type of farming. In 1944, the production of milk was 914,322,000 gallons; cheese, 56,583,000 lb.; butter, 1,866,000 lb. Field crops, with their 10-year averages, 1939–48, comprise maize, 24,241,000 bushels (29,610,000 in 1949); winter wheat, 7,768,000 bushels (11,676,000 in 1949); oats, 23,966,000 bushels (22,951,000); barley and hay. Other products are apples, 14,399,000 bushels, leading all states except Washington (20,090,000 bushels in 1949); peaches, pears, cherries, grapes, cabbage, onions; potatoes, 31,686,000 bushels (30,660,000); maple sugar, 112,000 lb., and maple syrup, 679,000 gallons. The farm animals on 1 Jan., 1950, included 145,000 horses, 2,000 mules, 1,483,000 milch cows, 2,226,000 all cattle, 158,000 sheep, 212,000 swine. The wool clip in 1949 yielded 1,058,000 lb. of wool from 145,000 sheep.

Since the passage of the Soil Conservation Act of 1940, 38 soil conservation districts have been established, covering 18,868,480 acres including 12,884,468 acres in 106,637 farms.

Other productive industries are the mining and quarrying of gypsum 1,228,358 tons in 1948; talc, 119,716 short tons, leading all states; aluminium, emery, abrasive garnet and sand-lime brick. Yield of zinc (1948), was 34,566 short tons; salt (1948), 3,065,831 short tons; Portland cement (with Maine), 13,504,096 barrels; crude petroleum (1948), 4,621,000 barrels; natural gas (1947), 4,730 million cubic feet; coke (1948), 5,687,225 net tons. Quarry products include pyrite, granite, trap rock, slate, marble, limestone and lime. The value of mineral output in 1948 was $156,140,000, Some abandoned iron mines were re-opened in 1949; output of ingot steel, 1949, was 3,977,345 short tons.

In 1947 (census) the manufacturing establishments numbered 47,819 (leading all states), employing 1,424,705 production workers who earned $3,815,374,000; value added by manufactures was $9,666,588,000 compared with $3,313,649,000 in 1939. Leading industries were women's clothing, printing and publishing, newspapers and periodicals, books and commercial printing, men's clothing, bread and other bakery products.

In 1940, there were 2,250 publications, etc., of which 164 dailies, 824 weekly, 41 semi-weekly, 5 tri-weekly, 895 monthly, 40 semi-monthly, 33 fortnightly, were published in English; of the foreign languages there were 24 in Spanish, 25 in Italian, 11 in German, 13 in Yiddish, 5 in Hungarian, 10 in Polish, 6 in French, 4 in Czecho-Slovak, 2 in Arabic, 4 in Greek, 4 in Swedish, 1 in Portuguese, 4 in Yugoslav languages, 2 in Chinese, 3 in Finnish, 1 in Hebrew, 2 in Japanese, 1 in Welsh, 2 in Armenian, 1 in Danish and Norwegian, 2 in Lithuanian, 1 in Esthonian, 4 in Russian, 1 in Ukrainian, 1 in Ladino and 4 in Rumanian.

The port of New York is the leading shipping port of the world. The imports for consumption for the calendar year, 1948, amounted to $2,593,100,000; domestic exports, $4,422,900,000.

In New York State there were in 1949, 7,529 miles of steam railways and 163 miles of electric railways. There were 276 airports in 1949, of which 178 were commercial and 47 municipal. The canals of the state, combined in 1918 in what is called the Improved Canal System, have a length of 525 miles, of which the Erie or 'Barge' canal has 339 miles. In 1949 the canals carried 3,949,739 short tons of freight. There are (1949) 71,174 miles of town and country roads, of which 52,103 miles are

improved; 14,306 miles are embraced in the state highway system; there are no federal roads.

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NORTH CAROLINA.

Government.—North Carolina, first settled in 1653, was one of the 13 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. The Governor and Lieutenant-Governor are elected for 4 years. The Governor may not succeed himself and has no veto. All registered citizens with the usual residential qualifications have a vote; registration of those whose ancestors were not voters in 1867 (the 'grandfather clause') and who were not eligible to vote on 1 Dec., 1908, is limited to those able to read and write any section of the constitution in the English language. There is substantial disfranchisement; out of 2,049,000 potential citizens (1948), 791,209 (38·6%) voted in the 1948 election. In 9 of the 100 counties Negroes constitute 50% or more of the population. The capital is Raleigh.

The state is represented in Congress by 2 senators and 12 representatives.

Governor.—W. Kerr Scott (D.), 1949–53 ($15,000, plus expenses, $5,600).
Secretary of State.—Thad Eure (D.).

Area, Population, Education.—Area, 52,426 square miles, of which 3,868 square miles are inland water. Census population, 1 April, 1950, 4,061,929, an increase of 490,306 or 13·7% since 1940. Birth rate, 1948, was 28·5 per 1,000 population (national average, 24·2); death rate 7·9 (9·9). Births, 1948, were 109,430; deaths 30,161; marriages, 29,773; divorces, nil.

Population in 4 census years (with distribution by sex in 1940):—

Years	White	Negro	Indian	Asiatic	Total	Per sq. mile
1910	1,500,511	697,843	7,851	82	2,206,287	45·3
1920	1,783,779	763,407	11,824	113	2,559,123	52·5
1930	2,234,958	918,647	16,579	92	3,170,276	64·5
1940	2,567,635	981,298	22,546	144	3,571,623	72·7
Male . .	1,281,762	479,816	11,300	112	1,772,990	—
Female .	1,285,873	501,482	11,246	32	1,798,633	—

Of the total in 1940, 9,046 (representing 0·2% of the total population) were white foreign-born, 1,114 (12·3%) being Greek, 1,088 (12·0%) English, 1,005 Canadian and 916 German. Urban population (1940) formed 27·3% and the Negro population 27·4% of the whole; 31·4% (854,910 males and 266,700 females) were gainfully employed; families numbered 794,860 (of 4·5 persons); 6,366 men and 11,064 women were reported divorced.

Cities (with census population in 1950) are:—Charlotte, 133,219; Winston-Salem, 86,816; Greensboro, 73,703; Durham, 70,307; Raleigh (capital), 65,123; Ashville, 52,208; Wilmington, 44,975; High Point, 39,390. Aliens registered in Dec., 1940, numbered 4,207; the state ranks first in the percentage (99·6%) of the population which is native-born.

School attendance is compulsory between 7 and 16, inclusive, and free from 6 to 21, inclusive. Separate schools are provided for white, coloured and Indian children. In 1949 public school enrolment was 865,154. In 1948–49 the 3,158 public elementary schools (both white and coloured) had 687,558 pupils; 962 public high schools had 169,447 pupils; teachers numbered 26,226. Negro schools had 7,274 teachers and 261,535 pupils. There are 7 state-supported normal schools and teachers' colleges (3 white, 3 Negro and 1 Indian), special schools for blind and deaf and 5 four-year colleges (3 white and 2 Negro). Teachers' salaries, 1948–49, were between $900 and $2,412; average was $2,438. Total [illegible] elementary and high schools, 1948–49, $97,673,000.

Higher instruction is given in 5 state and 20 senior and 23 junior private and denominational institutions, including the Greater University of North Carolina with three units, the university proper at Chapel Hill (founded in 1795) with (1948–49) 609 professors and 7,603 students; the State College of Agriculture and Engineering at Raleigh (founded in 1889) with 480 professors, and 4,915 pupils and the College for Women (Greensboro) with 198 professors and 2,164 students. Duke University at Durham has an endowment of $41,000,000; it had 583 instructors and 5,025 students.

In 1949, 378,351 rural schoolchildren were driven to and from school in 5,385 state-owned buses driven by student drivers.

Religion and Welfare.— Leading denominations are the Southern Baptists (389,746 members in 1936), Negro Baptists (219,893) and Southern Methodists (207,875). Total, all denominations, 1,274,722.

Marriage licences are issued only after both applicants have passed the Wassermann or similar blood test.

In 1919 North Carolina passed a law permitting, under legal safeguards, the sterilization of insane and feeble-minded persons; up to 1 Jan., 1950, 497 men and 1,904 women had been sterilized under the Act.

Old Age Assistance was being drawn in June, 1950, by 61,411 persons (21% of those aged 65 or over) receiving an average of $22 27 per month, and aid to 43,321 dependent children by 15,491 families, averaging $43·60 per month. In 1949, the state had 171 hospitals (27,244 beds) registered with the American Medical Association. In Dec., 1945, hospitals for mental diseases had 7,720 patients or 231·6 per 100,000 population (national average, 363·2).

Statutory segregation of Negroes is enforced throughout the entire educational system (including separate school libraries and school textbooks), welfare and penal institutions, fraternal associations, the National Guard, railways (except, specifically, sleeping cars), steamboats, buses and street cars. White and Negro prisoners may not be chained together. Indians must have separate schools and a separate home for the insane. Inter-racial marriage is prohibited between whites, Negroes and Indians.

In 1948, 8 death sentences were imposed (lethal gas). Of the state's 101 local jails (county and city) the U.S. Bureau of Prisons, as of 30 June, 1949, rated 90 as sub-standard, unsuitable for the housing of Federal prisoners.

Finance.—The state had revenues for general and highway operations in the year ending 30 June, 1950, of $216,186,201 (income and sales taxes

furnished $96,259,035), while general expenditures were $214,281,000 Unlike most states, North Carolina has no state tax on land.

On 30 June, 1950, the net bonded debt amounted to $136,281,000 principally for highway construction; it is being retired through taxes or petrol.

Production and Industry.—The chief occupation is agriculture, highly varied in character. North Carolina grows, in quantities sufficient to be reported, all of the 100 crops listed by the U.S. Department of Agriculture as of possible growth in the United States. In 1950, there were 25 soil conservation districts embracing 28,032,400 acres, of which 17,221,382 acres were farm lands (259,465 farms). In 1945, there were 287,412 farms, covering a total farm area of 18,617,932 acres; total value of land and buildings $1,002,983,012. Tenant-farmers operated 42·6% of all farms (43·5% in 1920) and 31·6% of all farm area (30·9% in 1920). In 1945, 35,122 farms (27% of the 274,236 farms reporting) had a total produce, for sale and farm consumption, of less than $400.

The state usually ranks third or fourth in the value of its farm crops Cash income from crops (1949) was $570,421,000 and from livestock $142,292,000. Maize, produced in every county, is the principal crop output, 1949, 75,565,000 bushels. The chief money crops are cotton tobacco and peanuts. Cultivation of cotton (1949) on 815,000 acres produced 460,000 bales. North Carolina leads in the production of tobacco (745,120,000 lb.); output of sweet potatoes, 5,876,000 bushels. Also grown are peaches, potatoes, sorgo syrup and peanuts (236,000,000 lb. in 1949). On 1 Jan., 1950, the farm animals were 82,000 horses, 248,000 mules 710,000 all cattle, 387,000 milch cows, 40,000 sheep and 1,120,000 swine The area of national forest lands (1949) was 3,593,436 acres.

North Carolina leads all states in its expenditures on fertilizers $26,529,000 in 1939, compared with the national average per state of $4,081,000; consumption in 1947 was 1,653,000 short tons, compared with the national average of 313,000.

Timber, covering 18 million acres, is important, furnishing some 20 different products with an annual value of $25 million or about 7% of the total value of farm products.

Minerals in great variety (289 different types, leading all states) are found in the state. North Carolina since 1900 has furnished about 60% of the country's supply of mica (output, 1948, 44,557 short tons). It also leads in the production of feldspar (201,774 tons in 1948), silica, millstones, residual kaolin clays, is the only producer of pyrophyllite (a substitute for talc) and with the world's largest open-face granite quarry at Mt. Airy, is second in output of granite as well as of asbestos. Other products are abrasive garnet, talc, some nickel and rare minerals such as olivine, vermiculite monazite, zircon, columbite, allanite and wolframite. Mineral products 1948, were valued at $27,885,000.

North Carolina in 1947 had 5,322 industrial establishments, employing 350,207 production workers, who received $641,966,000; the value added by manufactures was $1,646,673,000 compared with $544,181,000 in 1939 The leading industries were:—Manufacture of cigarettes (70% of the U.S.A production), textile goods (leading all states), rayon fabrication, aluminium processing of some 50 food crops, and the manufacture of furniture (leading all states).

The state in 1950 contained 4,554 miles of steam railway; 16,846 miles of passenger vehicle routes, and 8,070 miles of freight vehicle routes. There are 30 chartered bus companies reaching every part of the state. Electric

street railways have been eliminated. Airports in 1949 numbered 151, of which 35 were municipal; 24 were equipped for night flying. The state was the first to undertake the construction and maintenance of all highways within her borders; she maintains, 1950, 64,421 miles of highways, including 17,875 miles of paved highways, and 46,546 miles of rural highways.

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NORTH DAKOTA.

Government.—North Dakota, first settled around 1800, was admitted into the Union on 2 Nov., 1889; previously it had formed part of the Dakota Territory. The Legislative Assembly consists of a Senate of 49 members elected for 4 years, and a House of Representatives of 113 members elected for 2 years. The Governor and Lieutenant-Governor are elected for 2 years. Qualified electors are (with necessary exceptions) all citizens and civilized Indians. The state has 53 organized counties; the capital is Bismarck. The state sends to Congress 2 senators and 2 representatives, elected by the voters of the entire state.

Governor.—C. Norman Brunsdale (R.), 1951–53 ($12,000).
Secretary of State.—Thomas Hall (R.).

Area, Population.—Area, 70,665 square miles, 611 square miles being water. The Federal Office of Indian Affairs administered (1945) 1,091,124 acres, of which 77,504 acres were assigned to tribes. Census population, 1 April, 1950, 619,636, a decrease of 22,299 or 3·5% since 1940. Birth rate, 1948, was 28·5 per 1,000 population (national average, 24·2); death rate, 8·8 (9·9). Births in 1948 were 16,584; deaths, 5,146; marriages, 5,488; divorces, 692.

Population at 4 federal censuses (with distribution by sex in 1940) was:—

Years	White	Negro	Indian	Asiatic	Total	Per sq. mile
1910	569,855	617	6,486	98	577,056	8·2
1920	639,954	467	6,254	197	646,872	9·2
1930	671,851	377	8,387	230	680,845	9·7
1940	631,464	201	10,114	156	641,935	9·2
Male . .	330,047	128	5,102	125	335,402	—
Female .	301,417	73	5,012	31	306,533	—

The number of foreign-born whites in 1940 was 74,272 (11·5% of the total population), of whom 21,637 (43·2%) were Norwegian, 17,351 (23·0%) Russian, 8,721 Canadian, and 6,876 German. Urban population formed 20·6% and the Negro population less than 0·1% of the whole; 31·1% (166,741 males and 33,655 females) were gainfully employed; occupied dwelling units numbered 152,043 (of 4·22 persons). In the 1940 census 1,793 men and 1,988 women were reported divorced. Aliens registered in Dec., 1940, numbered 10,482. The largest cities are Fargo with population,

1950, of 37,981; Grand Forks, 26,617; Minot, 21,924, and Bismarck, 18,544.

The leading religious denominations are the Roman Catholics, with 130,639 members in 1950; Combined Lutherans, 172,481; Methodists, 18,722; Presbyterians, 11,490. Total, all denominations, 354,631.

Education and Welfare.—In 1949, there was a school population between the ages of 6 and 21 of 155,524, of which 112,917 were attending school. School attendance is compulsory between the ages of 7 and 15, or until the seventeenth birthday if the eighth grade has not been completed. In 1949, 3,219 public elementary and secondary schools had 6,349 teachers and 112,917 pupils. The 2,580 one-room schools had 28,670 pupils; the graded country schools, 2,416 pupils, and the town graded schools, 81,831 pupils. Average cost per pupil, $180·00. Teachers' salaries, 1948–49, ranged between $1,125 and $6,500; average was $1,810 (national average, $2,846). The state university, founded in 1883, had (1950) 171 teachers and 2,255 students; the state agricultural college, 140 teachers and 1,942 students. Expenditure on elementary and secondary education in 1949, $21,433,788; for higher education, including buildings, $6,023,145.

Old Age Assistance is provided for all needy persons 65 years of age or older who have resided in the state for one year and for 10 years in the United States, or who are citizens; in June, 1950, 8,959 persons (out of 45,000 in that age group) were drawing an average of $48·56 per month. In 1949, the state had 48 hospitals (6,566 beds) registered with the American Medical Association. Hospitals for mental diseases, Dec., 1945, had 2,011 patients or 329·0 per 100,000 population (national average, 363·2). In 1913 North Dakota passed a statuto permitting, under [illegible] the sterilization of insane and feeble-minded persons; up to [illegible], 275 males and 532 females had been sterilized.

In 1949, 130 persons (21·3 per 100,000 persons compared with 74·6 in 1940) were convicted of major offences. There is no death penalty. The state penitentiary in 1949 held 227 men and 5 women. Of the state's 53 local jails (county and city) the U.S. Bureau of Prisons, as of 30 June, 1949, rated 47 as sub-standard, unsuitable for the housing of Federal prisoners.

Marriage licences are issued only after both applicants have passed the Wassermann or similar blood test. Marriage between white and coloured persons is prohibited.

Finance.—General revenue for the year ending 30 June, 1949, was $55,038,000 (taxes furnishing $37,837,000 and federal grants $11,910,000). General expenditures were $47,740,000.

Bonded debt on 30 June, 1949, $27,638,000 (against sinking fund of $17,624,000).

Production and Industry.—Agriculture is the chief pursuit of the North Dakota population. In 1945 census, there were 69,520 farms (73,962 in 1946) with an area of 41,001,158 acres (37,936,000 in 1946); value of farm lands and buildings, 1945, $708,322,156. Farm-tenants, 1945, operated 27·8% of the farms (45·1% in 1940) and 22·0% of the farm area (28·5%). Large-scale farming is growing; in 1940, 6,405 farms exceeded 1,000 acres, and in 1945, 7,975 farms.

Cash income, 1949, from crops was $295,683,000 and from livestock, $169,020,000. North Dakota leads usually in the production of barley (26,608,000 bushels in 1949), of spring wheat (77,427,000 bushels), of rye (2,748,000 bushels) and of durum wheat (34,012,000 bushels). Other important products are flax seed, potatoes, hay, oats and maize. The state

has also an active livestock industry, chiefly horse and cattle raising. On 1 Jan., 1950, the farm animals were :—153,000 horses, 421,000 milch cows, 1,542,000 all cattle, 388,000 sheep and 413,000 swine. The wool clip yielded (1949), 3,362,000 lb. of wool from 382,000 sheep. National forest area, 1948, 764,425 acres.

In 1950, there were 78 soil conservation districts embracing 41,802,167 acres (65,400 farms and ranches), covering 97% of the state's acreage.

The mineral resources of North Dakota consist chiefly of lignite coal (2,759,862 short tons produced in 1947). Total value of mineral output, 1948, $8,581,000.

In 1947, 362 manufacturing establishments employed 3,823 production workers, who earned $8,490,000; value added by manufacture was $29,464,000.

In 1948, there were 5,259 miles of steam railway in the state; 85·0% of the communities are served by railways. This is the highest percentage of all the states. The state highway department maintained in 1950, 6,429 miles of highway, of which 6,379 miles are graded and surfaced. Airports in 1950 numbered 388, of which 64 were municipal; 25 were lighted.

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OHIO.

Government.—Ohio, first settled in 1788, was admitted into the Union on 19 Feb., 1803. The question of a general revision of the constitution drafted by an elected convention is submitted to the people every 20 years.

During the biennium of 1949–50, the Legislature consists of a Senate of 33 members and a House of Representatives of 135 members, both Houses being elected for 2 years, as are also the Governor and Lieutenant-Governor. Qualified as electors are (with certain necessary exceptions) all citizens 21 years of age who have the usual residential qualifications. Ohio is divided into 88 counties; the capital (since 1816) is Columbus. Ohio sends to Congress 2 senators and 23 representatives, including 1 elected by the voters of the entire state.

Governor.—Frank J. Lausche (D.), 1951–53 ($13,000).
Secretary of State.—Ted W. Brown (R.).

Area and Population.—Area, 41,222 square miles, of which 100 square miles are inland water. Census population, 1 April, 1950, 7,946,627, an increase of 1,039,015 or 15·0% since 1940. Birth rate, 1948, was 23·8 per 1,000 population; death rate, 10·3. In 1948 births numbered 186,353; deaths, 80,891; marriages, 83,146; divorces (estimate), 25,800. Population at 4 census years (with distribution by sex for 1940) was :—

Years	White	Negro	Indian	Asiatic	Total	Per sq. mile
1910	4,654,897	111,452	127	645	4,767,121	117·0
1920	5,571,893	186,187	151	1,163	5,759,394	141·4
1930	6,335,173	309,304	435	1,785	6,646,697	161·6
1940	6,566,531	339,461	338	1,282	6,907,612	168·0
Male . .	3,291,080	168,849	195	948	3,461,072	—
Female .	3,275,451	170,612	143	334	3,446,540	—

Of the foreign-born whites in 1940, numbering 519,266 (7·5% of the whole), Germans were 66,373 (12·7%), Italians 65,453, Poles 50,959 and Hungarians 49,185. Japanese numbered 163, of whom 100 were citizens. Of the total population in 1940, 66·8% were urban, 4·9% Negro; occupied dwelling units numbered 1,898,212 (of 3·6 persons); 33·9% (1,792,154 males and 552,813 females) were gainfully employed; 41,662 men and 53,659 women were reported divorced. Aliens registered in Dec., 1940, numbered 203,038.

Census population (preliminary) of the chief cities on 1 April, 1950, was :—

Cities	Population	Cities	Population	Cities	Population
Cleveland	905,636	Lima	49,880	Massillon	29,524
Cincinnati	500,510	Warren	49,674	Cuyahoga Falls	29,076
Columbus (cap.)	374,770	Mansfield	43,363	Sandusky	29,060
Toledo	301,358	Euclid	41,447	Parma	28,852
Akron	273,189	Zanesville	40,434	Shaker Heights	27,980
Dayton	243,108	East Cleveland	39,875	Barberton	27,893
Youngstown	167,643	Portsmouth	36,663	Alliance	26,112
Canton	116,312	Steubenville	35,695	Lancaster	24,140
Springfield	78,029	Norwood	34,626	East Liverpool	21,072
Lakewood	67,878	Newark	34,178	Findlay	23,806
Cleveland Hgts.	58,783	Marion	33,786	Ashtabula	23,093
Hamilton	57,717	Middletown	33,634	Garfield Heights	21,606
Lorain	50,819	Elyria	30,197	Chillicothe	20,121

Religion, Education and Welfare.—The chief religious bodies are Roman Catholic, with 1,052,101 members in 1936, Methodist (377,822), Jewish Congregations (175,942), Presbyterian (156,908), Lutheran and Baptist. Total, all denominations, 2,934,248.

School attendance during full term is compulsory for children from 6 to 18 years of age. In 1950, the 591 kindergartens had 966 teachers and 51,621 pupils; 3,074 public elementary schools had 24,268 teachers and 765,759 enrolled pupils; 115 junior high schools had 2,623 teachers and 69,730 pupils; 1,096 high schools had 15,790 teachers and 329,324 pupils; 45 teachers' training institutions had 20,000 students and 2,000 teachers. Teachers' salaries, 1948–49, averaged $3,029 (national average, $2,846). Expenditure on public schools in 1948–49 was $210,654,043 and on higher education, $78,000,000. The state's 52 universities and colleges had a total enrolment of 142,708 resident students in 1949; the following had 2,000 or more students :—

Founded	Institutions	Professors, etc.	Students (all departments)
1804	Ohio University, Athens (State)	330	7,312
1809	Miami University, Oxford (State)	310	6,429
1826	Western Reserve University, Cleveland	707	10,605
1831	Xavier University, Cincinnati	103	3,575
1833	Oberlin College	174	2,228
1844	Ohio Wesleyan University, Delaware (M.E.)	104	2,185
1850	University of Dayton	184	2,751
1870	Municipal University of Akron	296	3,668
1872	Ohio State University, Columbus	1,425	28,290
1872	Toledo University	205	4,513
1874	University of Cincinnati (City)	659	9,049
1880	Case School of Applied Science, Cleveland	131	2,441
1886	John Carroll University, Cleveland	64	2,158
1908	Youngstown	89	4,437
1910	Bowling Green State	272	4,684
1912	Kent State University	334	9,351

A Civil Rights Act (1933) forbids inns, restaurants, theatres, retail stores and all other places of public resort to discriminate against citizens on grounds of 'colour or race'; none may be denied the right to serve on juries on the grounds of 'colour or race'; insurance companies are forbidden, under penalty, to discriminate, in their terms, between 'white persons and coloured, wholly or partially of African descent.' But segregation in the public schools has been permissible since 1887.

Marriage licences are granted only after both applicants have passed the Wassermann or some similar blood test. Ohio is one of the states whose birth certificates do not disclose illegitimacy.

Old Age Assistance (maximum $55 a month) provides for American citizens 65 years or older who have resided in the state for 5 years, with total assets not exceeding $480 per annum; in Aug., 1950, 125,281 persons (about 20·0% of those aged 65 or over) were drawing an average of $46·29 per month. On 31 Dec., 1949, 2,674 aged persons were being maintained in institutions. The state welfare department in April, 1950, was caring for 7,375 children in their homes and 4,019 in institutions. In 1949 the state had 240 hospitals (66,079 beds) registered with the American Medical Association. Hospitals for mental diseases, in Dec., 1945, had 20,299 patients or 297·5 per 100,000 population (national average, 363·2); in Jan., 1950, such patients numbered 23,169.

The state's penal and reformatory system in Sept., 1950, held 9,063 men and women. In 1945, 2,920 persons (57·5 per 100,000 persons) were convicted [illegible] 45 convicted of murder; 7 were sentenced to death. [illegible] Death sentences in 1948 numbered 7.

Finance.—The receipts and disbursements for the 18 months ending 30 June, 1950, were (in dollars):—

Cash in hand, 1 January, 1949	262,000,936	Disbursements, 18 months	1,023,982,662
Income and receipts, 18 months	972,757,548	Balance, 30 June, 1950	210,775,822
Total. . . .	1,234,758,484	Total. . .	1,234,758,484

The net long-term debt of the state on 31 Dec., 1949, was $190,060,000.

The assessed value of real property in 1949 was $10,909,042,720, of tangible personal property, $3,038,325,883 and of intangibles, $1,256,655,335; the yield from the tax on intangibles amounted to $19,667,016, including the tax on both productive and unproductive investments.

Production and Industry.—Ohio is extensively devoted to agriculture. In 1945, 220,575 farms covered 21,927,844 acres, of which 11,435,000 acres were crop land; value of land and buildings, $1,868,351,004. Tenant-farmers, 1945, operated 21·8% of all farms (26·3% in 1940) and 27·3% of the total farm area (31·2% in 1940). There is pressure to farm inferior land; in 1945, 44,533 farms (21% of the 216,193 farms reporting) had a gross produce, for sale or farm consumption, valued at less than $400.

Cash income, 1949, from crops, $292,221,000 and livestock, $619,724,000. The chief crops (1949) were:—Maize, 202,552,000 bushels; oats, 48,024,000 bushels; winter wheat, 60,002,000 bushels; potatoes, sugar beet, hay, tobacco (29,220,000 lb.) and grapes. The wool clip in 1950 yielded 7,812,000 lb. from 930,000 sheep. National forest area, 1949, 1,664,227 acres. On 1 Jan., 1950, the livestock on Ohio farms was:—132,000 horses, 6,000 mules, 1,060,000 milch cows, 2,149,000 all cattle, 3,176,000 swine and 1,195,000 sheep.

In 1950, there were 79 soil conservation districts embracing 22,839,885 acres, of which 19,896,942 acres were farmland (195,884 farms).

Ohio has also extensive mineral resources; value of total mineral output (excluding value of pig-iron), 1948, $328,228,000. The state produces limestone, 14,705,769 tons in 1949; fireclay, 2,483,654 tons; silica (quartz) and grindstones; coal, 30,777,212 short tons; petroleum (1949), 3,485,000 barrels; natural gas output (1949), 585,597 million cubic feet; cement (1948), 10,035,000 barrels; salt (1949), 2,794,970 short tons.

In 1947 (census), 12,303 manufacturing establishments had 988,446 production workers earning $2,727,481,000; the value added by manufactures was $6,359,006,000 compared with $2,116,434,000 in 1939. Largest industry was machinery (excluding electrical) with 186,500 production workers; value added was $1,256,400,000. Ohio is the second largest producer of pig-iron; 43 blast furnaces produced 10,639,837 short tons in 1949; output of ingot steel, 15,072,423 short tons.

The steam railways in 1948 had 8,893 miles of track; there were 61·48 miles of electric railway track. There were 360 airports and landing fields in Jan., 1949, of which 40 were municipal; 20 were lighted. The state maintains 17,305 miles of highway, all hard surfaced.

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OKLAHOMA.

Government.—An unorganized area in the centre of the present state was thrown open to white settlers on 22 April, 1889. The Territory of Oklahoma was organized in 1890 to include this area and other sections, opened to white settlements by runs or lotteries during the next decade. On 16 Nov., 1907, Oklahoma Territory was combined with the Indian Territory and admitted as a state. The constitution provides for the initiative and the referendum.

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 from 114 to 120 members. The Governor and Lieutenant-Governor are elected for 4 years. Electors are (with necessary exceptions) all citizens with the usual residential qualifications. Indians are qualified as voters. The state has 77 counties; the capital is Oklahoma City.

The state is represented in Congress by 2 senators and 8 representatives.

Governor.—Johnston Murray (D.), 1951–55 ($15,000).
Secretary of State.—John D. Conner (D.).

Area and Population.—Area 69,919 square miles, of which 636 square miles are water. Census population, 1 April, 1950, 2,233,351, a decrease of 103,083 or 4·4% since 1940. Birth rate, 1948, was 22·0 per 1,000 population (national average, 24·2); death rate, 8·3 (9·9). Births, 1948, were 50,386;

deaths, 19,079; marriages, 83,146; divorces (estimate), 25,800. The population at 4 federal censuses (with distribution by sex in 1940) was :—

Years	White	Negro	Indian	Asiatic	Total	Per sq. mile
1910	1,444,531	137,612	74,825	187	1,657,155	23 9
1920	1,821,194	149,408	57,337	344	2,028,283	29·2
1930	2,130,778	172,198	92,725	339	2,396,040	34 6
1940	2,101,228	168,849	63,125	232	2,336,434	33·7
Male . .	1,066,258	83,465	31,996	173	1,181,892	—
Female .	1,037,970	85,384	31,129	59	1,154,542	—

In 1940, 20,359 were foreign-born whites (0·8% of the total population), of whom 4,032 (20·0%) were Germans, 2,626 Russians, 1,654 Canadians and 1,323 English. Japanese numbered 57, of whom 41 were citizens. Aliens registered Dec., 1940, were 6,946. Indians occupy 2,468,770 acres administered by the Federal Office of Indian Affairs; 73,378 acres have been allotted to tribes. Of the total 1940 population, 37 6% were urban, 7·2% Negro and 28 2% (530,123 males and 128,616 females) were gainfully employed; occupied dwelling units numbered 610,424 (of 3·8 persons); 15,188 men and 20,297 women were reported divorced.

The most important cities, with census population, 1950 (preliminary), are Oklahoma City (242,450); Tulsa (180,586); Muskogee (37,255), Enid (35,976); Lawton (34,527); Norman (26,972); Shawnee (24,457); Ponca City (20,185); Stillwater (20,155) and Bartlesville (19,262).

Religion, Education and Welfare.—The chief religious bodies are Baptists, 277,642 (1946); Negro Baptists, about 75,000 (1946); Northern and Southern Methodists (black and white), 181,668 (1946); Indian Methodists, about 10,000 (1946); Disciples of Christ, 81,059 (1945). Total, all denominations, census of 1936, was 587,425. Oklahoma is one of the two states still adhering to complete prohibition; in Sept., 1949, the voters defeated in a referendum an attempt to repeal prohibition.

In 1950–51 there were 2,165 public-school districts with 379,620 elementary pupils and 117,169 high-school pupils; the 18,885 teachers were paid an average of $2,776. Negro schools (included above) had 36,214 pupils and 1,407 teachers. Total expenditure on pre-collegiate education in 1948–49, $68,769,000. The state university (founded at Norman in 1892) had, in 1949–50, 525 professors and 12,200 students; the agricultural and mechanical college (founded in 1891 at Stillwater) had 520 professors and 10,809 students.

Oklahoma statutes require separate educational facilities for whites and Negroes, including specialized schools for deaf, dumb and blind; separate reform schools, agricultural and trade schools; separate railroad facilities (except freight cars, but including waiting rooms); separate accommodation in buses and street cars; in parks, playgrounds; in hospitals for mental and tubercular patients; in homes for orphans and the aged. Oklahoma is unique in compelling the telephone companies to establish separate telephone booths for coloured persons. In 1948, the Federal District Court ruled that the State University was violating the U.S. constitution in failing to provide educational facilities for Negro students equal to those furnished to white students; the legislature in 1949 enacted a law under which they are admitted to the university but segregated as to classrooms. Negroes are forbidden to marry into other races.

Old Age Assistance, in June, 1950, was being drawn by 100,788 persons, receiving an average of $25·29 per month; 23,161 families with 59,055 dependent children were drawing $45·19 monthly and 2,692 blind persons, $46·73. In 1949, the state had 118 hospitals (17,473 beds) registered with the American Medical Association. In Jan., 1950, hospitals for mental diseases had 10,190 patients or 372 per 100,000 population.

The state's penal and reformatory system on 1 Jan., 1950, held 2,693 men and women; of the state's 85 local jails (county and city) the U.S. Bureau of Prisons, as of 30 June, 1949, rated 67 as sub-standard, unsuitable for the housing of Federal prisoners.

In 1931 Oklahoma passed a law permitting, under legal safeguards, the sterilization of insane and feeble-minded persons; up to 1 Jan., 1950, 122 men and 431 women had been thus sterilized.

Finance.—General revenue in the year ending 30 June, 1950, was $282,314,329, of which $208,862,148 came from taxes and licences, and $73,452,181 from federal grants. General expenditure, $271,976,062.

Oklahoma is a debt free state. On 30 June, 1950, the funding bond sinking fund had available assets of $13,548,127 against liabilities of $12,681,995.

Production and Industry.—Oklahoma is mainly agricultural. In 1945 it had 164,790 farms (reduced from 179,687 in 1940) with a total area of 36,161,822 acres (34,803,317 in 1940), of which 14,087,807 acres were in crops. Total value of farm lands and buildings, 1945, was $1,106,153,826. Owners and part owners operated 98,321 farms, tenants 65,771 farms and managers 698 farms in 1945. Soil erosion is serious—wind erosion in the western part and water erosion in the eastern. Of the total surface (44,586,881 acres) 58·6% was found seriously eroded and 18·9% free from erosion in 1939. On 25,268,034 acres (71% of all farm lands) drastic curative treatment is said to be needed, and on 5,664,207 acres (17%) preventive treatment. In 1950, there were 81 soil conservation districts embracing 43,290,200 acres, of which 34,911,208 acres were farm lands (162,292 farms and ranches). Number of farms declined by 33,638 (15·9%) between 1935 and 1940 and by 14,897 (8·3%) between 1940 and 1945. Large-scale commercial farming is becoming the dominant form; 3,522 farms exceeded 1,000 acres. On the other hand subsistence farming also exists; in 1945, 22,750 farms (14% of the 162,685 farms reporting) showed a gross production, for sale and farm consumption, valued at less than $400. Farm mortgage indebtedness has decreased from $274,971,000 in 1930 and $153,679,000 in 1940 to $112,963,000 on 1 Jan., 1948.

Oklahoma usually leads in production of broom corn (11,400 tons in 1949). The yield of maize in 1949 was 29,392,000 bushels; of wheat (all winter), 88,725,000 bushels; oats, 17,460,000 bushels; grain sorghums, 10,362,000 bushels. Of all these crops the yield per acre is substantially below the national average. The cotton crop for 1949 amounted to 620,000 bales, compared with the average, 1938–49, of 521,000 bales.

Cash income from crops, 1949, $317,650,000, and from livestock, $304,113,000. On 1 Jan., 1950, the stock comprised 654,000 milch cows, 2,655,000 all cattle, 835,000 hogs, 105,000 sheep, 213,000 horses and 27,000 mules. The wool clip in 1949 was 772,000 lb. of wool from 99,000 sheep. National forest lands (1949) total 344,269 acres.

Oklahoma ranks fourth as a petroleum producer and first in mileage of pipelines. Producing oil wells, 1949, 54,360. In 1949, 150,003,000 barrels of crude petroleum were produced; 470,100,000 gallons of natural

gasolene (1948); 649,680 million cubic feet of natural gas (1947); coal, 3,210,182 short tons (1949). In 1949, 18,080 short tons of lead, 64,823 short tons of zinc and 355,590 short tons of gypsum were also produced. The total mineral output in 1948 was valued at $503,654,000.

Petroleum refining is the chief industry; 27 refineries (7,202 employees) were operating in 1947, with output valued at $278,000,000. In 1947, 1,740 industrial establishments employed 41,362 persons who earned $105,277,000; the value added by manufacture was $341,027,000.

In 1948, Oklahoma had 5,900 miles of railroad besides 189 miles of electric railway. Airports, 1948, numbered 163, of which 75 were municipal; 42 were lighted. The state maintains 9,680 miles of highway; the counties, 89,305 miles; the federal government, 1,225 miles.

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OREGON.

Government.—Oregon, first settled about 1830 by French Canadian employees of the Hudson's Bay Company and organized as a Territory in 1848, was admitted into the Union on 14 Feb., 1859. The Legislative Assembly consists of a Senate of 30 members, elected for 4 years (half their number retiring every 2 years), and a House of 60 representatives, elected for 2 years. The Governor is elected for 4 years. State employees are under Civil Service protection and administration. The constitution was amended in 1902 to reserve to the voters the rights of the initiative and referendum. In November, 1912, suffrage was extended to women. There are 36 counties in the state; the capital is Salem.

The state sends to Congress 2 senators and 4 representatives.

Governor.—Douglas McKay (R.), Jan., 1951–Jan., 1955 ($10,000).
Secretary of State.—Earl T. Newbry (R.).

Area, Population, Education.—Area, 96,981 square miles, 631 square miles being inland water. The federal government owns 32,269,760 acres (52% of the state area). Census population, 1 April, 1950, 1,521,341, an increase of 431,657 or 39·6% since 1940. Birth rate, 1948, 21·5 per 1,000 population (national average, 24·2); death rate, 8·6 (9·9). In 1949, births numbered 35,062; deaths, 13,698; marriages, 10,746, and divorces, 6,274. Population at 4 federal censuses (with distribution by sex for 1940) was:—

Years	White	Negro	Indian	Asiatic	Total	Per sq. mile
1910	655,090	1,492	5,090	11,093	672,765	7·0
1920	769,146	2,144	4,590	7,509	783,389	8 2
1930	938,598	2,234	4,776	8,179	953,786	9 9
1940	1,075,731	2,565	4,594	6,794	1,089,684	11·3
Male . .	554,719	1,384	2,331	4,255	562,689	—
Female .	521,012	1,181	2,263	2,539	526,995	—

The foreign-born whites in 1940 numbered 87,639, of whom 16,492 were Canadian, 9,883 German, 8,498 Swedish, 6,385 English and 6,129 Norwegian. Japanese were 4,071 (2,454 citizens). Of the total population in 1940, 48·8%

were urban, 1·9% Negro, and 41·5% (355,766 males and 97,616 females) were gainfully employed; there were 337,731 occupied dwelling units (with 3·2 persons); 12,504 men and 11,868 women were reported divorced. The U.S. Office of Indian Affairs administers 1,733,080 acres, of which 1,331,834 acres have been allotted to tribes. Aliens registered in Dec., 1940, were 34,424.

The largest towns, according to the 1950 census (preliminary) are:—Portland, with a population of 371,011; Salem, 43,064; Eugene, 35,672; Medford, 17,170; Corvallis, 16,173; Klamath Falls. 15,803; Astoria, 12,220.

School attendance is compulsory from 7 to 18 years of age if the twelfth year of school has not been completed; those 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 encompassed in the first 12 years of school. On 30 June, 1949, the 1,024 public elementary schools and 227 4-year standard senior high schools had 10,568 teachers and 233,298 pupils in average daily attendance; the 3 colleges of education had (1949–50) 123 teachers and 1,932 students. Teachers' salaries, 1948–49, ranged between $1,800 and $4,600; average was $3,187. Total expenditure (1948–49) on elementary and secondary education was $58,161,039, excluding debt service.

The Oregon State College at Corvallis was adopted as the agricultural college of the state in 1870. In 1949–50 the instructional staff numbered 526 and the student enrolment 6,763. The University of Oregon, organized at Eugene in 1876 had 367 professors and 5,846 fall-term students; its medical school, at Portland, had 102 paid and 300 volunteer instructors and 500 students of medicine and of nursing; its dental school, also at Portland, had 42 instructors and 291 students; its Vanport Center at Portland had 60 instructors and 1,619 students. The state's institutions for higher education had 25,520 students during the autumn term, 1949–50.

Religion and Welfare.—The chief religious bodies are Catholic (66,309 members in 1936), Methodist (28,598), Disciples of Christ (20,431), and Presbyterian (19,933). Total membership, all denominations, 249,275.

Marriage licences are granted only after both applicants have passed the Wassermann or some similar blood test. Oregon is one of the states whose birth certificates do not disclose illegitimacy. Marriage is prohibited between whites and Negroes, Mongolians and Indians.

Old Age Assistance is provided under the Federal Social Security Act and state laws for all needy persons 65 years or older who have been residents of the state for 5 years or more within the 9 years, and for at least one year, immediately preceding application. In Sept., 1950, 24,068 aged persons (about 17% of those aged 65 or over) were drawing an average of $53·86 per month. A system of unemployment benefit payments, financed solely by employers, with administrative expense borne by federal government, started 2 Jan., 1938, and covers approximately 16,500 employers and 480,000 employees. By 1 Oct., 1950, about $163,100,000 had been collected and $90,500,000 paid out in benefits, leaving a balance of $72,600,000. Benefits range from $15 to $25 weekly and from $100 to $650 per year.

About 34,000 state, school and local public employees are covered by the retirement system effective 1 July, 1946. Assets on 1 July, 1949, approximately $27,000,000. About 2,400 retired employees are (1950) drawing annuities aggregating $900,000 a year. In 1949, there were in the state 75 hospitals (12,715 beds) registered with the American Medical Association. In Dec., 1945, hospitals for mental diseases had 3,900 patients or an average

of 326·7 per 100,000 population (national average, 363·2). In 1917 Oregon passed a law permitting, under safeguards, the sterilization of insane and feeble-minded persons; up to 1 Jan., 1950, 724 men and 1,129 women had been thus sterilized.

The Oregon state penitentiary in Oct., 1950, held 1,450 men and 32 women. Of the state's 40 local jails (city and county) in 1949, 28 were rated by the U.S. Bureau of Prisons as sub-standard and unsuitable for Federal prisoners. In 1950 the 2 state mental hospitals and 9 other institutions had 7,894 inmates. Total cost of operating these state institutions, in the biennium ending 30 June, 1950, was $11,498,496. In addition, the University State Tuberculosis Hospital operates independently in connexion with the University of Oregon Medical School with a biennium expenditure of $530,931.

Finance.—The receipts and disbursements of the General Fund of the state for the calendar year ending 31 Dec., 1949, were (in dollars):—

Balance, 1 January, 1949	54,616,447	Disbursements, 1949	170,654,354
Receipts, 1949	176,684,387	Balance, 1 January, 1950	60,646,480
Total	231,300,834	Total	231,300,834

On 30 June, 1950, net long-term debt was $2,741,533; assessed value of real and personal property (1950) was $1,607,876,262.

Production and Industry.—Oregon, which has an area of 61,664,000 acres, 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 irrigation is necessary and stock-raising and wheat-growing are the principal industries. There are numerous irrigation districts and (1950) 34 soil conservation districts embracing 12,193,998 acres (in 25 of the 36 counties) and including 16,464 farms. In 1944, 15,597 farms, covering 1,129,059 acres, were under [illegible] total forested area, 30 June, 1950, was 29,661,800 acres, of [illegible] acres were privately owned; 14,856,128 acres belonged to the United States forest service; 687,219 acres were state forests.

In 1945 there were 63,125 farms with an acreage of 19,754,257, including 4,909,101 acres in crops; value of farm lands and buildings, 1945, was $697,775,183; 25,557 farms (40% of the total) were under 30 acres and 3,283 farms exceeded 1,000 acres. There is some subsistence farming; in 1945, 13,387 farms (21% of the 61,188 farms reporting) had a gross production, for sale and farm consumption, valued at less than $400; but only 3,097 of these farms were producing primarily for sale.

Cash income from crops and livestock, 1950, $394,026,000; government payments, 1949, $2,450,000. Agricultural production in 1949 was more than one-third above pre-war. Farm mortgage debt decreased from $135,917,000 (on 51·5% of all farms) in 1930 to $68,779,000 in 1946, rising to $100,582,000 on 1 Jan., 1950. The fruit and nut crops include apples, cherries, peaches, pears, prunes, walnuts and filberts. Farm-raised fur and game and honey are among the 'speciality' animal products grown commercially. Horses on 1 Jan., 1950, numbered 72,000; milch cows, 240,000; all cattle, 1,107,000; sheep, 689,000; swine, 166,000. Range land for grazing cattle and sheep, 39,000,000 acres. In 1950, the wool clip yielded 5,366,000 lb. from 624,000 sheep; mohair clip, 1949, 243,000 lb. from 64,000 goats. The salmon, sturgeon, halibut and oyster fisheries

are abundant. In 1949 total landings of fish amounted to 39,857,835 lb., of which 13,485,462 lb. were salmon and steelhead.

Oregon's mineral resources include gold, 15,890 fine oz. in 1949; silver, 13,700 fine oz.; copper, lead and mercury. Value of mineral products, 1949, was $20,676,000.

In 1947 (federal census) Oregon had 3,075 [illegible] establishments, with 92,144 production workers who received [illegible], value added by manufacture was $675,017,000 compared with $156,696,000 in 1939.

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 reach Portland, 108 miles inland. The Bonneville Power and Navigation Project, first authorized in 1933, was completed in Dec., 1943, at a cost of $80,400,000. The state had (1949) a total steam railway mileage of 5,055 and a total electric railway mileage of 105 l. Hydro-electric generation by private utilities (1949) was [illegible] kwh. There were 158 airports in 1950, of which 46 were municipal; 30 were lighted. There were also 9 seaplane bases.

The state maintains (1950) 7,320 miles of primary and secondary highways, of which 6,824 miles are surfaced; counties and other agencies maintain 50,345 miles of highway. As of 30 June, 1950, there were 530,771 passenger cars, 66,027 pick-up trucks, 2,737 buses, 45,856 private and commercial trucks, 25,805 farm trucks and 5,502 motor cycles.

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PENNSYLVANIA.

Government.—Pennsylvania, first settled in 1682, is one of the 13 original states in the Union. The General Assembly consists of a Senate of 50 members chosen for 4 years, one-half being elected biennially, and a House of Representatives of 208 members chosen for 2 years. The Governor and Lieutenant-Governor are elected for 4 years. Every citizen 21 years of age, with the usual residential qualifications, may vote. The state sends to Congress 2 senators and 34 representatives.

The state is organized in counties (numbering 67), cities, boroughs, townships, school districts and poor law districts; the state capital is Harrisburg.

Governor.—John S. Fine (R.), 1951–54 ($25,000).

Secretary of State.—Dr. Gene D. Smith (R.).

Area, Population, Education.—Area, 45,333 square miles, of which 294 square miles are inland water.

Census population, 1 April, 1950, 10,498,012, an increase of 597,832 or 6·0% since 1940. Birth rate, 1948, was 21·7 per 1,000 population (national average, 24·2); death rate, 10·4 (9·9). Births, 1949, 224,510; deaths, 107,936; marriages, 83,968; divorces, 13,167. Population at 4 census years (with distribution by sex in 1940) was :—

Years	White	Negro	Indian	Asiatic	Total	Per sq. mile
1910	7,467,713	193,919	1,503	1,976	7,665,111	171·0
1920	8,432,726	284,568	337	2,386	8,720,017	194·5
1930	9,196,007	431,257	523	3,563	9,631,350	213·8
1940	9,426,989	470,172	441	2,578	9,900,180	219 8
Male . .	4,718,483	230,477	258	1,989	4,951,207	—
Female .	4,708,506	239,695	183	589	4,948,973	—

In 1940, the foreign-born white population numbered 973,260 (9·8% of the total), of whom 197,281 (20·2%) were Italian, 117,319 Polish, 95,803 Russian, 80,111 German, 65,826 Irish, 59,394 Czechoslovakian and 55,346 English. Of the total population in 1940, 66·5% were urban, 4·7% Negro, and 32·6% (2,418,270 males and 811,897 females) gainfully employed; the number of occupied dwelling units was 2,516,423 (of 3·9 persons); 23,994 men and 32,064 women were divorced Registered aliens, Dec. 1940, 370,020.

The population of the larger cities and townships, 1950 census, was :—

Cities	Population	Cities	Population	Cities	Population
Philadelphia .	2,057,210	Upper Darby [1].	85,078	York . .	59,298
Pittsburgh .	673,756	Altoona . .	76,844	McKeesport .	51,185
Erie . .	130,125	Wilkes-Barre .	76,626	New Castle .	48,850
Scranton . .	125,080	Bethlehem .	65,968	Lower Merion [1]	47,678
Reading . .	108,929	Chester . .	65,821	Williamsport .	44,964
Allentown. .	106,295	Lancaster .	63,601	Haverford .	39,425
Harrisburg (cap.)	89,091	Johnstown .	62,723	Norristown .	38,228

[1] Townships.

School attendance is compulsory for children 8 to 17 years of age. In 1948–49, the public elementary and high schools had 60,643 teachers and 1,537,261 enrolled pupils. Teachers' salaries, 1948–49, averaged $2,675. Expenditure on public schools (1948–49) was $267,535,373, excluding debt service and capital outlay.

The largest academic institutions (1948–49), with full-time teachers and students, are as follows :—

Founded	Institutions	Professors	Students
1740	University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia (non-sect.) .	1,050	7,925
1787	University of Pittsburgh (non-sect.)	1,096	12,584
1832	Lafayette College, Easton	131	2,060
1833	Haverford College (Quaker)	70	526
1842	Villanova College (R.C.)	125	2,572
1846	Bucknell University (Baptist)	133	2,378
1851	St. Joseph's College, Philadelphia . . .	52	1,567
1855	Pennsylvania State College, State College, Pa. . .	959	8,889
1864	Swarthmore College, Swarthmore (Quaker) . .	107	1,034
1866	Lehigh University, Bethlehem (non-sect.) . . .	244	3,112
1878	Duquesne University, Pittsburgh (R.C.) . . .	149	3,482
1884	Temple University, Philadelphia (non-sect.) . .	533	9,576
1885	Bryn Mawr College for Women	105	724
1888	University of Scranton	85	1,718
1891	Drexel Institute, Philadelphia	180	3,415
1900	Carnegie Institute of Technology, Pittsburgh . .	273	3,485

Religion and Welfare.—The chief religious bodies in the state are the Roman Catholic with 2,275,062 members in 1936, United Lutheran (541,207) and Jewish Congregations (423,943). Total, all denominations, 5,412,246 members.

Marriage licences are granted only after both applicants have passed the Wassermann or some similar blood test.

Old Age Assistance is granted; in June, 1950, 92,286 persons (about 11% of those aged 65 or over) were receiving an average of $37·49 per month; 53,256 families with 136,646 dependent children were receiving an average of $84·75 monthly per family; 15,429 blind persons received an average of $39·88. In 1950, the state had 344 hospitals (101,251 beds) registered with the American Medical Association. In Dec., 1945, hospitals for mental diseases had 34,424 patients or 376·5 per 100,000 population (national average, 363·2); on 1 Jan., 1950, patients numbered 36,867 or 346·7 per 100,000 population.

In 1949, 10,039 persons were convicted of major offences, including 84 convicted of murder; 9 were sentenced to death (by electrocution). Of the state's 68 local jails (county and city), the U.S. Bureau of Prisons as of 30 June, 1949, rated 35 as sub-standard, unsuitable for the housing of Federal prisoners.

Finance.—For the fiscal year ending 31 May, 1950, general revenues for the operating fund were $573,208,849 (taxes $265,654,576), and general expenditures were $653,373,090 (difference being due to f[illegible] of $80,652,654), of which $228,594,858 were for public welfare, $151,312,739 for education and $152,924,467 for highways. Pennsylvania leads in the revenue from its monopoly of alcoholic beverages; in 1949 50 it received a net income of $41,000,000.

On 31 May, 1950, net long-term debt amounted to $514,011,110.

Production and Industry.—Agriculture, market-gardening, fruit-growing, horticulture and forestry are pursued within the state. In 1945, there were 171,761 farms with a farm area of 15,019,675 acres (6,604,000 acres in crops); total value of farm land and buildings was $1,008,573,540. Tenant-farmers operated 12·9% of all farms and 13·3% of the total farm area; 47,176 farms were 30 acres or less and 146 farms each exceeded 1,000 acres. There is some subsistence farming; in 1945, 39,157 farms (23% of the 168,222 farms reporting) had gross output, for sale and farm consumption, valued at less than $400. In 1950, there were 27 soil conservation districts embracing 11,973,400 acres, of which 6 834,245 acres were farm lands (80,298 farms). Cash income from crops (1949), $198,770,000 and from livestock, $563,644,000.

Pennsylvania leads, usually, in the production of buckwheat (1,886,000 bushels in 1949), cigar leaf tobacco (58,709,000 lb.) and mushrooms. In 1949, production of winter wheat was 21,114,000 bushels; oats, 24,630,000 bushels; maize, 64,077,000 bushels; potatoes, 19,158,000 bushels. Rye, hay, apples and grapes are also grown. On 1 Jan., 1950, there were on farms:—110,000 horses, 11,000 mules, 1,020,000 milch cows, 1,790,000 all cattle, 217,000 sheep, 704,000 swine. Wool clip, 1950, was 1,520,000 lb. from 200,000 sheep. National forest lands (1950) totalled 469,889 acres; state forests (excluding state parks), 1,765,809 acres.

Pennsylvania is almost the sole producer of anthracite coal; its output reached a peak of 100,445,299 short tons in 1917 with a labour-force of 156,148 men producing 2·26 tons per man-day and an average 644 tons per man per year. Production in 1949 was 44,710,118 tons with a labour-

force of 79,209 men with daily output of 2·73 tons per man and 565 tons per year.

The value of Pennsylvania's mineral products, due principally to the production of coal, was, in 1948, $1,407,347,000, anthracite and bituminous coal representing about 80%; bituminous (1948), 132,550,000 tons; petroleum, 12,667,000 barrels; natural gasoline or petrol (1948), 12,300,000 gallons; natural gas (1947), 91,971 million cubic feet. Output of lime (1948), 1,085,807 short tons; cement (1948), 38,310,000 barrels; coke (1948), 22,383,524 short tons; gold (1948), 2,200 fine oz.; silver, 13,730 fine oz.

Pennsylvania leads in the production of iron and steel. In 1949, 57 blast furnaces produced 15,037,221 short tons of pig-iron (28% of the country's total); output of ingot steel and steel for castings, 21,840,561 tons (28%).

The 1947 federal census showed 16,789 manufacturing establishments employing 1,219,426 production workers (wages, $3,053,879,000); value added by manufactures was $6,946,958,000 compared with $2,476,862,000 in 1939.

In 1949, steam railways had 11,281 miles of track, and electric railways, 1,634 miles. There are (1950) 374 airports (including 11 seaplane bases), of which 38 are municipal; 18 are lighted. The state highway system covers 40,943 miles; counties and other bodies maintain 59,025 miles. As in all states, heavy truck traffic has damaged the highways constructed in the 1920s; Pennsylvania leads all states in annual expenditures (exceeding $100 million) on road construction, reconstruction and re-surfacing, apart from maintenance.

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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, settlers of every creed being welcomed. In 1647 a patent was granted for the government of the settlements, and on 8 July, 1663, a charter was executed recognizing the settlers as forming a body corporate and politic by the name of 'The Governor and Company of the English Colony of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations, in New England, in America.' On 29 May, 1790, the state accepted

the federal constitution and entered the Union as the last of the 13 original states. The General Assembly consists of a Senate of 44 members and a House of Representatives of 100 members, both elected for 2 years, as are also the Governor and Lieutenant-Governor. 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 has 5 counties (without political functions) and 39 cities and towns. The capital is Providence.

Rhode Island sends to Congress 2 senators and 2 representatives.

Governor.—Dennis J. Roberts (D.), 1951–53 ($15,000).
Secretary of State.—Armand H. Coté (D.).

Area, Population, Education.—Area, 1,214 square miles, of which 156 square miles are inland water. Census population, 1 April, 1950, 791,896, an increase of 78,550 or 11·% since 1940. Birth rate, 1948, was 22·6 per 1,000 population (national average, 24·2); death rate, 11·0 (9·9). Births, 1948, were 16,861; deaths, 8,188; marriages, 8,716; divorces, 817.

Population of 4 census years (with distribution by sex for 1940) was :—

Years	White	Negro	Indian	Asiatic	Total	Per sq. mile
1910	532,492	9,529	284	305	542,610	508·5
1920	593,980	10,036	110	271	604,397	655·4
1930	677,026	9,913	318	240	687,497	649 8
1940	701,805	11,024	196	321	713,346	674·2
Male . .	343,644	5,384	99	277	349,404	—
Female .	358,161	5,640	97	44	363,942	—

The foreign-born whites in 1940 numbered 137,784 19·3% of the total), of whom 28,851 (21 0%) were Italian, 23,168 (16·6%) French Canadian, 18,858 English and 12,082 Irish. The urban population was 91·6%; the Negro population, 1·5%; 37·1% (179,082 males and 85,641 females) were gainfully employed; occupied dwelling units numbered 187,706 (of 3·80 persons); 2,620 men and 4,252 women were reported divorced. Aliens registered in Dec., 1940, numbered 52,570.

The chief cities and towns are Providence, which (census 1950, preliminary) had a population of 247,700; Pawtucket, 81,180; Cranston, 55,130; Woonsocket, 50,186; Warwick, 43,027; E. Providence, 35,791; Newport, 32,090; Central Falls, 23,610; West Warwick, 19,042.

The federal census of 1950 showed 169,083 persons between the ages of 4 and 20; 128,564 or 75·7% were attending schools (preliminary). In 1949–50, the 303 public elementary school buildings had 2,024 teachers and 57,043 enrolled pupils; 37,992 pupils were enrolled in private and parochial schools. The high school buildings (30 senior and 34 junior) had 1,756 teachers and 33,529 pupils. Teachers' salaries, 1948–49, ranged from $1,795 to $5,000 with an average of $3,352. Local expenditures for schools for 1949–50 totalled $19,292,010; state and federal expenditures, $3,159,306. The state maintains a College of Education with 29 professors and teachers and 474 students (1949–50), and a State College with 234 professors and 2,249 students. Brown University at Providence, founded in 1764, is now non-sectarian; in 1950–51 it had 475 professors and instructors and 3,779 full-time students. Providence College, at Providence, founded in 1919 by the Order of Preachers (Dominican), has 106 professors and 2,256 students (1950–51).

Religion and Welfare.—Chief religious bodies are the Roman Catholic with 347,961 members in 1940 (48% of the population), Methodists (68,825), Protestant Episcopal (30,000), Jewish congregations (28,214), and Congregational. Total, all denominations, 475,000.

Marriage licences are granted only after both applicants have passed the Wassermann or some similar blood test.

The state's penal, reformatory and mental homes system, on 30 June, 1950, had 4,692 inmates. In 1945, 457 persons (65·4 per 100,000 of the population) were convicted of major offences, including 1 convicted of murder; none was sentenced to death. Of the state's 5 local jails (county and city) the U.S. Bureau of Prisons, as of 30 June, 1949, rated 4 as substandard, unsuitable for the housing of Federal prisoners.

In conformity with the Federal Social Security Act, the state administers a system of Old Age Assistance and one of aid to blind persons and to families with dependent children. In June, 1950, 10,368 elderly persons were drawing an average of $46·36 per month; 3,817 families (with 9,090 dependent children) were drawing an average of $87·44 per month and 177 blind individuals were drawing an average of $53 10 per month. In 1949, the state had 24 hospitals (9,493 beds) registered with the American Medical Association. In Dec., 1948, hospitals for mental diseases had 3,321 patients or 494 per 100,000 population (national average, 1945, was 363·2).

Finance.—For the fiscal year ending 30 June, 1950, receipts and payments (in dollars) were as follows :—

Cash balance, 30 June, 1949 .	13,124,933	Disbursements, 1949–50 .	51,018,990
Receipts, 1949–50 . . .	49,945,841	Cash on hand, 30 June, 1950	12,051,784
Total . . .	63,070,774	Total . . .	63,070,774

Net bonded debt on 30 June, 1950, was $40,932,474.

Production and Industry.—Rhode Island is a manufacturing state, but agriculture contributes to the state income. Though there is little farming, it ranks fourth in the value of commodities per farm unit. Cash income, 1949, $6,225,000; from livestock, $16,087,000. In 1945 (census) it had 3,603 farms with an area of 264,734 acres, of which 48,753 acres were crop land; value of farm land and buildings was $35,609,000. Under an Act passed in 1943, 3 soil conservation districts have been established, covering 677,120 acres, including 264,734 acres in farms (100% of the total). The small mineral output, mostly stone, sand and gravel, was valued (1948) at $1,450,000.

At the United States census in 1947, 2,214 manufacturing establishments had 128,130 wage-earners, who earned $297,599,000; the value added by manufactures was $658,420,000 compared with $237,698,000 in 1939. In the year ending 28 Oct., 1950, 697,000 cotton spindles were in place, of which 607,000 were active. Cotton consumed in 1950 amounted to 6,692 bales.

In 1950, the railroads operated 184·79 miles; there were 214·5 miles of bus routes and 84·2 miles of trackless trolley routes. Telephones in service, 30 June, 1950, 235,164. There were 13 airports in 1950; the state owns and operates 4 airports; the state airport at Hillsgrove, near Providence, is served by 5 airlines making 41 scheduled flights a day. The state has 1,300 miles of roads, of which 839 miles are improved.

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SOUTH CAROLINA.

Constitution and Government.—South Carolina, first settled permanently in 1670, was one of the 13 original states of the Union. The General Assembly consists of a Senate of 46 members, elected for 4 years (half retiring biennially), and a House of Representatives of 124 members, elected for 2 years. The Governor and Lieutenant-Governor are elected for 4 years. Only registered citizens have the right to vote. The U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals, in a test case in Dec., 1947, ruled that Negroes are entitled to vote in the primary elections in South Carolina. On 16 July, 1948, the U.S. Supreme Court ordered the Democratic Party of the state to register Negroes for participation in the party primaries. The state repealed in Nov., 1950, its 85-year-old law disfranchising those who have not paid their poll tax. In 22 of the 46 counties Negroes constitute 50% or more of the population. The capital is Columbia. South Carolina sends to Congress 2 senators and 6 representatives.

Governor.—James F. Byrnes (D.), 1951-55 ($12.000).
Secretary of State.—O. Frank Thornton (D.).

Area, Population, Education.—Area, 31,055 square miles, of which 461 square miles are inland water. Census population, 1 April, 1950, 2,117,027, an increase of 11·4% since 1940. Births, 1948, were 57,759; deaths, 17,957; marriages, 46,748; divorces, nil. Birth rate, 1948, was 29·1 per 1,000 population (national average, 24·2); death rate, 9·1 (9·9). The population in 4 census years (with distribution by sex in 1940) was:—

Years	White	Negro	Indian	Asiatic	Total	Per sq. mile
1910	679,161	835,843	331	65	1,515,400	49·7
1920	818,538	864,719	304	163	1,683,724	55·2
1930	944,049	793,681	959	76	1,738,765	56·8
1940	1,084,308	814,164	1,234	98	1,899,804	62 1
Male . .	510,597	393,958	616	68	935,239	—
Female .	543,711	420,206	618	30	964,565	—

The foreign-born white population in 1940 numbered 4,915 (0·2% of the total), of whom 713 were Greek, 570 German, 536 Russian and 447 English. Of the total population, 24·5% were urban, 42·8% Negro, and 34·7% (466,773 males and 194,300 females) were gainfully employed; the number of occupied dwelling units was 434,968 (of 4·37 persons). Aliens registered in Dec., 1940, numbered 2,188. There is no venereal disease test for marriage. Divorce is now allowed; the 1940 census showed 1,848 men and 3,295 women residing in the state who had been divorced.

Large towns are:—Columbia (capital), with a population of 85,949 in 1950; Charleston, 68,243; Greenville, 57,932; Spartanburg, 36,674.

In 1949, of persons between the ages of 5 and 24, 458,810 were attending school. School attendance is compulsory since 1922. There are separate schools for white and Negro children. In 1948–49, the public elementary and high schools had 458,810 enrolled pupils (215,599 Negro) and 16,127 teachers (6,644 Negro). Teachers' salaries, 1948–49, ranged from $348 to $2,286, average, $1,769. Expenditure on public school education in 1948–49 was [illegible]. For higher education the state has the University of South Carolina, founded at Columbia in 1801, with, in 1948–49, 270 professors and 4,790 students; Clemson Agricultural College, founded in 1893, with 225 professors and 3,360 students as well as a number of smaller colleges.

Religion and Welfare.—The chief religious bodies are the Negro Baptists, with 238,217 members in 1936, Southern Baptists, 159,887, and Southern Methodists, 91,519. Total, all denominations, 710,163.

Old Age Assistance was being granted in June, 1950, to 42,111 persons (out of 94,000 persons 65 years or older), who received an average of $24·86 per month. In 1950, the state had 81 hospitals (9,783 beds) registered with the American Medical Association.

South Carolina statutes require separate schools for white and coloured children (except in specialized schools for the deaf, dumb and blind); separate reform schools and penal institutions; separate hospitals; separate railway facilities, including dining cars and restaurants but excluding freight cars; separate accommodation in steamboats, buses and street cars; also in circuses and tent shows, in parks, playgrounds and on beaches. Children may be adopted only by persons of the same race. Inter-racial marriage is prohibited.

In 1935, the state passed a law permitting, under legal safeguards, the sterilization of insane and feeble-minded persons; up to 1 Jan., 1950, 8 men and 80 women had been thus sterilized.

Of the state's 49 local jails (county and city) the U.S. Bureau of Prisons, as of 30 June, 1949, rated 43 as sub-standard, unsuitable for the housing of Federal prisoners.

Finance.—For the fiscal year ending 30 June, 1949, general revenues were $128,643,000 (taxes, $100,226,000 and federal aid, $21,951,000), while general expenditures were $146,438,000. Chief single source of revenue, income tax, furnished $29,934,000. State employees, April, 1949, numbered 14,000. Budget for the year ending 30 June, 1950, was $147,504,064.

On 30 June, 1949, the net long-term debt was $87,227,000.

Production and Industry.—South Carolina is an agricultural state containing in 1945, 147,745 farms (44% of which were Negro farms), covering a farm area of 11,021,623 acres; total value of farm land and buildings was $440,623,183. Tenant-farmers operated 54·2% of the farms and 32·3% of the farm area. Although the average acreage has increased from 64·5 acres in 1920 to 74·6 acres in 1945, there were 90,186 farms (61% of the total) which were under 30 acres. In 1945, 21,866 farms (15% of the 145,262 farms reporting) had a gross production, for sale and farm consumption, valued at less than $400. About 58% of the area of the state is woodland. Cash income, 1949, from crops was $205,982,000 and from livestock, $72,061,000.

The chief crops are maize, 31,590,000 bushels in 1949; oats, peanuts, 14,300,000 lb.; peaches, sweet potatoes, cotton (1,270,000 acres, yielding 560,000 bales of upland cotton) and tobacco, 147,630,000 lb. On 1 Jan., 1950, the farm animals in the state were 21,000 horses, 151,000 mules,

172,000 milch cows, 367,000 all cattle, 3,000 sheep and 663,000 swine. National forest lands, 1949, amount to 1,422,934 acres.

In 1950, there were 33 soil conservation districts embracing 19,580,160 acres, of which 11,021,623 acres were farm land (147,745 farms). About 15·7% of the total area has suffered severe erosion.

The state has few mineral resources; value of mineral output in 1948 was $12,105,000.

In 1947 federal census, 2,138 manufacturing establishments had 175,724 production workers, earning $330,465,000; value added by manufacture was $794,313,000 compared with $169,000,000 in 1939.

Of the state's installed electric power capacity (1,015,000 kw.), about 66% is hydro-electric. Electric power generated (1947) is about 3,493 million kwh.

In 1949, the length of steam railway in the state was 3,387 miles. There were, 1950, 85 airports, of which 35 were municipal; 15 were lighted; 5 are served by scheduled airlines. The state maintains 19,323 miles of highways, of which 10,398 miles are surfaced.

The state has 3 deep-water ports.

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SOUTH DAKOTA.

Government.—South Dakota was first visited in 1743 when Verendrye planted a lead plate (discovered in 1913) on the site of Ft. Pierre, claiming the region for the French crown. Beginning as a trading post in 1794, it was settled in 1817 and organized as a state from part of Dakota Territory and admitted into the Union on 2 Nov., 1889. It ceded a small part of its territory to Nebraska in 1882.

Voters are all citizens 21 years of age or older who have complied with certain residential qualifications. The people reserve the right of the initiative and referendum. The Senate has 35 members, and the House of Representatives 75 members, all elected for 2 years, as are also the Governor and Lieutenant-Governor. The state is divided into 64 organized counties and 4 unorganized. The capital is Pierre (population, 1950, 5,690). The state sends 2 senators and 2 representatives to the Federal Congress.

Governor.—Sigurd Anderson (R.), 1951-53 ($8,500).

Secretary of State.—Geraldine Ostroot (R.).

Area, Population, Education.—Area, 77,047 square miles, of which 511 square miles are water. Area administered by the Office of Indian Affairs, 1946, covered 9,311 square miles (one-eighth of the state), of which 1,940 square miles are held by tribes. The federal government owns 8,820,845 acres or 18% of the total. Census population, 1 April, 1950, 652,740, an increase of 9,779 or 1·5% since 1940. Birth rate, 1948, was 26·8 per 1,000 population (national average, 24·2); death rate, 9·5 (9·9). Births,

1948, were 16,405; deaths, 5,806; marriages, 7,330; divorces, 1,030. Population in 4 federal censuses (with distribution by sex in 1940) was :—

Year	White	Negro	Indian	Asiatic	Total	Per sq. mile
1910	563,771	817	19,137	163	583,888	7·6
1920	619,147	832	16,384	184	636,547	8·3
1930	670,269	646	21,833	101	692,849	9·1
1940	619,075	474	23,347	65	642,961	8·4
Male . .	320,188	263	12,019	44	332,514	—
Female .	298,887	211	11,328	21	310,447	—

Foreign-born whites in 1945 numbered 32,602 (5·3% of the total), of whom 6,558 (20·1%) were Norwegians, 5,971 Germans, 4,872 Russians and 3,317 Swedes. The urban population (living in communities of 1,000 or over) formed 34·5% of the whole in 1945 (24·6% in 1940). In 1940 the Negro population formed 0·1% of the whole; 31·4% (164,497 males and 37,017 females) were gainfully employed; occupied dwelling units numbered 165,428 (of 3·89 persons); 2,539 men and 2,710 women were reported divorced. Aliens registered in Dec., 1940, were 7,400.

Population of the chief cities (census of 1950, preliminary) was :—Sioux Falls, 52,161; Aberdeen, 20,976; Rapid City, 25,179; Huron, 12,713; Watertown, 12,602.

In 1940, of persons between the ages of 5 and 24, 146,086 (60·8%) were attending school. The 1945 census showed only 1,643 illiterates (over the age of 9). 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 1950, 81·7% of those between the ages of 6 and 21 years were attending school; they numbered 127,918 of whom 117,675 were in public schools and 10,243 in parochial schools. In 1948–49, the public elementary and secondary schools had 114,879 pupils and 6,563 teachers. Teachers' salaries, 1948–49, ranged between $900 and $4,200; the average was $2,136 (national average, $2,846). State educational institutions in 1949–50 included 4 normal schools, with an enrolment of 1,382 students; a school of mines, established 1885, with 473 students; the State Agricultural College, with 1,732 students; the State University, founded at Vermillion in 1882, 1,622 students. Five denominational colleges had 1,868 students. The Government maintains Indian schools on its reservations and 2 outside at Flandreau and Pierre. The state leads in the percentage of its budget (6·4%) devoted to education. State expenditure on public schools (1949–50), $25,984,238.

Religion and Welfare.—The chief religious bodies are :—Lutherans (with 147,448 members in 1945), Roman Catholics (91,833), Methodist (65,557), Congregational (26,150), Presbyterian (26,579), Baptist (17,001), and Protestant Episcopal. Total, all denominations, 449,715.

Marriage licences are granted only after both applicants have passed the Wassermann or some similar blood test. Inter-racial marriage is prohibited.

In 1917, South Dakota passed a law permitting, under safeguards, the sterilization of insane and feeble-minded persons; up to 1 Jan., 1950, 276 males and 472 females had been thus sterilized.

In June, 1950, 12,169 persons received as Old Age Assistance an average of $39·16 per month; 225 blind persons received $35·35 per month and 2,360 families with 5,729 dependent children, $63·35. In 1949, the state had

54 hospitals (6,927 beds) registered with the American Medical Association. In Dec., 1949, hospitals for mental diseases had 1,888 patients or 293·6 per 100,000 population.

Of the state's 55 local jails (county and city) the U.S. Bureau of Prisons, as of 30 June, 1949, rated 46 as sub-standard, unsuitable for the housing of Federal prisoners.

Finance.—For the fiscal year ending 30 June, 1950, general revenues were $52,362,111, and government grants, $14,331,330. Chief sources of revenue were taxes on motor fuels, yielding $10,409,732, and sales tax, $9,613,922.

Net long-term debt on 1 July, 1950, was $21,730,993 arising from its loans to farmers in 1917 and from the Veterans' Bonus, 1949.

Production and Industry.—In 1945, 68,705 farms had an acreage of 43,031,964 (1940, 39,473,584); total value of farm land and buildings, $764,299,619 (in 1950, $823,891,594). Farm units are large; in 1945 there were only 3,448 farms of 50 acres or less, compared with 8,298 exceeding 1,000 acres; the average has grown from 464·1 acres in 1920 to 626·3 in 1945. Nevertheless there is some rural poverty; in 1945, 2,594 farms had a gross production, for sale and farm consumption, valued at less than $400.

Cash income, 1949, from crops, $199,998,000, and from livestock, $327,391,000. The leading crops are spring wheat (28,096,000 bushels in 1949), maize (82,824,000 bushels), oats (67,988,000 bushels) and barley (14,958,000 bushels). Rye, durum wheat, flax seed and potatoes are also grown. National forest area, 1948, 1,403,157 acres. The farm livestock on 1 Jan., 1950, consisted of 170,000 horses, 1,000 mules, 379,000 milch cows, 2,479,000 all cattle, 874,000 sheep, 1,442,000 swine. The wool clip in 1949 amounted to 6,076,000 lb. of wool from 733,000 sheep.

In 1950, there were 49 soil conservation districts embracing 24,757,756 acres, of which 24,637,110 acres were farm land (46,923 farms and ranches). Of the total area, 8·2% has suffered severe erosion.

The mineral products include gold (464,650 fine oz. in 1949), silver (109,383 oz.), lignite (14,618 tons in 1947), lithium minerals, feldspar and tin. Mineral products, 1948, were valued at $24,296,000.

Chief manufacturing industries are meat-packing and butter-making. In 1947, 494 industrial establishments employed 8,062 production workers, who earned $19,193,000; value added by manufacture was $51,398,000.

In 1950, the steam railways were 4,665 miles in length, serving 492 towns. The state maintains 94,008 miles of highways, of which 3,558 are surfaced. Airports, 1948, numbered 62, of which 34 were municipal; 10 were lighted.

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TENNESSEE.

Constitution and Government.—Tennessee, first settled in 1757, was admitted into the Union on 1 June, 1796. The state has operated under three constitutions the last of which was adopted in 1870. Voters at an

election may authorize the calling of a convention limited to altering or abolishing one or more specified sections of the constitution. The General Assembly consists of a Senate of 33 members and a House of Representatives of 99 members, both elected for 2 years. No clergyman of any denomination is eligible to either House. Qualified as electors are all citizens (with the usual residential qualifications). Payment of a poll-tax is a requisite for all voters between the ages of 21 and 50 years, except that the legislature in 1949 voted to exempt women, blind persons and veterans of World Wars I and II. Potential voters (1948) numbered 1,840,000; voters in the presidential election of 1948 were 550,280 or 30%. Tennessee sends to Congress 2 senators and 10 representatives. The state is divided into 95 counties; the capital is Nashville.

For the Tennessee Valley Authority see p. 593.

Governor.—Gordon Browning (D.), 1951-53 ($12,000).
Secretary of State.—James H. Cummings (D.).

Area and Population.—Area, 42,246 square miles (285 square miles water). Census population, 1 April, 1950, 3,291,718, an increase of 375,877 or 12·9% since 1940. Birth rate, 1949, was 25 3 per 1,000 population; death rate, 8·9. Births, 1949, were 82,307; deaths, 29,012.

In 4 census years the population (with distribution by sex in 1940) was :—

Years	White	Negro	Indian	Asiatic	Total	Per sq. mile
1910	1,711,432	473,088	216	53	2,184,789	52 4
1920	1,885,993	451,758	56	78	2,337,885	56·1
1930	2,138,644	477,646	161	105	2,616,556	62·4
1940	2,406,906	508,736	114	85	2,915,841	69·5
Male . .	1,199,580	246,129	57	63	1,445,829	—
Female .	1,207,326	262,607	57	22	1,470,012	—

The foreign-born whites numbered in 1940, 11,320 (being 0 3% of the total), of whom 1,734 (18·1%) were Italian, 1,499 Russian, 1,477 German and 966 English. Of the total population in 1940, 35·2% were urban, 17·4% Negro, and 32·3% (728,203 males and 213,511 females) gainfully employed; the number of occupied dwelling units was 714,894 (of 4·08 persons); 10,904 men and 17,574 women were reported divorced. Aliens registered in Dec., 1940, were 5,137.

The cities, with census population in 1950 (preliminary), are :—Memphis, 394,012; Nashville (capital), 173,359; Chattanooga, 130,333, and Knoxville, 124.183.

Statutes require segregation of white and coloured people in schools, colleges, transportation and recreational facilities; inter-marriage of white and Negro is forbidden.

Religion and Welfare.—The leading religious bodies are the Southern Baptists, with [illegible] 573,000 members in 1949, Southern Methodists (339,210), Negro Baptists (about 250,000). Just over 50% of the total population adheres to some religious faith. The state licenses the sale of alcoholic liquors for beverage purposes, under certain restrictions.

Marriage licences are granted only after both applicants have passed the Wassermann or some similar blood test. Tennessee is one of the states whose birth certificates do not disclose illegitimacy. It is one of 5 states

which have 'divorce proctors' to investigate undefended divorce suits for evidence of collusion.

Old Age Assistance was granted in June, 1950, to 65,646 persons, who received an average of $31·17 per month.

In 1949, the state had 136 hospitals (23,243 beds) registered with the American Medical Association. Hospitals for mental diseases in Dec., 1945, had 6,968 patients or 246·0 per 100,000 population (national average, 363·2).

Of the state's 98 local jails (county and city) the U.S. Bureau of Prisons, as of 30 June, 1949, rated 84 as sub-standard, unsuitable for the housing of Federal prisoners.

Education.—In 1940, persons over 20 years of age having no years of schooling numbered 65,765 (3·73% of that age group), of whom 41,572 were native white and 24,193 were non-whites. Of persons between the ages of 5 and 24, 602,378 (or 52·8%) were attending school. School attendance is now compulsory, and the employment of children under 16 years of age in workshops, factories or mines is illegal.

The legislature in 1925 passed an Act prohibiting 'the teaching of the evolution theory in all the universities, normal schools and all other public schools of Tennessee which are supported in whole or in part by the public funds of the state.' Another Act says that white children may be taught only by white persons born in the United States whose parents could speak English and who themselves have spoken English since childhood. In 1949–50, the 4,632 public elementary and high schools had 659,785 enrolled pupils with 22,202 teachers; 7 state-supported colleges had 1,932 teachers and 34,681 pupils, including 3,824 Negroes. Teachers' salaries, 1949–50, ranged between $1,179 and $2,826; minimum guaranteed to any teacher with A.B. degree, $2,000. Total expenditure for public elementary and high schools in 1949–50, $72,763,207. The more important universities and colleges (1949–50) are :—

Founded	Institutions	Professors	Students
1794	University of Tennessee at Knoxville (State) . .	1,222	15,739
1819	[illegible] at Maryville (Presb.)	60	1,131
1842	[illegible] at Lebanon (Baptist) . .	34	361
1866	Fisk University at Nashville (Negro)	98	1,086
1867	University [illegible] (M.E.)	111	2,711
1868	University of the South, Sewanee (P.E.) . . .	49	605
1875	Vanderbilt University at Nashville (non-sectarian). .	600	3,728
1875	George Peabody College for Teachers at Nashville .	122	5,159
1876	Meharry Medical College	150	477
1915	Tennessee Polytechnic Institute, Cookeville . . .	100	2,363

Finance.—For the fiscal year ending 30 June, 1950, the total income of the state government was $236,341,568 (taxes furnished $150,314,624), while disbursements were $227,871,216 (direct state operations taking $187,051,313, state aid to local units, $19,905,763, and debt payments and interest, $8,937,689). Chief single source of revenue, the 2% retail sales tax, yielded $42,523,379.

Total direct and assumed debt on 30 June, 1950, amounted to $96,690,000; sinking fund, $11,394,794.

Production and Industry.—In 1945, 234,431 farms covered 17,788,997 acres; value of farm land and buildings, $870,947,702. Farm units are small; the average farm acreage in 1945 was 75·9 acres (only 7 states have a smaller average); about half the farms were under 50 acres while

79,896 farms (34%) had less than 30 acres. In 1945, 46,189 farms (20% of the 230,381 farms reporting) had a gross production, for sale and farm consumption, valued at less than $400. In 1950, 31 soil conservation districts covered 8,707,840 acres, of which 6,878,206 acres were farm lands (93,187 farms).

Maize, cotton, tobacco and hay account for 90% of total valuation. Cash income, 1949, from crops was $216,894,000; from livestock, $215,067,000; and from government payments, $5,160,000. Output of maize, 1949, 68,900,000 bushels. Other crops are winter wheat, oats, Irish potatoes, sweet potatoes, sorgo syrup and peanuts. The cotton crop for 1949 yielded 650,000 bales; in value ($106,560,000) it was the state's most valuable crop. The tobacco crop, all types (1949), was 148,512,000 lb. On 1 Jan., 1950, the domestic animals consisted of 120,000 horses, 205,000 mules, 640,000 milch cows, 1,462,000 all cattle, 265,000 sheep and 1,371,000 swine. Wool clip in 1950, 1,269,000 lb. from 244,000 sheep. National forest area (1949) 1,531,797 acres.

Coalfields cover about 5,000 square miles; output in 1949 was 4,598,995 short tons. Tennessee is the only source of sinter iron and the leading source of pyrites. Other mineral products for 1949 were copper (6,399 short tons), zinc (48,435 short tons), lead, gold, silver (42,751 fine oz.), manganese ore, phosphate rock (1,432,076 long tons), dimension marble, cement (4,473,133 barrels of 376 lb.), sand and gravel, limestone (2,307,178 short tons). Total value of mineral products in 1948, exclusive of pig-iron, was $95,863,000.

The manufacturing industries include iron and steel working, but the most important products are knit goods and rayon and allied products. Census of manufactures, 1947, showed 3,346 manufacturing establishments, employing 192,367 production workers, who received wages of $369,920,000; value added to manufacture was $957,539,000 compared with $318,378,000 in 1939. The average number employed in industries, 1949, was 232,000.

The state contains (1949) 3,540 miles of steam railway and maintains 7,812 miles of surfaced highways. The state is served by 184 intrastate bus companies and 7 major airlines. Airports, 1950, numbered 61, of which 26 were municipal; 20 were lighted.

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TEXAS.

Constitution and Government.—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 29 Dec., 1845, received as a state into the American Union. The state's first settlement dates from 1686. The Legislature consists of a Senate of 31 members elected for 4 years (half their number retiring every 2 years), and a House of Representatives of 150 members elected for 2 years. The Governor and Lieutenant-Governor are elected for 2 years. Qualified electors are all citizens with the usual residential qualifications, but persons subject to

the poll-tax must have paid their tax prior to 1 February of the year in which they desire to vote. Voters in the presidential election of 1948 numbered 1,164,138, about 27% of citizens 21 years of age or over. The state has 254 counties; the capital is Austin. Texas sends to Congress 2 senators and 21 representatives.

Governor.—Allan Shivers (D.), 1951–53 ($12,000).
Secretary of State.—John Ben Shepperd (D.).

Area and Population.—Area, 267,339 square miles (including 3,695 square miles of inland water). Census population, 1 April, 1950, 7,711,194, an increase of 1,296,370 or 20·2% since 1940. Birth rate, 1948, was 26·8 per 1,000 population (national average, 24·2); death rate was 8·7 (9·9). Births in 1949 were 202,094; deaths, 63,262.

Population for 4 census years (with distribution by sex for 1940) was :—

Years	White	Negro	Indian	Asiatic	Total	Per sq. mile
1910	3,204,848	690,049	702	943	3,896,542	14·8
1920	3,918,165	741,694	2,109	1,260	4,663,228	17 8
1930	4,967,172	854,964	1,001	1,578	5,824,715	22 1
1940	5,487,545	924,391	1,103	1,785	6,414,824	24·3
Male . .	2,768,259	450,990	608	1,246	3,221,103	—
Female .	2,719,286	473,401	495	539	3,193,721	—

Of the total number (1940), 234,388, or 4·3%, were foreign-born whites, 159,266 (67·9%) being Mexican, 17,970 (7·7%) German, 9,171 (3·9%) Czechoslovakian, 5,451 Italians and 5,046 English. Japanese numbered 458, of whom 291 were citizens. Of the total, 45·4% were urban, 14·4% Negro, and 33·3% (1,675,495 males and 462,860 females) were gainfully employed; occupied dwelling units were 1,678,396 (of 3·82 persons). Aliens registered in Dec., 1940, were 213,898, of whom 183,758 were Mexicans.

The largest cities, with census population in 1950 (preliminary), are :—

Cities	Population	Cities	Population	Cities	Population
Houston . .	594,321	El Paso . .	130,003	Lubbock . .	71,390
Dallas . .	432,927	Corpus Christi .	108,053	Wichita Falls .	67,709
San Antonio .	406,811	Beaumont .	93,715	Galveston .	66,898
Fort Worth .	277,047	Waco . .	84,300	Port Arthur .	57,377
Austin (capital)	131,964	Amarillo . .	73,737	San Angelo .	51,889

Education.—In 1940, persons 25 years of age or older who reported no school years completed numbered 179,426 (5·3% of that age group), of whom 81,514 were native whites and 38,236 Negroes; of persons between the ages of 5 and 24, 1,340,931 (55·3%) were attending school. School attendance is compulsory for children from 7 to 16 years of age. Separate schools are provided for white and coloured children.

In March, 1949, the legislature enacted a law requiring the presidents of the 21 state-supported institutions of higher learning to dismiss any teacher or student found to be a Communist.

In 1948–49 the public elementary schools had 36,006 teachers and 1,097,369 enrolled pupils; the public high schools, 11,096 teachers and 252,428 pupils. Negro schools (included above) had 201,281 pupils and

7,400 teachers whose average salary was $2,175. Teachers' salaries, 1948–49, ranged between $2,007 and $2,880; average was $2,517. The state maintains 21 institutions of higher learning, including 6 teachers' colleges for white students; total enrolment, Oct., 1950, 55,412 students. Amount expended on public schools (not including colleges) for 1948–49 was approximately $241,000,000, of which $106,000,000 came from the state government and the balance from local school districts. Not all school districts have schools—about 1,500 districts have contracted with adjoining districts to take their children. For superior instruction, leading institutions (1949) are :—

Founded	Institutions	Control	Professors	Students
1845	Baylor University, Waco. . . .	Baptist	224	5,102
1845	Mary Hardin-Baylor College for Women, Belton	Baptist	42	469
1869	Trinity University, San Antonio . .	Presb.	101	1,427
1873	Texas Christian University, Fort Worth .	Christian	270	4,469
1873	Southwestern Universit.. Georgetown .	Methodist	67	790
1876	Agr. and Mech. Coll., [illegible] .	State	533	8,540
1881	University of Texas, Austin . . .	State	1,165	16,987
1890	Howard Payne College, Brownwood . .	Baptist	50	838
1891	Texas Wesleyan, Fort Worth . . .	Methodist	55	950
1891	Hardin-Simmons University, Abilene .	Baptist	114	1,930
1894	Texas College (for Negroes), Tyler .	Methodist	40	722
1901	State College for Women, Denton .	State	188	2,101
1906	Christian College, Abilene . . .	Christian	91	1,689
1911	Southern Methodist University, Dallas .	Methodist	336	6,689
1912	Rice Institute, Houston	—	107	1,565
1914	Texas Western College,[1] El Paso .	State	96	2,080
1925	Texas Technological College, Lubbock .	State	293	6,145
1936	[illegible] . Houston . .	—	364	10,783
1947	State University for Negroes, Houston .	State	124	2,032

[1] Formerly College of Mines.

Religion and Welfare.—The largest religious bodies are the Roman Catholics (with 604,308 members in 1936), Negro Baptists (388,044), Southern Baptists (360,421), and Southern Methodists (335,739). Total, all denominations, 2,298,966.

Statutory segregation of Negroes is enforced in educational institutions, including deaf, dumb and blind schools; libraries; railroads (including separate sleeping compartments and bedding), buses and street cars; tuberculosis hospitals. But in 1950, following the decision of the U.S. Supreme Court, Negro students were admitted to the University of Texas. Coal-mines must provide separate washing facilities; children may be adopted only by persons of the same race. Texas is the only state which bans boxing matches between white and coloured fighters. Marriage between members of the 'Caucasian' and 'African' races is forbidden.

Marriage licences are issued only after each applicant has presented a physician's certificate (void after a limited period) showing freedom from venereal disease. A serologic test for syphilis, made by an approved laboratory, is required.

Old Age Assistance was being granted in Dec., 1950, to 224,775 persons, who received an average of $32·80 per month; aid was given to 6,669 blind persons ($37·37 per month) and to 19,448 families with 55,179 dependent children (average per family $43·21).

In 1949, the state had 514 hospitals (52,560 beds) registered with the American Medical Association. In Dec., 1946, hospitals for mental diseases had 15,953 resident patients or 234·3 per 100,000 population (national average, 382·4).

The prison system, Oct., 1950, held 6,503 men and women. Of the state's 251 local jails (county and city) the U.S. Bureau of Prisons, as of 30 June, 1949, rated 207 as sub-standard, unsuitable for the housing of Federal prisoners.

Texas in 1947 adopted 9 laws governing the activities of trade unions: (1) 'Right to work Act,' makes the 'closed shop' illegal; (2) forbids employers to collect trade union dues on behalf of trade unions; (3) makes trade unions liable for damages due to breaches of contract, strikes or picketing; (4) forbids public employees to form or join trade unions; (5) forbids 'mass picketing'; (6) bans secondary boycotts, secondary strikes and picketing; (7) forbids employees of public utilities to resort to picketing or sabotage; (8) and (9) brings certain acts such as boycotts under the penal and civil (*i.e.*, damages) provisions of the Texas anti-trust law.

Finance.—The receipts and disbursements from all sources in the year ending 31 Aug., 1950, were (in dollars):—

Balance, 1 September, 1949	183,660,748	Disbursements, 1949–50	675,646,709
Receipts, 1949–50	666,589,010	Balance, 31 August, 1950	174,603,049
Total	850,249,758	Total	850,249,758

Revenue derived from the severance tax (*i.e.* tax on the removal of minerals, timber or other assets from the soil or waters of the state), in the 1949–50 fiscal year yielded $98,046,979 from petroleum, natural gas and sulphur alone; tax on motor fuels that year yielded $87,438,246.

Net long-term debt, 31 Aug., 1949, was $22,391,000, of which $4,102,000 was guaranteed by the state.

Production and Industry.—Texas is one of the most important agricultural states of the Union. In 1945 it had 384,977 farms (418,002 in 1940) covering 141,337,744 acres (137,683,372 acres in 1940 and 114,021,000 acres in 1920); value of farm lands and buildings (1945) was $3,574,997,897 (outranking all states except Illinois and Iowa). It is estimated that in 1948, 2,744,100 acres were irrigated, embracing 30,000 farms.

Soil erosion is serious in some parts. Some 97,297,000 acres now require drastic curative treatment and 51,164,000 acres require preventive treatment. Since the 'Soil Conservation Act' was passed in 1939, 152 soil conservation districts (including 8 wind-erosion districts) have been established, covering 142,933,500 acres, of which 116,806,303 acres were in 343,895 farms and ranches. Large-scale commercial farms, highly mechanized, dominate in Texas, causing a migration of former tenant-farmers and share-croppers, estimated in 1940 to exceed 350,000. Farms of 1,000 acres or more numbered 16,725 in 1945 (15,101 in 1940), a number far exceeding that of any other state. But small-scale farming persists; in 1945, 87,935 farms (22·8% of the total) were under 30 acres (in 1940, 82,479 farms and 19·0%). In 1945, 67,348 farms (17·5%) had a gross production, for sale and farm consumption, valued at less than $400. At the other extreme, farms with a produce valued at $20,000 or more numbered 6,726, a number exceeded only by California. Tenant-farming is under pressure; tenants in 1945 operated 144,792 farms (33,980,282 acres), compared with 204,462 farms (40,252,000 acres) in 1940. Full owners operated 197,994 farms in 1945 (50,865,122 acres) compared with 166,659 farms (42,442,000 acres) in 1940.

Texas leads in the production of cotton (5,900,000 bales from 10,725,000

acres in 1949); yield was 264 lb. per acre compared with the average of 286 lb. for all cotton states. It also frequently leads in pecans (29,000,000 lb. in 1949) and always in grain sorghum (92,676,000 bushels). Other important crops, 1949, were onions (3,685,000 sacks of 50 lb.), maize (58,208,000 bushels), winter wheat (102,848,000 bushels), oats (34,020,000 bushels), rice (22,618,000 bushels), potatoes, sweet potatoes, peanuts (343,785,000 lb.), vegetables, peaches, oranges (1,550,000 boxes), grapefruit (5,400,000 boxes) and sorgo syrup.

Cash income, 1949, from crops was $1,343,650,000; from livestock $807,144,000.

The state has a very great livestock industry, leading in the number of all cattle, 8,658,000 on 1 Jan., 1950, and sheep, 6,821,000; it also had on that date 352,000 horses, 139,000 mules, 1,296,000 milch cows and 1,701,000 swine. Texas ranks second (1949) with 770,000 turkeys and ranks third with 25,771,000 chickens. The wool clip in 1949 amounted to 51,569,000 lb. of wool from 6,555,000 sheep (a steep decline from 75,906,000 lb. and 9,833,000 sheep in 1938–47); mohair (1948), 15,810,000 lb. from 3,100,000 goats. National forest area (1948), 1,714,374 acres.

Production of petroleum (1949), 743,990,000 barrels, was 40% of United States total. It leads in the number of refineries, numbering, in 1947, 84 with 36,317 employees earning wages and salaries of $135,500,000; value of products shipped was $1,754,800,000. Production of other minerals (1948) were:—Natural gasoline, 2,040,197,584 gallons; natural gas, 3,298,483 million cubic feet; liquefied petroleum gases, 1,123,000 gallons; lignite, 57,000 short tons; cement, 13,700,633 barrels; salt, 1,354,109 short tons; stone, 3,844,350 short tons; sulphur, 3,790,499 tons, 77% of U.S. production. Texas is the only source of helium (63,143,513 cubic feet in 1948). Other products (1948) were gypsum (893,704 short tons), granite, sandstone and native asphalt. In 1944, 1,095 flasks of mercury (76 lb. each) were produced. Carbon black from natural gas, 903,384,000 lb. (1948), being 69·6% of U.S. production. Western Texas has extensive undeveloped potash fields. Total value of mineral products in 1948, $2,809,071,000, leading all states.

In 1947 (census), 7,128 manufacturing establishments had 242,014 production workers earning $558,420,000; value added by manufactures was $1,727,464,000 compared with $449,523,000 in 1939.

The port of Houston is by far the most important outlet for the cotton grown in the United States. 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. The steam railways (1948) had a total mileage of 17,414 miles (main lines). Airports, 1950, numbered 647, including 169 commercial and 152 municipal. The state maintains (1948) 29,000 miles of highways, of which approximately 27,000 miles are surfaced.

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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 9 Sept., 1850, organized as a Territory. It was admitted as a state into the Union on 4 Jan, 1896; it sends to Congress 2 senators and 2 representatives.

The Legislature consists of a Senate (in part renewed every 2 years) of 23 members, elected for 4 years, and of a House of Representatives of 60 members elected for 2 years. The Governor is elected for 4 years. The constitution provides for the initiative and referendum. Electors are all citizens, male or female, who, not being idiots, insane or criminals, have the usual residential qualifications.

There are 29 counties in the state. The capital is Salt Lake City.

Governor.—J. Bracken Lee (R.), 1949–53 ($7,500).
Secretary of State.—Heber Bennion, Jr. (D.).

Area and Population.—Area, 84,990 square miles, of which 2,806 square miles are water. The Office of Indian Affairs in 1945 administered 1,874,966 acres, of which 1,774,486 acres were allotted to Indian tribes. Census population, 1 April, 1950, 688,862, an increase of 138,552 or 25·2% since 1940. Births in 1948 were 20,977; deaths, 5,169; marriages, 7,327; divorces, 2,199. In 1948 the birth rate was 30·9 per 1,000 population (national average, 24·2); death rate was 7·6 (9·9). Population at 4 federal censuses (with distribution by sex for 1940):—

Years	White	Negro	Indian	Asiatic	Total	Per sq. mile
1910	366,583	1,144	3,123	2,501	373,351	4·5
1920	441,901	1,446	2,711	3,338	449,396	5 5
1930	499,967	1,108	2,869	3,903	507,847	6 2
1940	542,920	1,235	3,611	2,544	550,310	6·7
Male . .	274,587	682	1,826	1,525	278,620	—
Female .	268,333	553	1,785	1,019	271,690	—

Of the total in 1940, 32,298 (5·8%) were foreign-born whites, of whom 7,190 (21·8%) were English, 3,353 German, 3,158 Danes, 2,832 Swedes, 2,189 Italian and 1,882 Greek. There were 1,069 Mexicans. Japanese numbered 2,210, of whom 1,381 were citizens. Of the 1940 population, 55·5% were urban, 0·1% Negro and 27·1% (120,109 males and 28,777 females) gainfully employed; occupied dwelling units were 139,487 (of 3·95 persons); 2,749 men and 3,548 women were reported divorced.

The largest cities are Salt Lake City, with a population (census, 1950, preliminary) of 181,718; Ogden, 56,910; Provo, 28,899, and Logan, 16,802.

Education.—In 1940, of persons between the ages of 5 and 24, 144,867 (64·8%) were attending school. School attendance is compulsory for children from 8 to 18 years of age. There are 45 school districts, each with a Board of Education and a District Superintendent. Teachers' salaries, 1948–49, averaged $3,106 (national average, $2,846); of the state's 4,876 teachers, 33·9% were men, the highest average in the country (national average, 19·7%). There were (1949–50) 150,586 pupils and 5,140 teachers in elementary and high schools; in 1948–49 the operating cost of the elementary and secondary schools was $25,143,846.

The University of Utah (1850) (9,866 students and 499 instructors in

1949–50) is in Salt Lake City, and the Agricultural College of Utah (1890) in Logan; the state also maintains 4 junior colleges at Ogden, Price, Ephraim and St. George, and 2 vocational schools at Provo and Salt Lake City. The Mormon Church maintains the Brigham Young University at Provo (1875) with 250 teachers and 5,652 students.

Religion and Welfare.—Latter-Day Saints (Mormons) form about 68·8% of the Church membership of the state, with 472,414 members in 1949. There are Catholics (23,395 in 1949), Protestant Episcopalians (3,167 in 1936), and others in small numbers.

Marriage licences are granted only after both applicants have passed the Wassermann or some similar blood test. Marriage is prohibited between white and Negro, Mongolian or Malayan. In 1925 Utah passed an Act permitting, under legal [illegible] the sterilization of insane and feeble-minded persons; up to [illegible], 266 men and 303 women had been sterilized.

Old Age Assistance (maximum then $25 a month) was established in 1929 for all needy American citizens 65 years of age or older who met certain residential and other requirements, but in 1947 it was expanded to provide assistance 'to any needy individual in the state who does not have sufficient resources actually available for his use to maintain a minimum standard of living compatible with health and well-being'; in June, 1950, recipients numbered 10,136, drawing an average of $44·98 per month; 3,517 families with 8,945 dependent children were drawing an average of $84 52 monthly.

In 1949, the state had 35 hospitals (4,391 beds) registered with the American Medical Association. In Dec., 1945, hospitals for mental diseases had 1,137 patients or 192·1 per 100,000 population, which was the smallest ratio shown by any state (national average, 363·2).

Of the state's 24 local jails (county and city) the U.S. Bureau of Prisons, as of 30 June, 1949, rated 20 as sub-standard, unsuitable for the housing of Federal prisoners.

Finance.—For the year ending 30 June, 1950, general revenue was $79,926,000 (taxes furnished $42,246,000 and federal grants $12,031,000) while general expenditures were $76,366,000 (direct state activities taking $36,713,000, state aid to other units $17,913,000 and capital outlays $10,427,000).

The net long-term debt on 30 June, 1949, amounted to $180,000; there is no net general bonded indebtedness.

Production and Industry.—The federal government owns 72% of the area of the state. The area of unappropriated and unreserved lands on 30 June, 1948, was 23,954,184 acres; the state (1948) contained 8,983,787 acres of national forest. Irrigable lands in 1940 covered 1,357,714 acres; lands irrigated were 1,176,116 acres. In 1945, it had 26,322 farms with a total area of 10,209,107 acres, of which 1,663,000 acres were crop land; total value of farm and buildings (1945), $261,817,649.

Of the total surface area (52,865,688 acres), 19·7% was severely eroded and only 0·4% free from erosion in 1939; mountains etc., cover 45% of the rest. In 1950, there were 41 soil conservation districts embracing 40,283,220 acres, of which 10,280,101 acres were farm lands (23,875 farms and ranches). Cash income, 1949, from crops was $42,901,000 and from livestock, $97,331,000.

The chief crops are wheat, oats, potatoes, hay, alfalfa (836,000 tons in 1950) and sugar beet (532,000 tons). On 1 Jan., 1950, the number of animals was:—Horses, 57,000; mules, 1,000; milch cows, 116,000; all

cattle, 560,000; sheep, 1,332,000; swine, 88,000. The wool clip (1950) yielded 11,010,700 lb. of wool from 1,366,000 sheep.

The principal minerals are gold (314,058 fine oz., 1949), silver (6,724,880 fine oz.), copper (225,225 short tons, 1948), coal (6,716,000 tons, 1948), lead (55,950 short tons, 1948), zinc (41,490 short tons, 1948), salt (113,779 short tons, 1948), iron ore (3,233,413 tons, 1948). The state government owns some rich phosphate deposits. Other products are gypsum, sulphur, potash, arsenous oxide, uranium and vanadium ores, molybdenum and asphalt. Total value of mineral production, 1948, $204,752,000.

In 1947, 772 manufacturing establishments had 19,973 production workers, who earned $48,053,000; value added by manufacture was $128,298,000. A steel industry, started in wartime, now ranks fourth in the production of steel plates.

In 1948, the state had 1,854 miles of steam railways. There were 46 airports (26 municipal) in 1948; 19 were lighted. The state maintains 4,864 miles of highway; the counties, 15,532 miles; the federal government, 3,662 miles.

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VERMONT.

Constitution and Government.—Vermont, first settled in 1724, was admitted into the Union as a state on 4 March, 1791. The first constitution was adopted by convention at Windsor, 2 July, 1777, and established an independent state government; 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 General Assembly, consisting of a Senate of 30 members and a House of Representatives of 246 members (both elected for 2 years), meets in January in odd-numbered years. The Governor and Lieutenant-Governor are elected for 2 years. Electors are all citizens who possess certain residential qualifications and have taken the freeman's oath set forth in the constitution. The capital is Montpelier (8,585, census of 1950). The state is divided into 14 counties; there are 246 towns and cities. The state sends to Congress 2 senators and 1 representative, who are elected by the voters of the entire state.

Governor.—Lee E. Emerson (R.), 1951–53 ($8,500).
Secretary of State.—Howard E. Armstrong (R.).

Area and Population.—Area, 9,609 square miles, of which 331 square miles are inland waters. Census population, 1 April, 1950, 377,747, an increase of 5·2% since 1940; density, 1950, 43·9 per square mile. Births, 1948, were 9,369; deaths, 4,096; marriages, 3,889; divorces, 516; crude birth rate, 1948, was 25·8 per 1,000 population (national average, 24·2); crude death rate, 11·3 (9·9); marriage rate 10·7 per 1,000 population (12·4). Occupied dwelling units, 1950, 122,707.

Population at 4 census years (with distribution by sex in 1940) was as follows:—

Years	White	Negro	Indian	Asiatic	Total	Per sq. mile
1910	354,298	1,621	26	11	355,956	39·0
1920	351,817	572	24	15	352,428	38·6
1930	358,966	568	36	41	359,611	38·8
1940	358,806	384	16	25	359,231	38·7
Male . .	181,975	220	9	20	182,224	—
Female .	176,831	164	7	5	177,007	—

In 1940, the foreign-born white population numbered 31,727, or 8·9% of the total. Of these, 11,976 (37·5%) were Canadian French, 7,759 (25·0%), Canadian English, 2,339 Italian, 1,378 English, 1,043 Irish and 1,020 Scottish. Of the population in 1940, 34·3% were urban and 34·8% (96,163 males and 28,929 females) gainfully employed; the number of occupied dwelling units was 92,435 (of 3·89 persons); 1,916 men and 2,029 women were reported divorced. The largest cities are Burlington, with a population in 1950 of 33,039; Rutland, 17,647; Barre, 10,866.

Education.—School attendance during the full school term is compulsory for children from 7 to 16 years of age. In 1949-50 the 815 public elementary schools had 45,450 enrolled pupils; the 83 high schools had 15,428 pupils; 24 private and parochial secondary schools had 4,049; the 3 teachers' colleges had 365 students. Teachers for all public schools numbered 2,415. Teachers' salaries, 1948–49, averaged $2,513 (national average, $2,846). The University of Vermont (1791) had, 1948–49, 3,189 students; Middlebury College (1800), 1,212 students; Norwich University (1834), 634 students; Benning[illegible] (1932), 306 students. Expenditure on education (1949–50) was [illegible].

Religion and Welfare.—The principal religious denominations are Roman Catholic (with 99,945 members in 1936), Congregational (20,713), Methodist (14,432), Baptist, Protestant Episcopal and Universalist, in the order given; total, all denominations, 169,792.

Marriage licences are issued only after both applicants have passed a serological test.

Old Age Assistance was being granted in June, 1950, to 6,848 persons, drawing an average of $35·54 per month.

In 1949, the state had 30 hospitals (4,042 beds) registered with the American Medical Association. In Dec., 1945, hospitals for mental diseases had 1,074 patients or 346·2 per 100,000 of the population (national average 363·2). In 1931 Vermont passed a law permitting, under legal safeguards, the sterilization of insane and feeble-minded persons; up to 1 Jan., 1950, 83 men and 168 women had been thus sterilized.

Of the state's 14 local jails (county and city) the U.S. Bureau of Prisons, as of 30 June, 1949, rated 10 as sub-standard, unsuitable for the housing of Federal prisoners.

Finance.—The revenue and expenditure for the year ending 30 June, 1950, were (in dollars):—

Cash balance, 1 July, 1949 .	4,270,061	Disbursements, 1949–50 .	36,350,593
Receipts, 1949–50 . . .	39,458,425	Cash balance, 30 June, 1950 .	7,377,893
Total . . .	43,728,486	Total . . .	43,728,486

Net long-term debt, 1 July, 1950, was $6,291,000.

Production and Industry.—Agriculture is the most important occupation within the state. In 1945 the state contained 26,490 farms with a total area of 3,930,514 acres, of which 1,160,000 acres were crop land; total value of farm lands and buildings, 1945, $134,575,897. Cash income, 1949, from crops and livestock, $105,144,000; from government payments, $1,112,000. The chief agricultural crops are hay, oats, maize, potatoes and apples. Vermont leads in maple products, of which the output, 1950, was 762,000 gallons of syrup and 158,000 lb. of sugar.

On 1 Jan., 1950, Vermont had 288,000 milch cows, 433,000 all cattle, 30,000 horses, 12,000 sheep and 21,000 swine.

The state is divided into 13 soil conservation districts (5,931,392 acres) which may utilize funds provided by local, state and federal agencies. On 1 July, 1950, 4,050 farmers with 826,103 acres were [illegible] the districts. There is no serious soil erosion; 13·1% of t[illegible] moderate erosion.

The forests provide annually over 200,000,000 board feet of lumber, [illegible] 50,000 cords of pulpwood and 450,000 cords of fuel-wood. Nat[illegible] forest area (1948), 580,520 acres. There are 24 state forests anp 21 state forest parks with a total acreage of 78,051.

The federal census of manufactures in 1947 found 830 manufacturing establishments, employing 30,239 production workers who were earning $66,400,000; value added by manufacture was $149,685,000.

In 1948 the production of [illegible] was 1,000,000 cubic feet, mostly for monumental use, valued at $[illegible]; marble was 600,000 cubic feet, for both monumental and building use; talc (1948), 70,922 tons. Vermont has the largest worked deposits of asbestos in United States. Re[illegible] old copper dumps in 1947 produced 145,661 short tons of copper. Total value of mineral products, 1948, $16,132,000.

There were (1 Jan., 1951) 955 miles of steam railway. There are (1949) 22 airports, of which 9 are municipal; 4 are lighted. The state maintains 1,821 miles of paved and gravelled highways and aids in the maintenance of 2,265 miles of paved and gravel roads. Town roads total 9,538 miles. The entire system is being slowly re-surfaced as funds permit; the earlier cement roads were found unsuitable for Vermont's extremes of weather. State road expenditures, year ending 30 June, 1950, was $11,445,814, of which $3,501,179 was for maintenance.

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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 13 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 The Governor and Lieutenant-Governor are elected for 4 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. Potential voters (1948) were 1,772,000; voters in the presidential elections of 1948, were 421,564 (23·7%). The state capital is Richmond; the state contains 100 counties and 24 independent cities. The state sends to the Federal Congress 2 senators and 9 representatives.

Governor.—John S. Battle (D.), 1950–54 ($15,000).
Secretary of the Commonwealth.—Thelma Y. Gordon (D.).

Area and Population.—Area, 40,815 square miles, including 916 square miles of inland water. Census population, 1 April, 1950, 3,318,680, an increase of 640,907 or 23·9% since 1940. In 1948 there were 82,057 births, 28,976 deaths, 37,423 marriages and 7,081 divorces; the birth rate was 26·9 per 1,000 population; death rate, 9·5. Population for 4 federal census years (with distribution by sex in 1940) was :—

Years	White	Negro	Indian	Asiatic	Total	Per sq. mile
1910	1,389,809	671,096	539	168	2,061,612	51 2
1920	1,617,909	690,017	824	437	2,309,187	57·4
1930	1,770,441	650,165	779	466	2,421,851	60 7
1940	2,015,583	661,449	198	543	2,677,773	67 1
Male . .	1,018,119	330,378	98	409	1,349,004	—
Female .	997,464	331,071	100	134	1,328,769	—

Of the total population in 1940, 22,987, or 1·1%, were foreign-born whites, of whom 2,795 (12·2%) were Russian, 2,792 (12·1%) [illegible] 2,353 German. The urban population in 1940 formed 35 3% ar . [illegible] 24·7% of the whole; 34·8% (722,026 males and 211,032 females) were gainfully employed (excluding those on relief works); the number of occupied dwelling units was 627,659 (of 4·3 persons). Aliens registered in Dec., 1940, were 10,093.

The population (census of 1950, preliminary) of the principal cities was :—Richmond, 229,906; Norfolk, 188,601; Roanoke, 91,089; Portsmouth, 71,294; Alexandria, 61,604; Lynchburg, 47,639; Newport News, 41,639, and Petersburg, 34,984.

Religion and Welfare.—The principal churches are the Negro Baptists, with 249,036 members in 1936, Southern Methodists (189,621) and Southern Baptists (177,196). Total, all denominations, 1,017,531 members.

Marriage licences are issued only after both applicants have passed the Wassermann or some similar blood test. In 1924, Virginia enacted a law permitting, under legal safeguards, the sterilization of insane and feeble-minded persons; up to 1 Jan., 1950, 2,219 men and 3,362 women had been thus sterilized.

Virginia statutes require separate facilities for whites and coloured people throughout the school system, including colleges; in railways, including dining cars but excluding sleeping cars; in buses and street cars; in penal and correctional institutions and hospitals; in theatres and public halls; in fraternal benefit associations. But in 1950 the University of Virginia began to admit Negro students, in recognition of the U.S. Supreme

Court decisions declaring segregation unconstitutional. Marriage between white and 'non-white' persons is prohibited.

In 1938 Virginia established a system of Old Age Assistance under the Federal Security Act; in June, 1950, 19,385 persons were drawing an average of $21·41 per month.

In 1949, the state had 125 hospitals (29,639 beds) registered with the American Medical Association. Hospitals for mental diseases in Dec., 1945, had 9,702 patients or 345·2 per 100,000 population (national average, 363·2).

Of Virginia's 97 local jails (county and city) the U.S. Bureau of Prisons, as of 30 June, 1949, rated 85 as sub-standard, unsuitable for the custody of Federal prisoners.

Education.—In 1940, of persons between the ages of 5 and 24, 554,903 (52·4%) 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 1948–49 the 583,728 pupils in primary schools had 20,561 teachers; the 412 accredited high schools had 5,234 full-time teachers and 111,360 pupils. Negro schools (included in the above totals) had 152,951 pupils (of whom 22,821 were in high schools) and 4,165 teachers. The 5 public normal schools (one for Negroes) had 470 teachers and 6,426 students. Teachers' salaries, 1948–49, averaged $2,236. Expenditure on public schools in 1948–49, $83,181,563. The more important institutions for higher education (1949) were :—

Founded	Name and place of college	Staff	Students
1693	William and Mary College, Williamsburg (State) . .	127	1,875
1749	[illegible] . .	83	1,293
1819	[illegible] . .	365	5,064
1865	[illegible] Bapt.)	60	1,046
1872	[illegible] . .	322	4,569
1839	[illegible], Lexington (State) . .	60	843
1776	[illegible] Hampden-Sydney (Pres.) .	26	432
1832	Randolph-Macon College, Ashland (Methodist) . .	58	526
1832	University of Richmond, Richmond (Baptist) . .	95	3,637
1892	Randolph-Macon Woman's College, Lynchburg . .	75	700

Finance.—The revenue for the year ending 30 June, 1950, was $313,815,884; taxes furnished $130,111,955; sales of property and commodities, $86,652,847; grants and donations, $28,098,012. Expenditures were $317,242,170.

The public debt (30 June, 1950) amounted to $12,754,656; sinking funds were $14,300,430.

Production and Industry.—In 1945, there were 173,051 farms in Virginia with an area of 16,358,072 acres, of which 3,933,284 acres were crop land; total value of farm lands and buildings, $868,806,343. Farming units are small; the average farm is 94·5 acres compared with the national average of 194·8 acres; 61,491 farms (35% of the total) were under 30 acres. In 1945 41,266 farms (24% of the 170,494 farms reporting) had a total produce, for sale and farm consumption, valued at less than $400. Cash income. 1949, from crops, $195,593,000 and from livestock, $210,278,000. The chief crops in 1949 were corn, 53,580,000 bushels; wheat, oats, potatoes, 9,126,000 bushels; sweet potatoes, 2,880,000 bushels; apples, 7,820,000 bushels. The

tobacco crop, 1949, was 137,262,000 lb. The cotton crop covered 32,000 acres, yielding 20,000 bales. National forests, 1948, covered 4,123,667 acres.

In 1950, there were 22 soil conservation districts embracing 21,958,544 acres, of which 14,047,977 acres were farm land (142,513 farms). Moderate erosion affects 15,031,149 acres (59·2% of the total area).

Animals on farms on 1 Jan., 1950, were 129,000 horses, 66,000 mules, 497,000 milch cows, 1,108,000 all cattle, 293,000 sheep and 752,000 swine. Wool clip (1949), 1,330,000 lb. of wool from 251,000 sheep.

Virginia has considerable mineral wealth, coal being the most important, with output in 1948 of 19,620,000 short tons. Lead output, 1948, was 4,703 short tons; zinc, 15,882 short tons. Manganese ores, some sheet mica and titanium ore are also produced. In 1948, the mineral output was valued at $157,724,000.

There are extensive ironworks in the state, but the manufacture of cigars and cigarettes and of rayon and allied products and the building of ships and boats lead in value of products. Census of manufactures in 1947 showed 3,643 establishments, employing 191,000 production workers earning $384,000,000: value added by manufacture was $1,052,000,000 compared with $376,000,000 in 1939.

In 1946 there were 4,099 miles of steam railway. There were, in 1950, 127 airports, of which 22 were municipal; 24 were lighted. The state maintains 47,455 miles of highways, of which 9,320 miles are surfaced.

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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 11 Nov., 1889. Its settlement dates from 1811. The Legislature consists of a Senate of 46 members elected for 4 years, half their number retiring every 2 years, and a House of Representatives of 99 members, elected for 2 years. The Governor and Lieutenant-Governor are elected for 4 years. The state contains 39 counties. The capital is Olympia (population, 1950, 15,711). To Congress the state sends 2 senators and 6 (from 1952, 7) representatives.

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.—Arthur B. Langlie (R.), 1949–53 ($15,000).
Secretary of State.—Earl S. Coe (D.).

Area and Population.—Area, 68,192 square miles, of which 1,215 square miles are inland water. Public lands unappropriated on 30 June, 1948, totalled 493,501 acres. Lands owned by the federal government, 1944, were 15,034,462 acres or 35% of the total area. Census population,

1 April, 1950, 2,378,963, an increase of 642,772 or 37·0% since 1940. The increase is due to the war-time and post-war migration of industry to the west coast. Birth rate, 1948, was 22·7 per 1,000 population (national average, 24·2); death rate, 9·0 (9·9). Births, 1948, were 55,833; deaths, 22,211; [illegible] 37,007; divorces, 8,105. Population in 4 federal census years (w[illegible]y sex in 1940) was :—

Years	White	Negro	Indian	Asiatic	Total	Per sq. mile
1910	1,109,111	6,058	10,997	15,824	1,141,990	17·1
1920	1,319,777	6,883	9,061	20,900	1,356,621	20·3
1930	1,521,661	6,840	11,253	23,642	1,563,396	23·3
1940	1,698,147	7,424	11,393	19,227	1,736,191	25 9
Male . .	883,688	4,321	5,939	11,809	905,757	—
Female .	814,459	3,103	5,454	7,418	830,434	—

The foreign-born white population in 1940 numbered 203,163, constituting 11·6% of the total population. Of this number 42,306 (20·6%) came from Canada, 26,993 from Sweden, 26,489 from Norway, 16,206 from England, 15,470 from Germany and 9,199 from Finland. Japanese numbered 14,565, of whom 8,882 were citizens. Alien [illegible]ed in Dec., 1940, numbered 81,636. Of the total population in 1940, 53·1% were urban, 0·4% Negro, and 35·0% (478,325 males and 129,347 females) gainfully employed; number of occupied dwelling units was 537,337 (of 3·23 persons); 18,658 men and 18,489 women were reported divorced.

There are 18 Indian reservations, the largest being the Colville, which contains 1,140,223 acres; total population, 1945, 13,943. The U.S. Bureau of Indian Affairs administers (1945) 2,722,397 acres, of which 1,756,558 acres have been assigned to tribes.

Leading cities are Seattle, with a population (census of 1950, preliminary) of 462,440; Spokane, 160,484; Tacoma, 142,975; Yakima, 38,375; Bellingham 33,934, and Everett, 33,807.

Education. Public [illegible]s free, and is compulsory for children from 8 to 15 years of age. In 1948–49, the 1,113 elementary schools had 8,165 teachers and 283,932 pupils; 80 junior high schools had 1,590 teachers and 42,801 pupils; 274 high schools had 3,435 teachers and 81,041 pupils. The 13th and 14th-year enrolments in the public schools and junior colleges have 175 teachers and 8,161 students. In 1948–49 the 15,400 teachers had an average salary of $3,374 (national average, $2,846). The total expenditure on public elementary and secondary schools for the school year 1948–49 was $84,986,541. In 1946, the private parochial elementary and secondary schools had 22,783 elementary and high school pupils and 982 teachers.

The University of Washington, founded 1861, at Seattle, had, in 1948–49, 917 full-time teachers and 16,650 students, and the State College at Pullman for science and agriculture, founded 1890, had 428 teachers and 6,667 students. Three state colleges of education had 272 teachers and 3,984 students. There are 23 other colleges and special schools.

Religion and Welfare.—Chief [illegible]odies are the Catholic (101,287 members in 1936), Methodis[illegible]. Presbyterian (33,983), Lutheran, Baptist, Disciples and Congregationalist; total, all denominations, 367,261.

Marriage licences are issued only after both applicants have appeared

before a county auditor or his deputy. Washington is one of the states whose birth certificates do not disclose illegitimacy.

Old Age Assistance is provided for persons 65 years of age or older who have been residents of the state for 5 years (within the 9 years immediately preceding application) without resources. In June, 1950, 73,744 persons were drawing an average of $65·86 per month; aid to 30,127 dependent children in 12,805 families averaged $97·34 per family monthly; to 829 blind persons, $78·89 per person monthly. The state's penal and reformatory system in Nov., 1948, held 2,069 men and 88 women. Incapacitated persons and those in correctional institutions numbered 12,337. Of the state's 48 local jails (county and city) the U.S. Bureau of Prisons, as of 30 June, 1949, rated 25 as sub-standard, unsuitable for the housing of Federal prisoners.

In 1949, the state had 121 hospitals (24,762 beds) registered with the American Medical Association. In Dec., 1945, hospitals for mental diseases had 7,033 patients or 360·0 per 100,000 population (national average, 363·2).

In 1909 Washington passed a law permitting, under legal safeguards, the sterilization of insane and feeble-minded persons; up to 1 Jan., 1950, 184 men and 501 women had been thus sterilized.

Finance.—For the year ending 31 March, 1949, the state's revenue was $284,194,000 ($221,915,000 from taxes and $38,367,000 from federal grants), while expenditure was $325,148,000 ($131,780,000 in direct state operations and $114,035,000 disbursed through other agencies).

Net long-term debt on 1 April, 1949, was $21,743,000.

Production and Industry.—Agriculture is the leading occupation of the people. In 1945, there were 79,887 farms with an acreage of 16,719,870, of which 4,290,000 acres were crop land; total value of farm land and buildings, $900,184,222. Although large-scale commercial farming is expanding, farmers displaced from the 'Dust Bowl' in the prairie states have crowded in to work small holdings on marginal land. In 1945, 40,353 farms (50% of the total) were under 30 acres, though the average for the state is 209·3 acres. In 1945, 18,154 farms (23% of the 77,672 farms reporting) had a gross produce, for sale and farm consumption, valued at less than $400. Although Washington ranks only fifth among the [illegible] states, 3 of her counties—Whitman, Lincoln and Adams—rank first, second and third among all the [illegible] of the country. In 1950, there were 63 soil conserv[illegible] 31,651,148 acres, of which 12,485,415 acres were [illegible] and ranches). About 12% of the total area has suffered severe erosion and 44% moderate erosion.

Cash income, 1949, from crops was $324,361,000, and from livestock, $181,500,000. Washington far exceeds other states in production of commercial apples; 34,592,000 bushels in 1950. Other crops are wheat (67,582,000 bushels), barley, oats, maize, potatoes, pears (5,872,000 bushels), cherries (21,200 tons), peaches, prunes (13,600 tons), hops (58,336,000 bushels). On 1 Jan., 1950, animals on farms were 54,000 horses, 2,000 mules, 329,000 milch cows, 885,000 all cattle, 324,000 sheep and 160,000 swine. The wool clip in 1949 amounted to 2,984,000 lb. of wool from 332,000 sheep. The national forest-lands of the state had (1949) an area of 10,751,614 acres.

Coal output was 1,210,000 short tons in 1948. Metals (1949) include:—Gold 71,994 fine oz.; silver, 357,853 fine oz.; lead (1948), 7,147 short tons; copper, mercury and zinc. Clay products, granite, sandstone, marble, limestone and grindstones are produced. Antimony ores, tungsten, diatomite,

crude magnesite, olivine and platinum are found. Total mineral products in 1948 reached a value of $50,498,000.

In 1947, the federal census showed 3,410 manufacturing establishments employing 123,488 production workers, who earned $354,596,000; value added by manufacture was $874,036,000 compared with $267,716,000 in 1939. Shipbuilding, a small industry in 1939, grew enormously during the war, when its output reached a total of $1,750 million; aeroplane manufacture similarly expanded with an aggregate for the war years of $2,373 million. Food processing is a third major industry.

The steam railways had, in 1948, 5,227 miles (main track). There were in 1948, 136 airports (52 municipal); 39 were lighted. The state maintains 6,418 miles of highway, of which 6,102 miles are surfaced.

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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 by presidential proclamation on 20 June, 1863, under the name of West Virginia. Its constitution was adopted by the voters almost unanimously on 26 March, 1863; it was revised in 1873.

The Legislature consists of the Senate of 32 members elected for a term of 4 years, one half being elected biennially, and the House of Delegates of 94 members, elected biennially. The Governor is elected for 4 years. Voters are all citizens (with necessary exceptions) 21 years of age and meeting certain residential requirements. The state capital is Charleston; there are 55 counties.

The state sends to Congress 2 senators and 6 representatives.

Governor.—Okey L. Patteson (D.), 1949–53 ($10,000).
Secretary of State.—D. Pitt O'Brien (D.).

Area and Population.—Area, 24,181 square miles, of which 91 square miles are water. Census population, 1 April, 1950, 2,005,552, an increase of 5·4% since 1940. Birth rate, 1948, was 27·4 per 1,000 population (national average, 24·2); death rate, 9·2 (9·9). Births, 1948, 52,396; deaths, 17,758; marriages, 16,495.

Population in 4 federal census years (with distribution by sex in 1940) was :—

Years	White	Negro	Indian	Asiatic	Total	Per sq. mile
1910	1,156,817	64,173	36	93	1,221,119	50·8
1920	1,377,235	86,345	7	114	1,463,701	60·9
1930	1,614,191	114,893	18	103	1,729,205	71·8
1940	1,784,102	117,754	25	93	1,901,974	79·0
Male . .	907,906	60,595	14	67	968,582	—
Female .	876,196	57,159	11	26	933,392	—

Of the total population in 1940, 41,899, or 2·2%, were foreign-born whites, and of these 10,601 (25·4%) came from Italy, 4,245 (10·2%) from Poland, 3,221 (7·7%) from Hungary, 2,440 from England and 2,197 from Germany. Urban population was 28·1% and the Negro population 6·4 of the whole; 33·4% (523,813 males and 111,144 females) were gainfully employed; the number of occupied dwelling units was 444,889 (of 4·3 persons); 6,353 men and 8,446 women were reported divorced. Aliens registered in Dec., 1940, numbered 23,662.

In 1950 the population of the principal cities were:—Huntington, 86,160; Charleston, 72,818; Wheeling, 58,447; Clarksburg, 31,817, Parkersburg, 29,510, and Fairmont, 29,273 (preliminary figures).

Religion and Welfare.—Chief denominations are Methodists (214,826 members in 1949), Northern Baptists (114,500 members) and Roman Catholics (84,775). Total membership, all denominations (1943), 531,983.

Marriage licences are issued only after both applicants have passed the Wassermann or some similar blood test. Marriage between white and Negro persons is prohibited. In 1929, West Virginia enacted a law permitting, under legal safeguards, the sterilization of insane and feeble-minded persons; up to 1 Jan., 1950, 1 man and 47 women had been thus sterilized.

West Virginia statutes require separate facilities for whites and Negroes throughout the educational system (including colleges and schools for the deaf and blind), with a provision that teachers and pupils must be of the same race; in hospitals and penal institutions, and in billiard and pool rooms. But there are no statutes compelling separate facilities on the railroads or in buses and street cars.

Since June, 1936, the state has provided a system of Old Age Assistance; in June, 1950, 26,770 persons (out of 115,000 persons aged 65 or over) were receiving an average of $21 69 per month; 18,559 families were receiving aid for 52,509 dependent children amounting to $47 01 a month. There are 19 charitable, penal and correctional institutions. West Virginia has a state police force under the direction of the Governor. The penitentiary in Dec., 1948, held 1,837 men and 62 women; in 1947 a separate institution for women was opened. Of the state's 57 local jails (county and city) the U.S. Bureau of Prisons, as of 30 June, 1949, rated 45 as sub-standard, unsuitable for the housing of Federal prisoners.

In 1949, the state had 82 hospitals (13,768 beds) registered with the American Medical Association. Hospitals for mental diseases in Dec., 1945, had 4,391 patients or 255·7 per 100,000 population (national average, 363 2).

Education.—In 1940, of persons between the ages of 5 and 24, 440,123 (56·6%) were attending school. Elementary education is free for all from 6 to 21 years of age, and school attendance for a minimum 180 days annually is compulsory for all children between the ages of 7 and 16 years. The public or free schools are non-sectarian. In 1948–49 the public elementary and high schools had 438,498 enrolled pupils (25,592 Negroes) and 16,030 teachers (804 Negro teachers). The 6 public teachers' colleges have about 160 teachers and 2,300 students. Teachers' salaries, 1948–49, ranged from $990 to $2,934; average was $2,402. Expenditure from state funds on public schools in 1948–49 was $56,819,000.

The West Virginia University, founded in 1868 at Morgantown, had in 1950, 401 professors and instructors and 8,500 full-time students. Bethany College (1840), under the auspices of the Christian Church, had 40 instructors and 733 students. West Virginia Wesleyan College (1890), a

Methodist institution, had 43 instructors and 805 students; West Virginia Institute of Technology (1895), at Montgomery, had 39 teachers and 490 students; West Virginia State College (for Negroes), at Institute, had 86 instructors and 1,943 students; Marshall College (1867), had an enrolment of 3,928 students. Including the university, there are 11 state-supported institutions of higher education, with a total enrolment (1950) of 15,845.

Finance.—The state revenue for the year ending 30 June, 1949, was $151,620,000 (taxes furnishing $117,110,000 and federal grants $17,302,000), while expenditures were $150,848,000, with state activities taking $63,186,000, aid to other governmental units $37,321,000 and debt retirement $6,038,000.

The net long-term debt was $60,190,000 on 30 June, 1949.

Production and Industry.—In 1945 the state had 97,600 farms, with an area of 8,719,575 acres, of which 1,505,000 acres were crop land; total value of farm lands and buildings, $341,008,205. Farming units are small; the average farm is 89·3 acres (national average, 194·8 acres). In 1945, 32,049 farms (33%) were less than 30 acres. In 1945, 33,618 farms (35% of the 95,095 farms reporting) had a gross output, for sale and farm consumption, valued at less than $400. Cash income, 1949, from crops was $24,572,000 and from livestock, $89,225,000.

The chief agricultural products are wheat, maize (11,748,000 bushels in 1949), oats, hay and potatoes. The tobacco yield, 1949, amounted to 4,620,000 lb. Apples, peaches, plums and grapes are grown. On 1 Jan., 1950, the domestic animals were 86,000 horses, 5,000 mules, 234,000 milch cows, 559,000 all cattle, 296,000 sheep and 256,000 swine. In 1949, the wool clip produced 1,399,000 lb. of wool from 264,000 sheep. National forest lands, 1948, amounted to 1,836,140 acres.

In 1950, there were 14 soil conservation districts embracing 15,043,928 acres of which 8,593,197 acres were farm land (96,720 farms).

West Virginia has extensive mining and quarrying industries. Petroleum output is declining from an annual average, 1921–25, of 6,575,000 barrels to 2,687,000 in 1948; natural gasoline (1948), 157,300,000 gallons and natural gas, 197,810 million cu. ft. The coal area extends over 17,280 square miles, and estimated coal reserves are, as of 31 Dec., 1940, 63,687,664,000 tons; 168,200,000 short tons of coal were produced in 1948; coke (bee-hive and by-product), 3,650,584 short tons (1948). Lime, salt, sand and gravel, sandstone and limestone are also produced. The total value of mineral output in 1948 was $1,008,299,000.

The federal census of manufactures of 1947 showed 1,602 manufacturing establishments employing 108,984 production workers who earned $268,469,000; the value added by manufactures was $663,903,000, compared with $213,284,000 in 1939.

In 1948 the state had 3,742 miles of steam railway, besides 302 miles of electric railway track. There were, 1948, 47 airports, of which 12 were municipal; 7 were lighted; there were 6 sea-plane bases. The state has a new system of improved highways totalling 33,234 miles, of which 4,917 miles were primary roads. Motor vehicles, 1948–49, numbered 306,914.

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WISCONSIN.

Government.—Wisconsin, first settled in 1670 by French traders and missionaries, is a part of the country known first as New France from 1634 until surrendered to the British in 1763 and as the Northwest Territory after its cession to the United States in 1783; the region now embraced by the state was successively part of the Territories of Indiana, Illinois and Michigan, in 1836 becoming the Territory of Wisconsin with boundaries embracing what is now Iowa, Minnesota and part of the 2 Dakotas. It was admitted into the Union with its present boundaries on 29 May, 1848; the centenary was celebrated at the state capital on 5 January, 1948. The legislative power is vested in a Senate of 33 members, elected for 4 years, one-half (16 or 17 alternately) being elected each 2 years, and an Assembly of 100 members, all elected simultaneously for 2 years. The Governor and Lieutenant-Governor are elected for 2 years. The state has 71 counties. The capital is Madison.

Wisconsin has universal suffrage for all citizens over 21 years of age. Wisconsin is represented in Congress by 2 senators and 10 representatives.

Governor.—Walter J. Kohler (R.), 1951-53 ($12,500).
Secretary of State.—Fred. R. Zimmerman (R.).

Area and Population.—Area, 56,154 square miles, including 1,439 square miles of inland water, but excluding any part of the Great Lakes. Census population, 1 April, 1950, 3,434,575, an increase of 296,988 or 9·5% since 1940. Birth rate, 1948, 25·0 per 1,000 population; death rate, 10·0; resident births in 1949 were 82,736 (24·7 per 1,000 population); deaths, 32,876 (9·8); marriages, 27,782; divorces and annulments, 4,815. Population in 4 census years (with distribution by sex in 1940) was :—

Years	White	Negro	Indian	Asiatic	Total	Per sq. mile
1910	2,320,555	2,900	10,142	263	2,333,860	42·2
1920	2,616,938	5,201	9,611	317	2,632,067	47·6
1930	2,916,255	10,739	11,548	464	2,939,006	53·7
1940	3,112,752	12,158	12,265	412	3,137,587	57·3
Male . .	1,587,193	6,318	6,354	311	1,600,176	—
Female .	1,525,559	5,840	5,911	101	1,537,411	—

The foreign-born white population in 1940 numbered 288,774, representing 9·3% of the total population. Of these 88,808 (30·8%) were German, 31,487 (10·9%) Polish, 23,211 Norwegian, 15,114 Russian, 14,880 Austrian, 13,697 Swedish, 12,654 Czechoslovakian, 11,622 Canadian and 9,491 English. Aliens registered in Dec., 1940, numbered 75,127. Of the total population in 1940, 53·5% were urban, 0·4% Negro and 39·1% (967,550 males and 260,002 females) gainfully employed; number of occupied dwelling units was 827,265 (of 3·8 persons); 15,203 men and 17,604 women were reported divorced. On 1 Jan., 1945, 452,678 acres of land (including 5 reservations) and about 13,780 persons were controlled by the Bureau of Indian Affairs; 264,318 acres have been allotted to tribes.

Population of the larger cities (census, 1950, preliminary) was as follows:—

Milwaukee. .	632,651	West Allis .	42,945	Wauwatosa .	33,300
Madison (cap.) .	95,594	Sheboygan .	42,485	Wausau . .	30,386
Racine . .	70,749	Oshkosh . .	40,934	Fond du Lac .	29,826
Kenosha . .	54,360	Eau Claire .	35,862	Beloit . .	29,541
Green Bay .	52,443	Superior . .	35,091	Manitowoc .	27,444
La Crosse . .	47,396	Appleton. .	33,892	Janesville .	24,829

Religion and Public Welfare.—The chief religious bodies (unofficial figures for 1948) are:—Roman Catholics (with 915,477 members), Lutherans (all bodies, 661,771) and Methodists (124,048). Total, all denominations, 1,950,385 (1936 census, 1,605,820).

Marriage licences are issued only after both applicants have passed the Wassermann or some similar blood test. Wisconsin is one of 5 states which employ 'divorce counsels' to investigate undefended divorce suits for evidence of collusion; the 'counsels,' however, have broader duties than their counterparts in other states. In 1913, Wisconsin passed a law permitting, under legal safeguards, the sterilization of feeble-minded persons; up to 1 Jan., 1950, 354 men and 1,332 women had been thus sterilized.

Old Age Assistance (established 1925) paying a maximum of $50 per month is available to persons, 65 years and over, satisfying requirements as to need, etc., who have resided in the state for one year preceding application; in Dec., 1950, 52,566 persons were drawing an average of $42·47 per month.

Aid to dependent children was established in 1913, available to mothers caring for their dependent minor children in their own homes; 8,907 families with 22,189 children received aid in Dec., 1950, with average of $98·50 per family. Aid to dependent children in approved foster homes became operative in Aug., 1947; in Dec., 1950, 1,460 children in 962 foster homes received an average of $40·78 per child. Aid to the blind (maximum $60 per month) was established in 1907; 1,394 persons were aided in Dec., 1950, receiving average allowance of $47 85. Totally disabled persons (752) were receiving an average of $62·46 per month.

Wisconsin maintains 12 state and 38 county institutions for the care of its insane, mentally deficient, penal, correctional and parole cases numbering 25,666 in Dec., 1950. Wisconsin maintains a school for the deaf (enrolment in 1950, 184) and a school for the visually handicapped (enrolment 149).

In 1949, the state had 222 hospitals (36,864 beds) registered with the American Medical Association. In Dec., 1945, hospitals for mental diseases had 13,426 patients or 457·6 per 100,000 population (national average, 363 2); patients in May, 1949, 16,532.

The state's penal, reformatory and correctional system in Dec., 1950, held 2,183 men and 211 women; the probation and parole system was supervising 2,393 men and 388 women. Of the state's 73 local jails (city and county) the U.S. Bureau of Prisons, as of 30 June, 1949, rated 56 as sub-standard, unsuitable for the housing of Federal prisoners.

Education.—In 1945, illiterates 10 years of age or older were estimated to be less than 1%. All children between the ages of 7 and 16 are required to attend school full-time to the end of the school term in which they become 16 years of age. In 1948–49 the public elementary schools had 356,973 pupils and 14,241 teachers; in high schools were 140,701 pupils

with 6,674 teachers. Teachers' salaries, 1948–49, averaged $2,803 (national average, $2,846). The 9 state teachers' colleges had, in 1950–51, 611 teachers and 8,221 students. In 1949–50, schools of vocational and adult education had 939 teachers with 43,635 pupils. State supervised evening schools had 66,861 pupils with 1,450 teachers. There are also 24 rural county normal schools, the Stout Institute at Menomonie, which trains teachers for the vocational schools, and Wisconsin Institute of Technology (School of Mining) at Platteville.

The University of Wisconsin at Madison, established in 1848, had, in 1950–51, 1,534 full-time professors and instructors engaged in teaching, research and public services, plus 339 part-time teachers and 570 teaching and research graduate assistants; there were 15,766 resident students at Madison, 15,172 students in extension and correspondence courses. The total expenditure for public education in 1948–49 was $148,459,580.

Finance.—For the year ended 30 June, 1950, the gross receipts and disbursements of the state's general fund were (in dollars) :—

Balance, 1 July, 1949	10,248,490	Disbursements, 1949–50	345,276,227
Receipts, 1949–50	344,703,461	Balance, 30 June, 1950.	9,675,724
Total	354,951,951	Total	354,951,951

The state has no debt.

Production, Industry, Communications.—Wisconsin has slightly more people engaged in manufactures than in agriculture, but is the leading dairy state of the Union. In 1945 the farms numbered 177,745 with a farm area of 23,615,031 acres; value of all farm land and buildings, 1945, $1,434,294,817. In 1950 there were 61 soil conservation districts, locally managed, embracing 30,729,600 acres, including 166,167 farms and ranches.

Cash farm income, 1949, was, from crops, $123,952,000; from livestock, $828,476,000; from [illegible] payments, $4,260,000. Estimated yield of the principal crops [illegible] as:—Maize, 101,769,000 bushels; wheat, 2,096,000 bushels; oats, 136,800,000 bushels; barley, 8,774,000 bushels; potatoes, 14,625,000 bushels; tame hay, 7,061,000 tons; cranberries, 202,000 barrels. The tobacco yield in 1950 was 30,233,000 lb. Livestock on 1 Jan., 1950:—2,432,000 milch cows (leading all states), 224,000 horses, 1,000 mules, 3,804,000 all cattle (includes milch cows), 267,000 sheep, 1,666,000 swine. Output of milk (1949), 15,568,000,000 lb.; of creamery butter, 168,214,000 lb.; of American cheese, 430,102,000 lb. The wool clip, in 1950, amounted to 1,528,000 lb. of wool from 191,000 sheep. National forests (1948), 2,019,018 acres.

Iron ore (1,405,775 tons in 1949), zinc, lead, stone, granite and lime are the chief mineral products. Total value of mineral products in 1948 was $37,641,000.

In 1947 (census) there were 6,979 manufacturing establishments with 343,008 production wage-earners earning $906,112,000; value added by manufacture was $2,260,574,000 compared with $681,970,000 in 1939.

There are (1950) 120 hydro-electric power plants (23 of them municipal) with a total installed capacity of 268,589 kw.; output, 1949, was 978,563,000 kwh.

Trade unions are organized in the Wisconsin State Federation of Labor, consisting (1950) of 1,116 local unions with approximately 231,000 members,

Twenty-three international unions affiliated with the C.I.O. had, 1948, about 100,000 members in the state. The railway brotherhoods are also represented.

On 1 Jan., 1950, there were 6,367 road miles of steam railways operated in the state, besides 283 miles of electric railway and 68 miles of trolley coach routes. There were, in 1950, 167 airports and 14 seaplane bases, of which 62 airports and 4 seaplane bases were municipal; 21 were lighted. Eleven cities and towns are served by 7 scheduled airlines.

Including 8,770 miles of city and village streets, the state had on 1 Jan., 1950, 94,365 miles of highway; the state trunk highway system of 10,816 miles includes 4,986 miles of concrete, 5,407 miles of mixed bituminous surfacing and 423 miles of gravel and earth maintenance.

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WYOMING.

Government.—Wyoming, first settled in 1834, was admitted into the Union on 10 July, 1890. The Legislature consists of a Senate of 27 members, elected for 4 years (about one-half retiring every 2 years), and a House of Representatives of 56 members elected for 2 years. The Governor is elected for 4 years. The state contains 23 counties. The capital is Cheyenne. The state sends to Congress 2 senators and 1 representative, the latter elected by the voters of the entire state. The suffrage extends to all citizens, male and female, who can read, and who have the usual residential qualifications.

Governor.—Frank A. Barrett (R.), 1951–55 ($10,000).
Secretary of State.—C. J. Rogers (R.).

Area and Population.—Area, 97,914 square miles, of which 408 square miles are water. Of the total, about 3,438 square miles are comprised within the Yellowstone National Park, which since 1872 has been reserved for public uses, and 150 square miles contained in the Grand Teton National Park established in 1929. There are 4 national monuments, Devil's Tower, Fort Laramie, Shoshone Cavern and Jackson Hole. The federal government owns 32,055,721 acres (51% of the total area of the state); 11 national forests, of which 5 are wholly within the state (1949), 9,013,328 acres.

Census population, 1 April, 1950, 290,529, an increase of 39,787 or 15·9% since 1940. Birth rate, 1949, was 25·4 per 1,000 population; death rate, 8·3.

Births in 1949 were 7,359; deaths, 2,405. Federal census results for 4 years (including distribution by sex in 1940) were :—

Years	White	Negro	Indian	Asiatic	Total	Per sq. mile
1910	140,318	2,235	1,486	1,926	145,965	1·5
1920	190,146	1,375	1,343	1,538	194,402	2·0
1930	221,241	1,250	1,845	1,229	225,565	2·3
1940	246,597	956	2,349	840	250,742	2·6
Male . .	132,782	492	1,238	543	135,055	—
Female .	113,815	464	1,111	297	115,687	—

In 1940 the foreign-born white population numbered 16,779 (6·8% of the total), of whom 1,490 (8·9%) were English, 1,392 German, 1,353 Swedish, 1,325 Russian and 1,198 Mexicans. Japanese numbered 643, of whom 390 were citizens. Of the total population in 1940, 37·3% were urban, 0·4 Negro and 40% (84,243 males and 16,166 females) gainfully employed; 69,374 occupied dwelling units had an average of 3·6 persons; 2,154 men and 1,875 women were reported divorced. The Federal Bureau of Indian Affairs in 1945 administered 2,080,618 acres, of which 1,940.315 acres were allotted to tribes. Aliens registered in Dec., 1940, numbered 5,917.

The largest towns are Cheyenne (capital), with census population (preliminary) in 1950 of 31,807; Casper, 23,557; Laramie, 15,498, and Sheridan, 11,402.

Education.—In 1940, illiterates 10 years of age or older numbered 2,866 (1·7% of that a[illegible] of persons between the ages of 5 and 24, 53,904 (59·0%) were [illegible] school.

In 1949–50, there were 2,001 teachers serving 5,308 rural and 40,696 elementary pupils; 90 high schools had 869 teachers and 13,581 pupils. Expenditure on elementary and secondary schools in 1948–49 was $12,444,896. Racial discrimination in public schools is permitted. Average salary of teachers, 1948–49, was $2,563. The University of Wyoming, founded at Laramie in 1887, and with branches at Powell, Sheridan and Torrington, had in 1949–50, 363 full-time professors and instructors and 3,697 students. There is a junior college at Casper.

Religion and Welfare.—Chief religious bodies are the Roman Catholic (with 17,695 members in 1936), Mormon (16,497), and Methodist (6,284). Total, all denominations, 67,770.

Marriage licences are issued only after both applicants have presented a physician's certificate (void after 30 days) showing freedom from venereal disease. Inter-marriage is prohibited between white and Negro, Malayan or Mongolian.

Old Age Assistance (maximum $70 a month for single person and $115 for husband and wife) is provided for needy American citizens 65 years of age or older who are residents of the state and county at the time of application; payments bridge the difference between a standard personal or household budget and actual income. In Sept., 1950, 4,301 persons were drawing an average of $55 37 per month. Aid to 573 families with 1,516 dependent children averaged $98 11 monthly per family, and aid to 100 blind averaged $53 54 monthly.

In 1949, the state had 31 hospitals (3,587 beds) registered with the American Medical Association. In Dec., 1949, hospitals for mental diseases had 996 patients or 344·9 per 100,000 population.

The state penal and reformatory system in 1950 held 310 men and women. Of the state's 29 local jails (county and city) the U.S. Bureau of Prisons, as of 30 June, 1949, rated 19 as sub-standard, unsuitable for the housing of Federal prisoners.

Finance.—The cash receipts and disbursements for the 2 years ending 30 Sept., 1950, were (in dollars):—

Balance, 1 Oct., 1948	23,795,249	Disbursements, 2 years	77,851,157
Receipts, 2 years	80,730,300	Investments made	4,472,400
Investments paid	3,064,658	Balance, 30 Sept., 1950	25,266,650
Total	107,590,207	Total	107,590,207

On 30 Sept., 1950, the net long-term debt was $825,000 in revenue bonds, and $770,000 in highway bonds.

Production and Industry.—Wyoming is semi-arid, and agriculture is carried on by irrigation and by 'dry farming.' Irrigation began on a small scale in 1853 in the extreme south-west and spread north-eastward. Irrigable lands, 1940, amounted to 2,277,046 acres; area irrigated, 1939, 11,527 farms covering 1,486,498 acres. In 1945 there were 13,076 farms and ranches with a total area of 33,116,554 acres, of which 1,909,000 acres were crop land; total value of farm land and buildings, 1945, $232,043,000. Under the Act passed in 1941, 36 soil conservation districts have (1950) been established, covering 31,071,379 acres, including 12,897,539 acres in 8,411 farms and ranches. Better stocking of ranches (735,397 acres) has been an important feature.

Cash income, 1949, from crops was $37,996,000; from livestock, $100,802,000. Principal crops are:—Alfalfa (310,000 tons), sugar beet (392,000 tons), potatoes (1,870,000 bushels) and cereals (17,517,000 bushels). The wool clip (1950) yielded 17,285,000 lb. of wool from 1,782,000 sheep. Animals on farms on 1 Jan., 1950, were:—80,000 horses, 56,000 milch cows, 1,001,000 all cattle, 1,980,000 sheep and 85,000 swine.

The state has numerous fish hatcheries and the largest elk herds in the world.

Wyoming is largely an oil-producing state. In 1948 the output of coal was 6,300,000 short tons; petroleum, 54,004,000 barrels; natural gasoline, 35,134,000 gallons; natural gas, 52,404 million cubic feet; iron ore 689,591 long tons; bentonite, 383,815 tons. The quarries yield limestone and sandstone; phosphate rock, tin, sodium salts and vermiculite are found. Value of mineral products in 1948 was $172,818,000.

The state's labour force, 1 Oct., 1950, totalled 115,300, of whom 1,100 (1%) were unemployed; none were employed on public relief works.

The 1947 federal census showed 256 industrial establishments with 4,285 wage-earners receiving $12,291,000; value added by manufacture, $34,957,000.

In 1948, the steam railways had a length of 1,930 miles. There were 124 airports (56 municipal) in 1950. The state highway system comprises 4,552 miles, of which only 100 miles are gravel. In 1949 there were 95,206 passenger cars, 35,358 trucks and 14,619 trailers registered.

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ALASKA.

Government.—Alaska was purchased by the United States from Russia under the treaty of 30 March, 1867, for $7,200,000, at one penny an acre. It was not organized until 1884, when it became a 'district' governed by the laws of the state of Oregon. By Act of Congress approved 24 Aug., 1912, Alaska became a Territory; the legislative assembly consists of 16 senators, elected for 4 years, and 24 representatives, elected for 2 years. Thinly settled districts, formerly populous in 'gold rush' days, still control one-half of the Senate though representing only one-third of the voters. Congress reserved to itself the right to legislate on certain subjects, so that the Territory is 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.

As the result of the war the Army has established an Alaskan Department and the Navy the Seventeenth Naval District, both with headquarters in Alaska.

The Territory is represented in Congress by one delegate, elected biennially, who sits in the House of Representatives, but has no vote.

A Bill to admit Alaska into the Union as the 49th state passed the House of Representatives, 3 March, 1950, but at the end of the year was awaiting action in the Senate. On 8 Oct., 1946, the voters of Alaska, on a referendum voted by 9,630 to 6,822 in favour of statehood.

Governor.—Ernest H. Gruening, 1949-53 ($15,000).
Secretary of Alaska.—Llewellyn M. Williams.

Area and Population.—The gross area (land and water) is 1,518,717 sq. km. or 586,378 square miles. Only 1½% of the land area (571,065 square miles) is in private ownership. Alaska has 2 national forests: the Tongass with an area of 16,046,000 acres and the Chugach with an area of 4,802,000 acres; total area, 20,848,000 acres under the U.S. Forest Service. Mt. McKinley National Park embraces 1,939,200 acres. Census population, in 4 census years, was:—

Year	Population	Per sq. mile	Year	Population	Per sq. mile
1910	64,356	0·1	1940	72,524	0·1
1930	59,278	0·1	1950	128,643	0·2

The civil population is stationary; in 83 years under the American flag the aboriginal population of around 30,000 has remained unchanged and the net intake of Americans has totalled 60,000 in the period. The sharp rise

shown in the 1950 census reflects the increase in military activity. During the year ending 30 June, 1949, 9,245 aliens and 49,273 citizens entered Alaska.

Of the population in 1940, 43,003 were males and 29,521 females; 39,170 were whites, of whom 8,786 were foreign born and 30,384 were native stock (of whom 11,283 were Indians, 15,576 were Eskimos and 5,599 were Aleuts); of the foreign born, 4,334 were from Scandinavian countries, 589 were Germans and 263 were Japanese. Aliens registered in Dec., 1940, numbered 3,405.

In the calendar year 1949 there were 1,436 marriages, 3,526 births, 1,182 deaths and 130 adoptions.

The largest town is Anchorage, which had (census of 1950) a population of 11,060; other towns are Juneau, seat of the government, 5,818; Fairbanks, 5,625; Ketchikan, 5,203; Sitka, 2,080; Nome, 1,852; Petersburg, 1,605. There are altogether 29 incorporated towns with an assessed valuation, 1950, of $109,000,000.

Education and Justice.—In 1940, of 24,778 persons between 5 and 24 years (including all races), 47·6% were attending school; 44·3% of the native races were attending school. During 1950–51, there were 653 teachers in 68 rural and 26 city schools with 13,908 pupils; the Office of Indian Affairs maintained 90 elementary day schools with an enrolment of 4,000 pupils and 3 vocational high schools with 900 students; this office also handles the education, hospitalization (6 native hospitals) and general care of the native population. The 80th Congress, 1947–48, severely reduced the appropriations for this service, affecting some 1,300 children. The University of Alaska (founded in 1922) had 37 teachers and a total enrolment of 509 in 1950–51, excluding those enrolled in the extension courses.

The Territory constitutes one judicial district with 4 divisions, each with a district judge appointed by the President.

Religion and Public Welfare.—In Alaska are many [illegible] missions representing the Russian Orthodox, Roman Catholic, Episcopalian, Presbyterian, Methodist and other denominations. The Alaska Department of Health provides sanitary inspection, public health laboratories, nursing services for infants and crippled children's welfare services.

Old Age Assistance was established under the Federal Social Security Act, and 1,614 persons were recipients of an average of $57·88 per month in Nov., 1950; 645 families with 1,482 dependent children were receiving an average of $30 67 monthly. A Department of Public Welfare, established in 1937, handles welfare cases. There are 26 hospitals [illegible] with the American Medical Association. Indians are now eligible [illegible] under the law. Tuberculosis afflicts 5% of the population, with a death rate slightly under 9 times that in the United States; 4 persons die weekly of tuberculosis, due to the poor housing; the death rate among natives is very high while among whites it is about twice that in the United States. Efforts of the federal government through the Alaska Native Service, the U.S. Public Health Service and of the Territorial Department of Health have included intensive search for cases, education, BCG vaccination and an increase of hospital beds for tuberculosis from 70 in 1945 to 593 in Dec., 1950.

Alaska is the only section of the United States where women, by legislative Act, are guaranteed equal pay for equal work.

Finance.—Alaskans are subject to all the tax laws of the United States. In addition there is a Territorial income tax on individuals and corporations (equal to 10% of the federal income tax) and a system of license taxes on

businesses. All adults gainfully employed, between the ages of 21 and 55 pay a school tax of $5 per year. Taxation is light; the salmon industry, with an output of $100 million, paid in 1948 Alaskan taxes totalling $671,205.

Territorial receipts are derived from licences to conduct businesses.

	Dollars		Dollars
Balance in hand, 1 July, 1949	1,021,929	Disbursements, 1949–50 .	13,204,619
Receipts, 1949–50 . .	15,108,415	Balance, 30 June, 1950 .	2,925,725
Total . . .	16,130,344	Total . . .	16,130,344

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. In 1939 there were 623 farms with a total area of 1,775,752 acres. Total value of land and buildings in 1939 was $3,841,045. The 1939 census showed 24,291 dogs used as work animals and 496 horses, mules and colts. 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 1950) 28,000 reindeer on the ranges. The Office of Indian Affairs administers the reindeer industry on behalf of the native Eskimos and Indians; all non-native reindeer owners have been bought out. In 1946, 5,000 reindeer were butchered. The government-owned fur-seal herd of the Pribiloff Islands, administered by the Department of the Interior, comprises about 85% of the fur seals of the world. This herd contained 3,613,653 animals on 10 Aug., 1947; 70,142 fur-seal skins were taken in 1949, mainly from 3-year-old males. Subsequent sale realized $4,208,520 gross. The territory's 'wild life on the hoof' has an estimated value of about $100 million, of which $4 million worth is cropped annually by trappers and hunters. Value of furs shipped in the fiscal year 1949 was $2,075,547 (excluding fur seals). Heading the list were mink, beaver and Alaska marten. Game and wild fur-bearers are nominally protected by closed seasons, but there are only 8 game wardens to police an area one-fifth as large as that of the United States. By an exchange of notes in Jan., 1947, the United States and Canada extended indefinitely their war-time agreement for the protection of fur seals.

In South-eastern and South-Central Alaska timber fringes the shore of the mainland and all the islands and extends inland to a depth of 5 miles. The estimated stand is about [illegible] million board feet, of which 73% is western hemlock, 21% spruce and 6% Western red and Alaska cedar. A total of 55 million board feet of timber were produced in the fiscal year 1949, mostly spruce, but including hemlock and cedar.

The chief industries of Alaska are salmon-fishing and mining; about one-third of the population derives their livelihood from the sea. In 1947 the commercial fisheries of Alaska employed 27,253 persons; the value of the products (317,482,383 lb.), exclusive of aquatic furs, was $107,166,931. The output of canned salmon, from 118 canneries in 1949, totalled 4,391,051 cases, valued at $82,412,289.

Gold is worked mainly in the Yukon River basin, and at Nome and other places on the west coast. In 1949, output of gold was 229,416 fine oz. (755,970 fine oz. in 1940); silver, 36,056 fine oz.; copper, 4 short tons; lead, 51 short tons; zinc, 2 short tons; mercury, 100 flasks (of 76 lb.); antimony ore, 74 short tons; tin, 67 long tons. The mining industry, 1947, employed

2,488 men; [illegible] due to high costs. Total value of minera production, [illegible] ural gas was discovered in 1949 south of Point Barrow.

An 'Alaskan Development Board,' with a biennial appropriation of $80,000, was created in 1945; its office is in Juneau. It has helped in the establishment of numerous small businesses and is assisting the establishment of electro-metallurgical plants and of pulp and paper mills in south-east Alaska.

Commerce and Communications.—The value, in dollars, of the Territory's commerce for 6 calendar years was as follows :—

Year	Imports from U.S.	Imports from others	Merchandise exports to U.S.	Exports, gold and silver to U.S.	Merchandise exports to others
1940	48,039,460	149,833	40,173,952	20,984,000	471,315
1942	89,497,621	2,026,655	58,199,935	12,139,485	818,327
1944	62,042,363	596,456	72,359,111	1,026,443	271,111
1946	75,005,229	571,233	68,837,904	4,382,636	1,054,863
1947	116,809,279	502,487	123,640,865	5,886,594	1,907,978
1948 [1]	—	2,779,149	—	—	2,408,928

[1] In April, 1948, the practice of requiring export declarations for shipments between the United States and Alaska was discontinued.

Products shipped to the United States in the fiscal year 1947 were valued as follows:—Canned salmon, $43,530,071; all other fish products, $18,575,514; fur skins, $5,474,549; gold, $4,818,635; all others, $7,606,369; total, $80,005,138. Imports from the United Kingdom, 1948, £1,015; 1949, £397; 1950, £604; exports to the U.K., 1948–50, nil.

There is a railway of 111 miles from Skagway to the town of Whitehorse in the Canadian Yukon region); thence transport is by bus or aeroplane, or, in summer, by steamer. The government-owned Alaska Railroad runs from Seward to Fairbanks, a distance of 470 miles (509 miles, including branches). In the fiscal year 1948 it carried 79,015 revenue passengers and 929,881 tons of revenue freight, much of it military requirements. In the fiscal year ending 30 June, 1948, 34 aviation companies (26 Alaska carriers and 8 States-Alaska) carried 129,616 passengers, 18,758,495 lb. of freight and 1,994,091 lb. of mail. More people and light cargo now travel by air than by any other means. Alaska maintains, extending from navigable waterways and railways into interior, 3,141 miles of roads, including 80 miles of tramway and 4,116 miles of permanent trail. The Alaskan towns are connected by telephone with the United States and with the United States and Canada by telegraph and radio; since 1901 these facilities have been furnished by the Signal Corps of the U.S. Army; there are 230 post offices, and good mail services to the Territory.

The Alaska Highway extends 1,527 miles from Dawson Creek, British Columbia, to Fairbanks, Alaska. It is 24 feet wide and was built by U.S. Army engineers between 12 March and 1 December, 1942, at a cost of $138 million. The greater portion of it, because it lies in Canada, is now maintained by the Canadian government. In 1949, 4,464 passenger cars, 2,242 trucks and 124 buses carrying in all 16,282 passengers entered Alaska over this Highway; passengers departing numbered 12,165.

Regular shipping services to and from the United States are furnished by 2 steamship lines operating out of Seattle and other Pacific coast ports. Complaints as to freight rates, etc., form one of the chief political issues in

Alaska and are persistently forwarded to Washington. Three Canadian companies also furnish a regular service from Vancouver, B.C.

Alaska had, on 30 June, 1950, 4 national banks and 17 Territorial banks with combined capital of $1,505,000, surplus and net undivided profits of $3,572,915, and total deposits of $78,103,949.

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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 2,091 miles south-west of San Francisco.

Government.—The Hawaiian Islands (more than 20 in number; 8 of them inhabited), formerly known as the Sandwich Islands, celebrated in Aug., 1928, the 150th anniversary of their discovery by Captain James Cook, the English navigator. The islands formed during the greater part of the 19th century an independent kingdom, but in 1893 the reigning Queen, Liluokalani (died 11 Nov., 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 6 July, 1898 (signed 7 July by President McKinley), the islands were on 12 Aug., 1898, formally annexed to the United States. On 14 June, 1900, they were constituted as the Territory of Hawaii. The Organic Act has since been amended several times.

Efforts to persuade Congress to grant statehood to Hawaii have been made since 1940. At the Nov., 1950, election voters ratified by 82,788 to 27,109 a constitution drafted, in anticipation of statehood, by a constitutional convention of 63 delegates.

There is a Legislature of two Houses, a Senate of 15 members elected for 4 years' and a House of Representatives of 30 members elected for 2 years. In Nov., 1950, 9 Republicans and 6 Democrats were elected to the Senate and 21 Republicans and 9 Democrats to the lower House. Sessions, limited to 60 days, are held biennially. The Governor and Secretary are appointed for 4 years by the President of the United States; both must have been residents of the islands for 3 years.

The territory is represented in Congress by a delegate elected biennially to the House of Representatives.

Governor.—(Vacant) ($15,000).

Secretary of the Territory.—Oren E. Long.

Territorial Delegate (to the U.S. House of Representatives).—Joseph R. Farrington (R.) (elected 7 Nov., 1950).

Area and Population.—The area of the 8 principal islands is 6,435 square miles, with census population (preliminary) on 1 April, 1950, of 493,437, an increase of 70,107 or 16·6% since 1940. The 1950 totals by 'counties' were:—Hawaii, 67,683 (73,276 in 1940); Honolulu, 347,529 (258,256); Kauai, 29,838 (35,818), and Maui, 48,387 (55,980). Figures for racial groups, 1950, are:—184,732 Japanese, 81,911 Caucasians, 90,079 Hawaiians and part-Hawaiians, 61,040 Filipinos, 30,566 Chinese, 10,351 Puerto Ricans, 7,624 Koreans and 27,134 others. Of the total, 86·3% were citizens of the United States. The principal islands of the group are Hawaii, 4,030 square miles (population, 1950, 67,860); Maui, 728 (40,440); Oahu, 604 (320,732); Kauai, 555 (30,088); Molokai, 260 (5,486); Lanai, 141 (2,920); Niihau, 72 (185); Kahoolawe, 45 (0). The capital, Honolulu, on the island of Oahu, had an estimated population in 1950 of 232,193, and Hilo, 27,104.

Inter-marriage between the races is popular. Of the 5,752 persons married in the year ending 30 June, 1948, 1,668 or 28·9% married a wife or husband of a different race:—280 white men married Hawaiians or part-Hawaiians, 217 married Japanese, 61 Filipinos, 42 Chinese, 37 Puerto Ricans and 36 Koreans; 76 white women married Hawaiians or part-Hawaiians, 35 married Filipinos, 25 Puerto Ricans, 25 Japanese and 6 Koreans. Of 132 Hawaiian brides only 25 married into their own race.

Religion, Education and Welfare.—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 1950 there were 106 kindergartens, 135 elementary schools, 26 intermediate schools and 25 high schools, with a total enrolment of 89,951 and a staff of 3,752. The pupils in the public schools in 1950 were classed as 89,181 born in the United States (*i.e.* including Hawaii) and 770 outside. There are a teachers' college, a reformatory school for boys and one for girls, 4 vocational schools, a school for the deaf and blind, a school for the feeble-minded. In 1950 there were 114 private schools, with 1,101 teachers and 23,584 pupils; also a territorial university, the University of Hawaii, founded in 1907, with a registration of 5,862 and a staff of 464. The total expenditure for public elementary and secondary schools in 1949 was $16,583,714.

During the biennium of 1949–51 the Public Welfare Deparment will have $10,540,107 to spend for public assistance and care of needy persons, including hospital and medical care; the federal government provides 41·3% of this fund. In June, 1950, old age assistance went to 2,469 persons

receiving an average of $32·81 per month; 4,009 families with 11,871 needy children received $88·23; 111 blind persons received a monthly average of $37·61.

Justice.—Hawaii has a supreme court, circuit courts, a court of domestic relations, district courts and a land registration court, and a juvenile court. The judges of the supreme and circuit courts are appointed by the United States President; the district magistrates by the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Hawaii. There is also a United States District Court, the judges of which are appointed by the President.

Finance and Defence.—Revenue is derived mainly from taxation of real and personal property, gross and personal income, and inheritance taxes, licences, land sales and leases. For the year ending 30 June, 1950, the receipts in the general fund were $46,580,268 and disbursements $49,382,041; the bonded debt amounted to $19,152,236.

Labour.—The local branch of the International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union has organized the workers in the two large industries, sugar and pineapples; there are also smaller unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labor.

Production and Commerce.—Farming is highly commercialized, aiming at export. Of the total area, 7% or 287,210 acres are under cultivation and 34% or 1,638,210 acres are in pasture, producing beef cattle and sheep. Of the cultivated area, 96% is devoted to sugar cane or pineapples under company management and the remainder, 15,488 acres is in diversified crops under individual farmer management. In 1940, there were 4,995 farms with [illegible] of 2,485,648; total value of land and buildings was $1[illegible] the total farm area, 2,398,145 acres, or 96%, were in 135 holdings of 500 acres or more, an average of 17,763 acres; 57% of the 4,995 farms had an average of only 3·9 acres; 1,882,113 acres were operated by managers, 490,396 acres by owners and 113,139 acres by tenants.

Sugar and pineapples are the staple industries, while molasses, coffee, hides, bananas and fresh flowers are also exported. For the calendar year 1949, sugar cane was harvested from 84,379 acres, producing 955,891 short tons of sugar. The pineapple pack for the crop year ending 30 June, 1950, was 23,739,983 cases of canned fruit and juices. In 1948, animal products had a total value of $21,964,520. But sugar and pineapple marketings, at $187,278,000, are about 80% of the total [illegible] income. The 64 forest reserves aggregate 1,027,299 acres; [illegible], 1,588,430 acres.

For imports and exports for the calendar years 1941–45 *see* THE STATESMAN'S YEAR-BOOK, 1949, p. 704. The shipments of merchandise from the United States to Hawaii for the fiscal year 1948 amounted to $340,446,264, and those from Hawaii to the United States to $181,330,471, of which sugar, pineapples and coffee were the principal items. United Kingdom exports to Hawaii (Board of Trade figures) in 1948 totalled £65,101; 1949, £53,782; 1950, £88,499; imports, £424 in 1948; £3,876 in 1949; £301 in 1950.

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 1949–50, 861 vessels of 7,280,503 gross tons entered and cleared the port of Honolulu. An inter-island steam navigation company provides communication between the different islands. Post offices number 91. Railway operations, 1950, are confined to the waterfront and harbours at Honolulu (20 miles) and a passenger and freight railway

(41 miles) on the island of Maui. Motor vehicles (1949) numbered 128,113. There are (1949) 89,204 telephones (more than 90% automatic) on the islands of Oahu, Maui, Hawaii, Kauai and Molokai, a radio-telephone system connecting the 4 principal islands with the United States, and wireless telegraphy in operation between the islands, vessels at sea and with the Pacific coast. Hawaii is connected by cable with both shores of the Pacific and by radio-telephone to the United States, Europe and other parts of the world. There are 8 commercial broadcasting stations.

Aviation.—Six scheduled and 3 non-scheduled airlines connect Hawaii with the United States, British Columbia, the Antipodes and the Orient. In 1949 passengers numbered 116,652. Three scheduled and 3 irregular air carriers operate between the islands and in 1949 carried 389,227 inter-island passengers.

Banking.—Four banks with 40 branches in operation on 30 June, 1950, had total deposits of $376,456,159, of which $197,219,773 were time or savings deposits.

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PUERTO RICO.

Government.—Puerto Rico, by the treaty of 10 Dec., 1898 (ratified 11 April, 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 17 May, 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 21 years of age or over, residence (1 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, who, since 1948, is elected directly by the people. Seven heads of departments form the Governor's Executive Council. 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 4 years. All Acts of the Puerto Rican legislature have to be submitted to the U.S. Congress which is free to annul or amend them.

On 5 Aug., 1947, President Truman signed Public Law 362 amending the 'Jones Act' to provide: that the governor shall be elected by the voters of Puerto Rico every 4 years, beginning in Nov., 1948; that the Governor shall appoint the heads of all the departments of the Insular Government (including the Attorney-General and the Commissioner of Education, heretofore appointed by the President), that there shall be a co-ordinator of Federal Agencies in Puerto Rico appointed by the President with the consent of the Senate. The Auditor of Puerto Rico and the 5 justices of the Supreme Court will continue to be appointed by the President.

There is a revolutionary 'Nationalist Party,' seeking complete independence, and an 'Independence Party,' seeking independence by constitutional means. The strongest parties are the 'Popular Democratic Party' and the 'Coalicion' of Socialists, Liberals and Republicans.

The judiciary comprises a United States District Judge and United States Attorney, appointed by the President; a Supreme Court of 5 members, also appointed by the President, and an Attorney-general appointed by the Governor; 9 district courts with 23 judges appointed by the Governor; the 51 judges of the 37 municipal courts and the 54 justices of the peace are appointed by the Governor.

Governor.—Luis Muñoz Marín, 1949–53 ($10,600).
Executive Secretary.—Roberto Sánchez Vilella.

Area, Population and Education.—The island has a land area of 3,423 square miles, and a population, according to the census of 1950 (preliminary), of 2,205,398, an increase of 336,143 or 18·0% over 1940; density was 644·2 per square mile. Males (1940 census) numbered 938,280; females, 930,975. 76·5% of the population were white. Of the estimated population, 1 July, 1948 (2,146,686), about 750,000 were bilingual, Spanish being the mother tongue and English the official language.

Chief towns (1950 census, preliminary), are:—San Juan, 223,949; Río Piedras, 132,369; Ponce, 99,190; Mayaguez, 58,744; Caguas, 33,733.

The Puerto Rican island of Vieques, 10 miles to the east, has an area of 51·7 square miles, and 9,211 inhabitants, who grow sugar and pineapples and rear cattle. The island of Culebra, with 877 inhabitants, between Puerto Rico and St. Thomas, has a good harbour.

Education was made compulsory in 1899, but facilities are inadequate; 28% of the children had (1950) no access to schooling. In the school-year 1949–50 there were 9,138 public classrooms, with 386,229 public day-school pupils and 20,962 in accredited private schools. The University of Puerto Rico, in Río Piedras, 7 miles from San Juan, with a branch in Mayaguez, is open to both men and women, as is also the San Germán Polytechnic Institute. The University had 11,337 (including 2,000 extra mural) students in 1949–50. The percentage of illiteracy is 24% of those 10 years of age or older. Since Aug., 1949, all instruction below senior high school standard is given in Spanish only.

Motion-picture theatres numbered 155 in 1948, with seating capacity of 82,229.

Finance.—Receipts and disbursements (in millions of dollars) of the general fund (apart from trust funds) for the year ending 30 June, 1950, were :—Balance, 1 July, 1949, 40·5; receipts, 1949–50, 121·8; total, 162·3. Disbursements, 1949–50, 117·0; transfer to other funds, 5·4; balance, 1 July, 1950, 39·9; total, 162·3. In addition, the special fund had a balance of $20·3 on 1 July, 1949; receipts, 1949–50, 19·3; total, 39·6. Disbursement, 1949–50, 19·3; transfer to other funds, 2·1; balance, 1 July, 1950, 18·2; total, 39·6. Assessed value of property on 30 June, 1950, was $458,681,463, and bonded indebtedness was $31,036,000.

The United States administers and finances the road, post and telegraph services, spending on these and other departments, including air and naval bases, an average of $1 million weekly.

The police force (1950) consisted of 2,466 men.

Production, Industry and Commerce.—The cultivated land in 1940 was divided into 55,519 holdings with a farm area of 1,885,874 acres; value of land and buildings was about $173,860,000. About 76% of the farms (42,990) and 56% of the farm area (1,072,144 acres) were operated by owners; managers operated 1,303 large farms covering 30% of the farm area. By 1949, 83 'proportional profit' farms of from 323 to 2,788 acres (mostly sugar cane) had been established. The land is bought from the big corporations by the Land Authority. These farms are worked by teams under a trained manager somewhat on the model of Soviet 'collectives,' but each farm labourer owns a private plot of 1–3 acres.

The chief products are export crops, sugar, molasses, tobacco, pineapples, coconuts and vegetables, and the principal industries are the refining and manufacture of sugar and the manufacture of embroideries, men's clothing, rum, canned fruits, alcohol, straw hats, cigars, fruit juice, cordials, bay rum, buttons and rugs. With the help of the Industrial Development Company (a government agency) plants for the production of glass products, cement, paperboard, shoes, clay products and textiles have been established. Beginning May, 1948, certain established industries and new industrial enterprises will [illegible] a period of 12 years, complete exemption from certain taxes, [illegible] income tax, all local property and municipal taxes and some excise charges on machinery and materials.

Production of raw sugar, 96 degree basis, for the 1949 crop year, was 1,277,482 short tons, with refined sugar output of 208.840 short tons.

Sugar exported in 1949 to the United States amounted to 1,084,700 tons, valued at $123,182,935; tobacco leaf exported to the United States was 141,711 cwt. ($9,301,837); rum exports, 935,262 proof gallons ($2,697,506).

Gold, silver, iron, copper, bismuth, tin, mercury, platinum and nickel are found in the island, but in quantities not warranting commercial exploitation. There are salt works and deposits of high-quality marble.

In the calendar year 1949, imports into Puerto Rico amounted to $350,504,151, of which 93·0% came from the United States; exports were valued at $204,125,026, of which 95·9% went to the United States.

The United Kingdom imported from Puerto Rico in 1947, £1,150; 1948, £4; 1949, £123,106; 1950, £94,607; and exported to Puerto Rico, £63,012 in 1947, £71,730 in 1948, £84,964 in 1949, £255,137 in 1950.

Shipping and Communications.—In 1949, 3,130 American and foreign vessels of 9,916,700 gross tons entered and cleared Puerto Rico.

The Insular Department of the Interior had under maintenance in April, 1950, 2,235 miles of paved road. There are 385 miles of railway. The

railway system connects towns on the west coast and now almost encircles the island and penetrates the interior. On 30 June, 1948, there were 26 broadcasting stations, 3 cable companies and 31,988 telephones.

Twelve banks on 30 June, 1949, had total deposits of $301,443,375 (including those of the insular government, $50,319,007) and debits of $256,919,432. Bank loans were $119,412,788.

There is a British consul at San Juan.

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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 in a treaty ratified by both nations and proclaimed 25 Jan., 1917.

The Act of 22 June, 1936, provided a civil government for the Virgin Islands; it is known as the Organic Act of the Islands; local legislative powers are vested in a municipal council of St. Thomas and St. John and in a municipal council of St. Croix, respectively. The first-named consists of 7 members and the second-named of 9 members, elected for a term of 2 years beginning 1 January. Joint sessions of these municipal councils constitute the Legislative Assembly of the Islands. The capital is Charlotte Amalie, on St. Thomas Island.

Beginning on 1 Jan., 1938, the franchise was vested in residents of the Virgin Islands who are citizens of the United States, 21 years of age or over, and able to read and write the English language. [See THE STATESMAN'S YEAR-BOOK, 1936, p. 644.] Women are enfranchised. The executive power of the Islands and of the municipalities is vested in the Governor and exercised under supervision of the Secretary of the Interior.

Governor.—Morris F. de Castro, formerly Government Secretary, was appointed Governor by President Truman on 24 March, 1950. He is the first Virgin Islander to hold that position. His tenure is indefinite; salary, $15,000 per annum.

Area, Population and Education.—The Virgin Islands group, lying about 40 miles due east of Puerto 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 cays, mostly uninhabited. The total area of the 3 principal islands is 133 square miles, of which the U.S. government owns 10,082 acres (12%).

The population, according to the census of 1 April, 1950 (preliminary), was 26,654, compared with 24,889 in 1940, an increase of 1,765 or 7·1%; density was 200·4 per square mile. Population had slowly declined since 1835, when it stood at 43,000, but began to recover in the 1940s; in 1946 births were 917 (656 in 1935) and deaths 408 (492); birth rate, 1948, was 30·6 per 1,000 population (27·9 in 1935); death rate, 12·6 (20·9). Of the 1940 total, 67·5% was urban; the 1940 census showed 9·0% white, 69% Negro and 22% mixed; 13·4% were illiterates. The population of each of the islands (1950) was 13,811, 12,096 and 747. There are 3 towns, Charlotte Amalie, on the island of St. Thomas, with a population (1950) of 11,463, and Christiansted and Frederiksted, on the island of St. Croix, with population of 4,110 and 1,925 respectively.

Education is compulsory. In St. Thomas there are 10 public and 5 private and parochial schools, and in St. John there are 4 public schools; the two communities have 116 teachers and 3,695 pupils. In St. Croix there are 9 public schools and 4 private and parochial schools; total enrolment, 2,972 pupils and 63 teachers. There are churches of the Protestant, Roman Catholic and Jewish faiths in St. Thomas and St. Croix.

Finance.—Revenues are derived from customs, income tax, real and personal property tax, trade tax, excise tax, pilotage fees, etc. Actual revenue for fiscal year ending 30 June, 1950, $1,241,190; actual expenditure, $2,055,988. The annual deficit is met by congressional appropriations.

Production and Industry.—The census of 1950 showed 525 farms in St. Croix, 204 in St. Thomas and 108 in St. John, a total of 837. Total assessed value of land and buildings in 1949 was $12,948,694. An extensive homesteading programme is under way in St. Croix; chief industries of St. Croix are sugar cultivation, cattle raising, vegetable growing and the manufacture of rum. St. Thomas is the leading port in the Virgin Islands; its industries are fuel bunkering and servicing of ships, manufacture of rum and bay rum, truck gardening, cattle raising, deep-sea fishing, handicrafts and tourism. The island of St. John is noted for its bay-leaf oil, extracted from the leaves of the bay tree, but the industry is now dormant; other resources are limited farming and cattle raising, production of charcoal, servicing winter residents and tourists. Exportation of rum in 1949–50 amounted to 661,943 proof gallons.

St. Thomas and St. John [illegible] tax exemptions to persons, firms,

or companies prepared to invest $10,000 in new industries or in the promotion of tourism.

Exports to the United States in 1949 were $1,734,524; total exports, $2,501,056; imports from the United States, $8,176,045; imports from other sources, $1,791,180.

United Kingdom imports from the Virgin Islands in 1948, nil; 1949, £2; 1950, nil; exports in 1948 were £28,421; 1949, £30,161; 1950, £73,610.

Communication.—There is a daily air-mail service from St. Thomas and St. Croix and cable offices in St. Thomas and St. Croix. Radio telephone service began on 15 Oct., 1946. There were 5 post offices in 1950.

Money and Banking.—United States currency became legal tender on 1 July, 1934, [illegible] that formerly issued by the National Bank of the Danish West I[illegible] form of the franc valued at 19·3 cents, United States money. The Virgin Islands National Bank succeeded the National Bank of the Danish West Indies on 1 May, 1935; on 31 Dec., 1949, it had capital and reserves of $391,660, total deposits of $4,057,681 (savings deposits, $1,859,617) and total assets of $4,474,698.

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GUAM.

The island of Guam, situated at the southern extremity of the Marianas Archipelago, in latitude 13° 26′ N., longitude 144° 43′ E., is the largest island of that group. Magellan is said to have discovered the island in 1521, which was ceded by Spain to the United States by the Treaty of Paris (10 Dec., 1898). Guam was captured by the Japanese on 12 Dec., 1941. It was retaken by American forces on 10 Aug., 1944. Guam is of great strategic importance; large naval, army and air force personnel are concentrated on the island.

The length of the island is 30 miles, the breadth from 4 to 8½ miles, and the area about 206 square miles. Agaña, the seat of government, was destroyed during the re-occupation of Guam; it is being rebuilt on the same site, which is about 8 miles from the anchorage in Apra Harbour. The census (preliminary) on 1 April, 1950, showed a population of 58,754, an increase of 36,464 or 163·6% since 1940. The Malay strain is predominant. The native language is Chamorro, but Spanish is also spoken, and English is the predominar[illegible] taught in all schools. About 95% of the Guamanians are [illegible], [illegible] hers are Protestants of the Baptist and Seventh Day Adventist faiths.

From 1899 until 1949 the Governor has always been a naval officer appointed by the President. In 1949 the President, by Executive Order, transferred the administration of the island from the Navy Department to the Interior Department, the transfer to be complete by 1 Aug., 1950. An 'Organic Act,' passed by Congress, conferred full citizenship on the Guamians who, since 1940, had been 'nationals' of the United States.

The Governor and his staff constitute the executive arm of the government and the Guamanian Congress (House of Council and House of Assembly, meeting monthly) form the legislative branch. In Aug., 1947, the Congress was empowered to override the Governor's veto, with direct appeal to the Secretary of the Navy. The Congress is elected biennally by the permanent residents; its powers are [illegible]ose of an American state legislature.

The judiciary comprises 1 Court of Appeal (consisting of 2 Guamians and 1 military officer), an island court, a justice court and a police court. There are no juries. The Spanish law prevailing was superseded in 1933 by 5 civil codes based upon California law, drafted by the then Governor. Women are enfranchised.

Elementary education is compulsory. There were (1949) 8,802 pupils registered in 21 elementary schools and 1 high school. The staff included 6 administrators and 352 teachers, 80 of whom are half-time employees. The educational standards are stated to be equal to those in the more advanced states of the United States. Children of United States parents attend the same schools as the Guamians. The University of Hawaii has established a summer session in Guam. English, American history, sanitation, music, handicrafts and [illegible] are taught. Cost of the school system ($815,500 in 1949–50) is borne by Navy funds and local taxes.

There is a Government radio station on the island, and the Commercial Pacific Cable Co., both of which maintain continuous communication with all parts of the world. Commercial and government transportation by ship is available at regular intervals.

By steamer 3,337 miles from Honolulu, 1,506 from Manila and 1,353 from Japan, Guam is only 25 air hours from Honolulu, 11 from Manila and 10 from Tokyo, and can be reached in but 42 hours from the west coast of the United States. There is daily air traffic between Guam, the United States, Japan and the Philippines.

The port is a closed port of call for foreign vessels and permission to enter must be obtained from the Navy department in each case.

The products of the island are maize, taro, sweet potatoes, bananas, pineapples, citrus fruits, limes, mangoes, papayas, breadfruit, coconuts, cassava and sugar cane. On 31 March, 1947, there were 1,360 acres under cultivation and another 1,400 acres cleared for planting. There were, in 1949, 3,243 head of cattle, 653 water buffaloes, 5,888 pigs, 370 goats, 63 horses and 71,675 chickens. Number of full-time farmers (1949), 595; part-time farmers, 695; full-time fishermen, 193. Grand total of crops harvested in July, 1948–June, 1949, was 664,595 lb.; fish caught, 1,151,126 lb.

Governor.—Carlton Skinner (the first civilian governor); inaugurated 27 Sept., 1949.

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AMERICAN SAMOA.

The Samoan Islands were first visited by Europeans in the 18th century; the first recorded visit was in 1722. In 1872 Commander Richard Meade, U.S. Navy, commanding the U.S.S. *Narragansett* visited Pago Pago and on his own responsibility consumated an agreement entitled 'Com-

mercial Regulations' with High Chief Mauga, but since this agreement was never ratified by the United States Senate, it never became [illegible]. In Jan., 1878, a treaty with the then independent Samoan Kingdom allowed the United States to establish a coaling station for naval and commercial vessels in Pago Pago harbour. On 14 June, 1889, a treaty between the United States, Germany and Great Britain proclaimed the Samoan Islands neutral territory, under a four-power government consisting of the three treaty powers and the local native 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, by the Berlin Treaty of 7 Nov. 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° longitude west of Greenwich, the islands to the west of that meridian being assigned to Germany, and later becoming a trusteeship under New Zealand.

Following this action the islands of Tutuila and Aunu'u were ceded voluntarily to the United States by their High Chiefs on 17 April, 1900, and the islands of the Manu'a group were ceded under similar circumstances on 16 July, 1904. Congress accepted the islands under a Joint Resolution approved 20 Feb., 1929. Swain's Island, 210 miles north-northwest of the Samoan Islands, was ceded to the United States in 1925 and is administered as an integral part of American Samoa.

The total area of American Samoa is 73 square miles; census population (excluding the white naval personnel who are treated as transients), 1950, 18,602, all Polynesians or part-Polynesians. In the previous census (1940) the Samoans numbered 12,908, a large increase from the 5,697 recorded in the 1900 census. The island of Tutuila, 70 miles from Apia, has an area of 40·2 square miles, with a census population of 15,621 (including the island of Aunu'u). 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 2,817, in 1950. Swain's Island, circular in shape, has a diameter of 1¼ miles. Population (1950) was 164.

The harbour at Pago Pago, which nearly bisects the island of Tutuila, is the only good harbour in Samoa. It is the seat of the United States Naval Government Unit, but American Samoa, as a whole, is constitutionally classified as an unorganized American possession; its indigenous inhabitants are American nationals and are classified locally as citizens of American Samoa with certain privileges under local laws not granted to non-indigenous persons. All official publications are printed in both English and Samoan.

The Governor of American Samoa is a naval officer appointed by 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 organized in 14 counties grouped in three districts, these counties and districts corresponding to the old Samoan political units. Each county has a county chief and one county chief in each district is also designated by the Governor to act as District Governor. On 25 Feb., 1948, a bicameral legislature was established, at the request of the Samoans, to have advisory powers. The upper house, known as the House of Alii, is composed of the holders of the 12 highest ranking titles; the lower House of Representatives consists of 54, one elected biennially by each of the 52 villages in open meetings and 2 elected by those Samoans not living under the clan system and by non-Samoan citizen permanent residents. The legislature, known as the Fono, will have only advisory powers, it is stated, for at least 10 years.

Judicial power is vested in a High Court, 6 district courts and 52 village courts. All judicial matters are handled by Samoans except the High Court, which is presided over by the Chief Justice, who is an American civilian appointed by the Secretary of the Navy. The other members are Samoans. All laws are contained in the Code of American Samoa. There is a native guard (known as the Fita Fitas) of 130 under the direction of the U.S. Navy.

There are virtually no public lands in American Samoa. Nearly all the land is owned by Samoans and, with a few exceptions, cannot be sold except to persons [illegible] one-half Samoan blood. About 20% of the area is suitable [illegible] divided mostly into small plots devoted to tree crops and with a minimum of cultivated field crops and pastures. Principal subsistance crops are taro, bananas, breadfruit, yams, coconuts, arrowroot, oranges and papayas. About 70% of the land is forest. Copra of excellent quality is abundant.

The census of 1940 showed illiterates 10 years of age or older numbered 6·3% of that age group; of the children of school age, 1948, 90% were attending school.

The Government (1949) maintains 43 elementary schools, three junior high schools, one senior high school and one vocational trades school. Education is compulsory between the ages of 7 and 15. Seven private schools have 929 children. The public schools have 14 foreign and 121 Samoan teachers; the private schools have 16 foreign and 15 Samoan teachers. There are no privately practising physicians or dentists. The entire population is under the care of the medical department of the U.S. Navy. A new hospital (with nursing school) with 224 beds, was opened by the navy in 1946.

Revenue comes from customs duties, a 1% tax upon freehold property, a tax upon landlords of 5% of the rents received, licences for businesses, a 2% export tax and the sale of utility services. There is no public debt. Revenue for year ending 30 June, 1949, was $477,739, and expenditure, $626,774 including funds previously appropriated. Chief exports are copra, pandanus mats and curios. Exports of copra in the fiscal year 1948–49 were 1,658 tons, valued at $353,285.

About 45 miles of public roads have been constructed on Tutuila, but the other islands have none. 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 Bank of American Samoa, with capital of $50,000 and total assets exceeding $1,500,000, is the only bank and does all types of commercial banking business. The fast mail steamers of the Matson Navigation Company touch here on their regular trips between the United States, Fiji, New Zealand and Australia.

Governor.—Captain Thomas F. Darden, U.S. Navy.
Assistant Governor.—Commander Ralph L. Ramey, U.S. Navy.

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PART IV

OTHER COUNTRIES

AFGHÁNISTÁN.

AFGHÁNISTÁN is a country of Asia lying between parallels 29° and 38° 35′ of north latitude, and 60° 50′ and 71° 50′ of east longitude, with a long narrow strip extending to 75° east longitude (Wákhán). For the boundaries, *see* THE STATESMAN'S YEAR-BOOK, 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 Afghánistán, which began in 1809, *see* THE STATESMAN'S YEAR-BOOK, 1916, pp. 662–63. A new boundary agreement with the Soviet Union was signed in Moscow in June, 1946; a joint commission completed the demarcation in Sept., 1948.

Government.—The Government of Afghánistán is a constitutional monarchy, in which the supreme legislative power is vested in the Parliament consisting of the King, a Senate and a National Assembly. The Senate consists of 50 members, who are nominated for life by the King. They sit throughout the year. The National Assembly consists of 171 elected members. It is in session between May and October, and may be summoned at any time. There is also a Grand Assembly (*Loe Jirgeh*), which is summoned at irregular and usually long intervals to consider major questions of policy referred to it by the King. The last meeting was in 1941. The title of king instead of amir was adopted in 1926. The country is divided into 7 major provinces of Kábul, Mazar, Kandahár, Herát, Kataghan, Simat-i-Mashriqi (*i.e.* Eastern Province) and Simat-i-Junubi (Southern Province), and 3 minor provinces, Badakhshán, Farah and Maimana. Each province is under a governor (called in major provinces *Naib-ul-Hukumeh* and in minor provinces *Hakim-i-'Ala*).

There are separate departments of War, Foreign Affairs, Internal Affairs, Education, National Economy, Justice, Public Works, Finance, Health, Mines and Communications, each in charge of a minister; and the departments of Agriculture, Tribes and the Press, each in charge of a director-general. Ministers and directors-general are all members of the cabinet.

National flag: black, red, green (vertical); with a white device in the centre.

Reigning King.—**Mohammed Zahir Shah**, born at Kábul in 1914; married on 7 Nov., 1931, to his cousin, Umairah, daughter of Sirdar Ahmed Shah Khan; succeeded his father, Mohammed Nadir Shah, who was assassinated on 8 Nov., 1933. Surviving offspring, 4 sons and 2 daughters.

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 Khyber Pass, about 600 miles; the area is 250,000 square miles. Population, according to the latest Afghan estimate, is between 11 and 12 million, of which some 2 million are nomadic tribes. The languages spoken are Persian and Pushtu, and Turki in Turkistan and parts of Badakhshán.

Estimates of population of municipalities (and, in brackets, of provinces) in 1948 were as follows:—Kábul, 206,208 (2,817,234); Kandahár, 77,186 (1,063,496); Herát, 75,632 (1,142,343); Mazar-i-Sharif, 41,960 (944,020); Jalalabad, 14,756.

Religion and Education.—The predominant religion is Islam, mostly of the Sunni sect, though there is a minority of about a million Shiah

Mohammedans. Elementary schools exist throughout the country, but secondary schools exist only in Kábul and provincial capitals. Both elementary and secondary education are free. Primary schools are being established in almost all villages of any size except in the Southern Province and parts of the Kandahár Province, and there are 2 training schools for teachers in Kábul. Technical, art, commercial and medical schools exist for higher education. The Kábul University was founded in 1932 and has 4 faculties of law, science, medicine and arts.

There were, in 1950, 4 cinemas with 3,000 seats.

Justice.—The law is based on the *Shariat* or Islamic law in principle. Lower courts (*Mahakima-i-Ibtidaia*) are established in each seat of government, and higher courts (*Mahakima-i-Murafiaah*) may have appeals from the former brought before them. A high court in Kábul 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. There is also an arbitration court.

Finance.—The revenue of Aghánistán is subject to fluctuations. The Government share of the produce recoverable is said to vary from one-fifth to one-tenth, according to the advantages of irrigation. The total revenue is estimated at about 188 million afghanis, a considerable portion of which is derived from customs, land taxation, income tax and the earnings of government monopolies, chiefly the Karakul Monopoly.

Defence.—The Army, which is mostly Turkish trained, is recruited by annual calls to the colours and on a voluntary basis. Compulsory service is for a period of 2 years with the colours. Service is obligatory from 18 to 40. Voluntary enlistment is lifelong and officers are recruited for life. The peace strength of the Army is 90,000, which includes 15,000 gendarmerie. It is organized in 2 army corps (Kábul; Southern Province) and 6 mixed provincial divisions. In addition there is the Royal Bodyguard, about 200 strong. In the event of war, besides the reserve, it is capable of support by a considerable number of warlike tribesmen, who are armed with modern rifles. Mechanical transport has been introduced, and a military academy for the training of cadets was opened in Kábul in 1932. There is a military school where about 2,000 students are prepared for the Military Academy and the police. From 1945 to 1947 some officers and N.C.O.s were trained in India. In 1949 some army officers were trained in Great Britain and others in Turkey.

The Afghan Air Force is part of the Army. It is organized in 2 squadrons and 1 training squadron, and based on Kábul at the Khwaja Rawash and Sherpur airfields.

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, 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. Afghánistán is virtually self-supporting in foodstuffs. The castor-oil plant, madder and the asafœtida plant abound. Fruit forms a staple food (with bread) of many people throughout the year, both in the fresh and preserved state, and in the latter condition is exported in great quantities. The fat-tailed sheep furnish the principal meat diet, and the grease of the tail is a substitute for butter. The wool (annual production, greasy, 6,800 metric tons) and skins provide material for warm apparel and one of the more important articles

of export. Persian lamb-skins (Karakulis) are one of the chief exports. No cotton was exported in 1949, but efforts are being made to increase cotton production, and a surplus for export is expected from the 1951 crop.

Most of the mineral resources of the country are undeveloped. Northern Afghánistán is reputed to be tolerably rich in copper, and lead and iron are found in many parts. Coal of poor quality is found in the Ghorband Valley and near the Lataband, but rich seams of coal exist on the northern slopes of the Hindu Kush. Crude petroleum has been discovered near Herát and in Northern Afghánstán. Neither oil nor silver are exploited, but silver mines exist in Panjsher Valley. Iron is smelted in small quantities in Kataghan and Parmal. Gold is obtained from Kandahár and also from several rivers in the north. Badakhshán is said to be the only area in the world to produce first-quality lapis lazuli. Raw asbestos has recently been discovered in Jidran district and a mica-mine in the Panjsher Valley. Sulphur deposits have been found in the province of Maimana and chrome ore in the Logar valley and the neighbourhood of Herát.

At Kábul there are factories for the manufacture of small quantities of matches, buttons, leather, boots, marble-ware and furniture. There is a wool factory at Kandahár and another at Kábul, a small cotton factory at Jebal-us-Siraj and a larger one, for which modern machinery has been supplied by Platt Bros., at Pul-i-Khumri. There is also an ordnance factory where arms and ammunition, boots and clothing, etc., for the Army are manufactured. This also includes a mint. Plans for the construction of hydro-electric stations, textile, sugar, cement, cotton ginning and pressing factories are under consideration of the Government. If implemented, the schemes may be financed by the Afghan National Bank and its subsidiary companies, including the Karakul Monopoly, the Afghan Sugar Manufacturing Co. and the Afghánistán Cotton Co. Other important monopolies are the Afghánistán Motor Co., the Shirkat-i-Umumi-Barq (generation of electricity and import of electrical goods), Shirkat-i-Ittahadia Shimali (joint stock company of the north engaged in trade in wool, skins, fruits and miscellaneous goods), Shirkat-i-Watan (Kandahár company dealing in miscellaneous goods, especially wool), and Shirkat-i-Hajjari Najjari (stone-cutting and carpentry monopoly). These monopoly companies are being reorganized (1950).

The American Export–Import Bank, at the end of 1949, granted a $21 million credit to the Afghan government, mainly for irrigation projects.

A United Nations technical aid mission has been in the country since April, 1950, and has made several recommendations for improving agriculture and mining. The World Health Organization has also sent a small mission.

Commerce.—Trade is controlled by the Government through the Ministry of National Economy and the National Bank of Afghánistán. Eighty per cent. of the trade goes through Pakistan. Of the imports from India and Pakistan the chief items are cotton goods, sugar, hardware, live animals, leather goods, tea, paper and cement. The exports to India and Pakistan include spices, fruits, caracul skins, carpets, cotton and raw wool.

Imports from Afghánistán into U.K. (Board of Trade figures), 1947, £3,130; 1948, £6,475; 1949, nil; 1950, £103,112. Exports to Afghánistán, 1947, £119,439; 1948, £433,281; 1949, £209,814; 1950, £132,807. Re-exports, 1947, £12; 1948, £262; 1949, £153; 1950, £183.

The Afghan National Bank, Kábul, has a Commercial Section, and a branch in London, which assist manufacturers who wish to make inquiries about openings in Afghánistán.

Communications.—Access to Afghánistán is mainly through passes in the mountains at the north and south, where peaks rise to a height of over 20,000 ft. On the north-west frontier of Pakistan the best known pass is the Khyber Pass, connecting Kábul with Peshawar, an important Pakistan railhead; the Kojak–Bolan–Sibi series of passes from Kandahár to the south, and the Gomal, Tochi and Kurram passes from Ghazni.

Afghánistán joined the Postal and Telegraphic Unions in 1928, and since 1 Feb., 1938, postal parcels are exchanged between the Indian and Pakistani and Afghan Administrations on Union principles.

There are no railways in the country. The number of roads fit for motor traffic is increasing; they include the road, 200 miles long, between Kábul and Peshawar, and all provincial capitals are now connected with Kábul by motor roads. The construction of a new broad second-class road between Kandahár and Chaman is an important recent achievement. But merchandise is still transported to a great extent 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 the Kunar and Kábul rivers from Chitral on rafts. Telephones are installed in most of the larger towns; they numbered 3,899 at 1 Jan., 1949.

There is telegraphic communication between Peshawar–Kábul, Kábul–Gardez, Kábul–Kandahár, Kandahár–Herát, Kábul–Mazar-i-Sharif, Kábul–Khanabad, Kandahár–Chaman. A wireless installation connects Kábul with Europe, Bombay, the Far East, America and other parts of the world. There are 5 wireless stations in the country. The Kábul Radio broadcasts in Pushtu, Persian and Urdu. The telecommunication system is to be expanded in 1951.

Banking and Currency.—The monetary system is on the silver standard. The unit is an *afghani*, weighing 10 grammes of silver ·900 fine, which is subdivided into 100 *puls*. The currency consists of:—(*a*) Afghani rupee (silver); (*b*) kran ($\frac{1}{2}$ rupee) (silver); (*c*) pul ($\frac{1}{100}$ rupee) (copper); (*d*) 2 puls ($\frac{1}{50}$ rupee) (copper); (*e*) 5 puls ($\frac{1}{20}$ rupee) (copper); (*f*) 10 puls ($\frac{1}{10}$ rupee) (copper and nickel); (*g*) 20 puls ($\frac{1}{5}$ rupee) (copper); (*h*) 25 puls ($\frac{1}{4}$ rupee) (copper and nickel). Coins, however, are rarely used. Currency notes of 2, 5, 10, 20, 50, 100, 500 and 1,000 afghanis are in circulation.

Official rates of exchange fixed in Oct., 1949, are £1 = 47·04 afghanis; $1 = 16·80 afghanis.

The National Bank of Afghánistán (*Banke Millie Afghan*), with branches in Asia, Europe and America, was established in May, 1938, and now has a capital of 600 million afghanis. In addition, a state bank has recently been established under the name of 'Da Afghánistán Bank' with a capital of 120 million afghani. It has the exclusive right of note issue. The first notes were issued in Nov., 1935. They are of 2, 5, 10, 20, 50, 100, 500 and 1,000 afghani denomination and convertible into silver coin. Paper currency in circulation amounted to 800 million afghanis in April, 1950.

Weights and Measures.—Weights and measures used in Kábul are :—Weights :—1 khurd = $\frac{1}{4}$ lb.; 1 pao = 1 lb.; 1 charak = 4 lb.; 1 seer = 16 lb.; 1 kharwar = 1,280 lb. or 16 maunds of 80 lb. each. Long measure :—1 yard or gaz = 40 inches. The metric system of measurement has also been introduced and is in common use by the bigger cloth merchants in Kábul. Square measure :—1 jarib = 60 × 60 kabuli yards; 1 kulba = 40 jaribs (area in which 2$\frac{1}{2}$ kharwars of seed can be sown); 1 jarib yard = 29 inches.

Local weights and measures are in use at Kandahár, Herát and Jalalabad.

Diplomatic Representatives.

1. Of Afghánistán in Great Britain (31 Princes Gate, S.W.7).

Ambassador.—H.R.H. Sardar Shah Wali Khan (accredited 3 May, 1950).

Minister-Counsellor.—Mir Mohammed Siddiq Hussaini.

First Secretary.—Sayyid Masud Khan.

Attachés.—Abdul Qayum Khan Hairat; Sikander Khan; Rahman Pazhwak (*Press*).

2. Of Great Britain in Afghánistán.

Ambassador.—Alfred John Gardener, C.M.G., C.B.E. (accredited 11 Oct., 1949).

First Secretary.—D. M. H. Riches.

Military Attaché.—Col. R. A. Conner.

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ALBANIA.

(Shqiperia.)

After the death of George Kastriota—popularly known as [illegible] in 1467, under whom the Albanians had heroically resisted [illegible] quarter of a century, Albania passed under Turkish suzerainty and thus remained—nominally or actually according to the locality and period—until 1912. The independence of Albania was proclaimed at Vloné (Valona) on 28 November, 1912, and on 17 December, 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 21 February, 1914, arrived at Durres (Durazzo) on 7 March, 1914. After the outbreak of the war in 1914, the Prince on 3 September left Albania, which fell into a state of anarchy. By the secret Pact of London of 26 April, 1915, provision was made for the partition of Albania; but this arrangement was repudiated by Italy on 3 June, 1917, when the Italian Commander-in-Chief in Albania, proclaimed at Gjinokastër (Argyrocastro) the independence of Albania. In January, 1925, the country was proclaimed

a republic and on 1 September, 1928, a monarchy. Ahmed Beg Zogu, President of the Republic since 31 January, 1925, reigned as King Zog till April, 1939, when, on the occupation of the country by the Italians, he fled to England. After the liberation, he was formally deposed *in absentia*, on 2 Jan., 1946.

During the years 1939–44 the country was overrun by Italian and German military forces.

On 10 Nov., 1945, the British, United States and U.S.S.R. Governments recognized the Provisional Government under General Enver Hoxha, on the understanding that it would hold free elections. The elections of 2 Dec., 1945, resulted in a Communist-controlled assembly, which on 12 Jan., 1946, proclaimed Albania a republic.

In 1946, Great Britain and the United States broke off relations with Albania and vetoed its admission to the United Nations.

President of the Republic.—Dr. Omer Nishani, elected 13 Jan., 1946.
Prime Minister.—Enver Hoxha.
Minister for Foreign Affairs and National Defence.—General Mehmet Shehu.

The constitution of 1945 provides for a single-chamber assembly, and extends the franchise to all men and women over 18 years of age, excepting those who collaborated with the Italians or Germans. There is only one political party, the National Liberation Movement (*Levizje Nacional Clirimtare*), under the leadership of General Hoxha.

National flag: red, with a black double-headed eagle. *Mercantile flag:* red, black, red (horizontal).

Area and Population.—The area of the country is 10,629 square miles, while the population (census of 25 May, 1930). was 1,003,124. Estimated population in 1947, 1,150,000. The capital is Tirana.

By the peace treaty Italy restored the Island of Saseno to Albania.

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	Korçe (Koritza) .	147,536	22,787
Dibër (Dibra) .	86,992	—	Kosova (Kossovo)	49,081	—
Durres (Durazzo) .	77,890	8,739	Shkodër (Scutari).	132,334	29,209
Elbasan . . .	111,480	13,796	Vlone (Vulona) .	53,461	9,100
Gjinokaster (Argyrocastro) . .	143,926	10,836	Tirana (capital) .	57,808	30,806

The Albanians are divided into two principal language groups—the Ghegs, north of the river Shkumbi, and the Tosks in the south.

Religion and Education.—There is no state religion. The population is distributed according to the following estimates:—Moslems, 688,280; Orthodox Christians (the Orthodox Church of Albania), 210,313; Roman Catholics, 104,184. The Gheg Christians in the north are for the most part Roman Catholics under 2 archbishops, 3 bishops and 1 mitred abbot (there is also an apostolic delegate), and the Tosk Christians in the south are members of the Albanian Autocephalous Church, which was

under the rule of the Holy Synod (constituted 18 February, 1929) and had a primate and 3 bishops, and was recognized as autocephalous by the Oecumenical Patriarchate on 17 March, 1937.

Primary education is nominally compulsory for children between the ages of 6 and 13, but owing to the shortage of schools this cannot be thoroughly enforced. There were (1939) 663 state primary schools with 1,302 teachers, 38,988 boy pupils and 17,948 girls; 18 intermediate schools for boys with 4,810 pupils and 256 teachers, and 1 intermediate school for girls with 1,425 pupils and 37 teachers. In the 22 infant schools there were 40 teachers (women), 1,229 boys and 1,206 girls.

Justice is administered by the tribunal of first instance and the collegiate tribunal. There is no special court of appeal. At Tirana there is a court of cassation.

Finance.—For the pre-1940 budgets, *see* THE STATESMAN'S YEAR-BOOK, 1950, p. 755. No post-war figures are available.

Defence. The Albanian Army, at the end of 1950, numbered about 55,000 men. The equipment, supplied entirely by the Soviet Union, includes 100 tanks.

On the disposal of excess units of the Italian fleet, Albania received the gunboat *Illyria*.

Production and Industry.—In 1941, about 90% of the population were engaged in agriculture, 25% exclusively in crop production and 65% in animal husbandry. Before the Second World War only 6% of the total area of 2,700,000 hectares was under cultivation of field crops, another 6% of unspecified crops, trees and bushes, about 30% consisted of meadows and permanent pastures, while about 60% was forests, swamps and waste. A number of agrarian reforms were initiated in 1930, including the formation of an agricultural bank, opened 1 August, 1937.

The country for the greater part is rugged, wild and mountainous, the exceptions being along the Adriatic littoral and the Korçe (Koritza) Basin, which are fertile. The main crops before the war were maize (58% of the cultivated land; yield, 1947, 140,000 metric tons) and wheat (18%; yield, 1947, 54,000 metric tons). Tobacco, timber, wool, hides, furs, cheese and dairy products, fish, olive oil, corn, cattle and bitumen are the principal products of the country. The wool (annual production, greasy, averages 2,200 tons) is made up into coarse and heavy native cloth and exported.

Livestock, 1946 (estimated):—Horses, 50,000; asses, 40,000; mules, 10,000; cattle, 345,000; sheep, 1,548,000; goats, 854,000; pigs, 35,000.

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 1948 target for chromite was 16,500 metric tons. The salt-pits at Vloné (Valona) are said to be of commercial importance, and Selenizza bitumen-mines are also worked successfully. The principal industries are those connected with agriculture, such as flour-milling, olive-pressing and [illegible]. There is a cement factory in Shkoder and a brewery in Korçe. [illegible] production, chiefly at Kosova near Berat, is enough for home consumption.

Work on the first hydro-electric power plant on Mount Daita, near Tirana, was begun in 1947.

Commerce.—For trade statistics up to 1938, *see* THE STATESMAN'S YEAR-BOOK, 1950, p. 756; no post-war statistics are available

The principal classes of imports into Albania in 1938 were cotton (including yarns and manufactures), which accounted for 21% of the total value; petrol (7%); wheat and maize (7%); wool and manufactures (5%); iron and manufactures (5%). The principal exports were crude petroleum (22% of the total value); skins and hides (14%); foodstuffs (28%).

Most of the trade was with Italy, which, in 1938, accounted for 36% of the imports and 68% of the exports.

Since the liberation, Albania has had a very small foreign trade, confined almost entirely to barter; hides, salt and tobacco were traded for grain and paper.

U.N.R.R.A. shipped to Albania 156,000 tons of supplies, valued at $27,450,000.

Total trade between Albania and the United Kingdom (according to Board of Trade returns) was as follows (in £ sterling):—

	1938	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950
Imports from Albania .	6,262	1	15	—	—	—
Exports to Albania . .	24,025	469,686	485,700	16,091	7,026	20
Re-exports to Albania .	1,374	31,862	6,400	—	10	—

Communications.—All the principal towns of Albania are connected by passable roads. 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 roads suitable for motor traffic in the country on 31 August, 1938, was 1,383 miles. The ports are Shengiin (San Giovanni di Medua), Durres (Durazzo), Vlone (Valona) and Sarandè (Porto Edda). Durres is being fully equipped, but the others remain primitive. Number of post and telegraph offices, 53.

In May, 1940, work on the first railway in the country, between Durrès and Elbasan, was commenced.

The merchant navy, in 1948, comprised 4 ships (714 tons).

Banking and Currency.—On 2 September, 1925, the National Bank of Albania was established in Rome, with branches in Tirana, Durres, Korçè, Vlone, Shkoder, Berat, Elbasan and Gjinokaster. 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 had the exclusive right of issuing paper money and metal coinage.

The monetary unit is the Albanian *franc ar* (the gold franc of the Latin American Union, containing 0·2903225 grammes of fine gold) but during the Italian occupation it was treated as equal to 6·25 lire. The Albanian *franc ar* is divided into 5 *lek* each of which contains 20 *quidars*. From Nov., 1946, to June, 1948, when Albania and Yugoslavia had a currency union, with the *lek* equal to the Yugoslav dinar, the *lek* was, by definition, equal to 2 cents, U.S.

The bank has issued bank-notes of 100, 20, 5 Albanian francs, and metallic currency as follows:—Gold, 100, 50, 20 and 10 franc pieces; silver, 2 and 1 franc pieces; nickel, 1, ½ and ¼ *lek*; bronze, 0·02, 0·01 franc pieces. On 31 October, 1939, there were in circulation notes amounting to 27,414,822 francs and coin to the value of 4,822,530 francs, of which 1,590,003 francs

were gold, 2,215,037 francs silver coins, 1,005,763 francs nickel coins and 11,700 francs bronze coins.

Total holdings of gold and foreign exchange at 31 Dec., 1945, amounted to 260,000 gold francs (= $82,000, U.S.).

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ANDORRA.

THE independence of the valleys of Andorra is of Carolingian origin. Their political status was regulated by the *Paréage* of 1278, according to which they were placed under the joint suzerainty of the Comte de Foix and of the Bishop of Urgel. The rights vested in the house of Foix passed by marriage to that of Béarn and, on the accession of Henri IV, to the French crown; they are now exercised by the President of the French Republic. The country consists of gorges, narrow valleys and defiles, surrounded by high mountain peaks of the Eastern Pyrenees. Its maximum length is 27·35 km. and its width 28·96 km.; it has an area of 307·32 square km. 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. The country is administered by a Council-General of 24 members elected for 4 years; half of the council is re-elected every 2 years. The council nominates a First Syndic (*Syndic Procureur Général*) 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*), one appointed by the Viguier de France and the other by the bishop. There is a judge of appeal appointed alternately by each co-prince, and in the third instance (*Tercera Sala*) the supreme court of Andorra at Perpignan or the ecclesiastical court of the Bishop at Urgel. Criminal justice is administered by the *Tribunal des Corts*, consisting of the 2 Viguiers, the judge of appeal, the *Bayles*, 2 members of the Council-General, an usher and 1 or 2 recorders.

The valleys pay an annual due of 960 francs to France and 460 pesetas to the bishop. The co-princes are represented in Andorra by the 'Viguier de France' and the 'Viguier Episcopal.' Each co-prince has set up a Permanent Delegation for Andorran affairs. A good road traverses the country, connecting the Spanish and French frontiers by way of Sant Julia, Andorre-la-Vieille, les Escaldes, Encamp, Canillo and Soldeu: it crosses the Col d'Envalira (2,407 metres). Another road connects Andorre-la-Vieille with Ordino. Catalan is the language spoken. French and Spanish currency are both in use.

National flag : blue, yellow, red (vertical).

Exports from the United Kingdom, 1938, £28; 1947, £1,218; 1948, £1,664; 1949, £3,237; 1950, £11,717; re-exports, 1949, £322; 1950, £1,091.

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ARABIAN STATES.

THE Arabian peninsula comprises two member states of the United Nations, viz. Saudi Arabia and the Yemen, the independent sultanate of Muscat and Oman, and the British protectorates of Bahrain, Kuwait, the Trucial Sheikhdoms and Qatar.

Muscat and Oman.—The independent Sultanate of Muscat and Oman is situated at the easterly corner of Arabia. Its seaboard is nearly 1,000 miles long and extends from near Tibba on the west side of the Musandum Peninsula round to Ras Darbat Ali. Ras Darbat Ali marks the boundary between the Sultanate of Muscat and Oman and the territory of the Sultan of Kishen and Socotra, a sultanate within the Aden Protectorate. A small strip of the coast on the east side of the Musandum Peninsula from Dibah to Khor Kalba is administered by minor chiefs of Trucial Oman, independent of the Sultan. The sultanate extends inland to the borders of the Rub' al Khali ('Empty Quarter' of the Great Desert). Physically Muscat and Oman consists of three divisions—a coastal plain, a range of hills and a plateau. The coastal plain varies in width from 10 miles near Suwaiq to practically nothing in the vicinity of Matrah and Muscat towns where the hills descend abruptly into the sea. The mountain range runs generally from north-west to south-east. It reaches its greatest height in the Jebel Akhdhar region, where heights of over 9,000 feet occur. The hills are for the most part barren but in the high area round Jebel Akhdhar they are green and there is considerable cultivation. The plateau has an average height of 1,000 ft. With the exception of oases there is little or no cultivation. North-west of Muscat the coastal plain is known as the Batinah. It is fertile and prosperous. The date gardens extend for over 150 miles. The Batinah dates are famous for their flavour; they ripen in the first half of July well before the Basra dates. The coast line between Muscat and the province of Dhofar is barren. The fertile province of Dhofar lies on the south-eastern coast of Arabia. Sugar cane is grown and cattle can be raised. Its principal town is Salalah on the coast, while Murbat is the port. On the north coast of the Gulf of Oman is the port of Gwadur and a small tract of country surrounding the town, which also are under the sultan's rule. The town of Muscat is the capital and seat of government; its population is 5,500. At one time a town of some commercial importance, it has of recent years lost most of its trade to the adjacent town of Matrah (population, 8,500), which is the starting point for the trade routes into the interior. Other ports are Sohar, Khaburah and Sur.

The area of the sultanate has been estimated as about 82,000 square miles and the population at 550,000, chiefly Arabs, but there is a strong infusion of negro blood, especially along the coast. The towns of Muscat and Matrah are composed of one-third Indian, one-third Baluch and one-third negro. There are few Arabs resident in these two towns.

The present Sultan is Saiyid Said bin Taimur (born 13 Aug., 1910), who succeeded his father Saiyid Taimur bin Feisal, on 10 Feb., 1932, as the 13th of his dynasty. The Sultan has one son, Qabus, born in Dec., 1940.

A treaty of friendship, commerce and navigation between Britain and the Sultan was signed on 5 Feb., 1939. The treaty reaffirmed the close ties which have existed between the British Government and the Sultanate of Oman and Muscat for nearly a century and a half.

In the valleys of the interior, as well as on the Batinah, date cultivation has reached a high level, and there are possibilities of agricultural development were the water-supply more certain. Camels are bred in large numbers by the inland tribes.

Annual revenue is estimated at Rs. 25 to 30 lakhs.

Trade is mainly in the hands of the Indians, some of whom are British subjects. Imports and exports are mainly from and to India. The chief imports in 1949–50 were:—Rice, £384,250; wheat, £44,575; coffee, £109,073; sugar, £114,751. Dates are the principal export:—£1,120,705 in 1949–50. 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 1949–50 amounted to £2,176,353, and total exports to £2,282,780. The importation of alcoholic liquor is forbidden by law.

Trade with United Kingdom (Board of Trade returns, in £ sterling):—

	1948	1949	1950
Imports to U.K.	314	2,257	54
Exports from U.K.	91,581	98,796	126,618
Re-exports from U.K.	58	118	311

The port of call on the mail route Bombay–Basra is Muscat, where, in 1950, 130 steamers of 444,200 tons entered and cleared. The mail service is weekly in either direction. Gwadur is also served by these steamers, every alternate voyage. A post office operates in Muscat under the supervision of the General Post Office in London, and Cable and Wireless Ltd. maintain a telegraph office at Muscat.

Inland transport is by pack animals. The road connecting Muscat with Matrah continues as a motorable track up the coast to Khor Fakkan *via* Kalba at the far end of the Batinah, a distance of about 260 miles. Hajar, Bosher and Qariyat are also connected by motorable tracks with Matrah. Cars run frequently between Muscat and the towns in the Batinah, and *via* Shinas and the Wadi al Khor to Sharjah. There are also various other motorable routes which, however, should not be used without previous arrangement.

The common medium of exchange is the Maria Theresa dollar; the province of Dhofar also has a half-dollar. On the coast, the Indian rupee circulates and is the official currency of the sultanate, although it is not much used in the interior. There is one Omani copper coin called a *baiza*, and several nickel coins of different denominations of baizas. The official par rate of exchange is 200 baizas to a Maria Theresa dollar and 100 to

the rupee. The weights in use are 1 kiyas = the weight of 6 dollars or 5·9375 oz.; 24 kiyas = 1 Muscat maund; 10 maunds = 1 farásala; 200 maunds = 1 bahár. Rice is sold by the bag; other cereals by the following measures:—40 palis = 1 farrah; 20 farrah = 1 khandi.

British Consul.—Major F. C. L. Chauncy.

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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. In Nov., 1914, the British Government recognized the Sheikhdom of Kuwait as an independent government under British protection. The present, the 11th, Sheikh Abdullah al Salim al Sabah, C.I.E., succeeded on 28 Jan., 1950.

The Kuwait Oil Company have developed a rich oilfield within the state. Production of crude oil in 1950 was just over 16½ million tons. In 1948 a concession was granted by the Sheikh to the American Independent Oil Company to exploit oil in the Kuwait Neutral Zone which is shared with Saudi Arabia. The total population of the state is estimated at 160,000; there were in 1951 about 1,000 Europeans and Americans in Kuwait.

The port of Kuwait, the capital, serves as an entrepôt for goods for the interior, and for the export of pearls, skins and wool. Imports (other than those for the Kuwait Oil Company) for the year 1949 amounted to £5,022,466 of which some were re-exported to Persia, Saudi Arabia and Iraq. There are three shipyards where carrying dhows are built for other Arabian ports. Kuwaiti dhows handled cargo valued at £565,048 in 1949. Exports, including re-exports, in 1949, totalled £1,048,448.

Ships of 4 British, Dutch and Norwegian lines make regular calls at Kuwait. B.O.A.C., Iraqi Airways and Iranian Airways operate scheduled air services. Wireless communications are managed by Cable & Wireless, Ltd. The post office is run by the British General Post Office. Banking is done by the British Bank of Iran and the Middle East. The currency is the Indian rupee.

Flag.—Red, with the word 'Kuwait' in Arabic in white.

British Political Agent.—H. G. Jakins.
Assistant Political Agent.—J. A. F. Gethin.

The Trucial Sheikhs.—From Khor Kalba, on the Gulf of Oman, 90 miles south of Ras Musandam, for nearly 50 miles to Dibah, the coast of the Gulf of Oman (with the exception of a small area belonging to the Sheikh of Kalba) is under the control of the Sheikh of Fujaira, a semi-independent ruler with no treaty relations with the British Government. Fujaira's claim to the sovereignty of this territory is, however, not admitted by certain other rulers. The tip of the Musandam peninsula, from Dibah on its east side to near Sha'am about 35 miles from Ras Musandam on its west side, forms part of the Sultanate of Muscat and is peopled by the Shihuh tribe. From Sha'am for nearly 400 miles to Khor el Odeid at the south-eastern end of the peninsula of Qatar the coast, formerly known as the Pirate Coast, of the Persian Gulf belongs to the Trucial Sheikhs who in 1820, after hostilities with the Honourable East India Company, signed a general treaty prescribing peace with the British Government and perpetual abstention from

plunder and piracy (specifically including the slave trade) by land and sea. This treaty was followed by further agreements providing for the suppression of the slave trade and for the search and, if necessary, seizure by British warships of any vessels belonging to the Trucial Sheikhdoms suspected of engaging in this trade, and by a series of other engagements of which the most important are the Perpetual Peace Treaty of May, 1853, and the Exclusive Agreement of March, 1892. Under the latter, the sheikhs, on behalf of themselves, their heirs and successors, undertook that they would on no account enter into any agreement or correspondence with any power other than the British Government, receive foreign agents, or cede, sell or give for occupation any part of their territory save to the British Government. The area of these sheikhdoms is not defined, but the total population is estimated at about 95,000, of whom about one-tenth are nomads. Relations with the Trucial Sheikhs are normally conducted through the Political Officer, Trucial Coast, and the British Residency Agent on the Trucial Coast, under the control of the Political Resident in the Persian Gulf.

The main commercial port of the Trucial Coast is Dubai. Most of the inhabitants of the sheikhdoms depend for their livelihood on fishing and pearling.

The Trucial Sheikhs are :—

Sharjah . .	Sultan bin Saqar.	Succeeded 1924.
Ras al Khaimah .	Saqr bin Mohammed.	,, 1948.
Umm al Qawain .	Ahmad bin Rashid.	,, 1929.
Ajman . .	Rashid bin Humaid.	,, 1928.
Dubai . .	Said bin Maktum.	,, 1912.
Abu Dhabi . .	Shakbut bin Sultan.	,, 1928.
Kalba . .	Hamud bin Said.	,, 1950.

Qatar.—This sheikhdom, which includes the whole of the Qatar peninsula, extends along the coast of the Persian Gulf from Khor el Odeid to the boundaries of Hasa. Its settled population was estimated in 1916 at about 25,000. The relations of the Sheikh of Qatar with the British Government are similar to those of the Trucial Sheikhs, and are regulated by a treaty of 3 November, 1916.

Sheikh of Qatar.—Ali bin Abdullah al Thani, succeeded in 1949.

The State of Bahrain.—The Bahrain islands form an archipelago in the Persian Gulf 20 miles off Al Hasa on the Arabian coast. The total area is about 213 square miles. Bahrain ('Two Seas'), the largest island, is 27 miles long and 10 miles wide. Moharraq, to the north-east, 4 miles long and 1 mile wide, is connected with Bahrain by a wide causeway, nearly 2 miles long, carrying a motor road; to the south of the causeway is the seaplane alighting area of the B.O.A.C.; the land aerodrome is on Moharraq island. Other islands are Sitra, to the east, 3 miles long and 1 mile wide; Nabi Saleh, about 2 miles in circumference, and several islets, some uninhabited. From Sitra an oil pipe line and a causeway carrying a road extend out to sea for 3 miles to a deep water anchorage. The islands are low lying, the highest ground being a hill in the centre of Bahrain, 450 feet high.

The total population is estimated at about 110,000, of which about half are the original inhabitants belonging to the Shia sect, the remainder, including the ruling family, being Sunnis. The Sunnis live mainly in the towns of Manamah and Moharraq. There is a wealthy Indian community, a number of well-to-do Persian merchants, and about 800 British and Americans, including the staff of the Bahrain Petroleum Company.

The ruling family, the Al Khalifah, came originally from the neighbourhood of Kuwait and occupied Bahrain, which was then in the hands of the Persians, in 1782. The present ruler, H.H. Shaikh Sir Sulman bin Hamad al Khalifah, K.C.I.E. (born 1895), acceded on 3 February, 1942.

Manamah, the capital of the state and the commercial centre, is situated at the northern end of the largest island and extends for 1½ miles along the shore. The town contains a post office, branches of the Eastern Bank and the British Bank of Iran and the Middle East, Government offices, the state hospital and the offices of commercial firms. It has a population of about 30,000. Electricity from the Government powerhouse in Manamah supplies light and power in Manamah and Moharraq. Water is obtained from artesian wells.

Bahrain is the centre of the famous pearl fishing industry of the Persian Gulf. In the pearl season, which lasts for six months during the summer, Bahrain is visited by numerous Arab and Indian and some European and American pearl buyers. In 1932 oil was discovered. Operations are being conducted by the Bahrain Petroleum Company, registered in Canada, under a concession granted by the Shaikh. The Bahrain Petroleum Company is part of an organization owned by the Standard Oil [illegible] of California and the Texas Corporation. Other industries are: [illegible] weaving, manufacture of reed mats, fishing, and breeding of particularly fine white donkeys. About a twentieth of the area is cultivated, dates and lucerne being the chief crops.

The revenue of the state is derived from oil royalties and from customs duties, which range from 5% to 15% *ad valorem* on all imports. Revenue of the state in 1950, Rs. 17 million. The greater part of the trade of the neighbouring Saudi Arabian provinces of Nejd and Hasa passes through Bahrain.

In 1949–50 the chief imports were :—Rice, £564,755; wheat, £135,220; flour, £230,185; coffee, £108,360; sugar, £347,650; tea, £182,396; cotton piece-goods, £588,925; woollen piece-goods, £100,000; cigarettes, £156,675. The chief exports were :—Sugar, £179,055; tea, £174,265; rice, £227,420; wheat, £114,815; cotton piece-goods, £243,810.

Imports into the United Kingdom amounted to £34,783,383 in 1950; £17,845,929 in 1949; £6,179,412 in 1948; exports from the U.K., £6,915,601 in 1950; £8,230,798 in 1949; £8,543,490 in 1948; re-exports, £50,165 in 1950; £51,410 in 1949; £59,344 in 1948. These Board of Trade returns include Qatar, Kuwait and Trucial Oman.

Steamships make periodical calls, and Bahrain is a port of call on the Empire air route to India and Australia. Import of arms and ammunition is subject to special permission; the sale of alcoholic liquor is restricted and the import of cultured pearls is forbidden.

The principal coin in use is the Indian rupee. The dhara (= 19 inches), roba (4 lb.), maund (56 lb.) and rafa (560 lb.) are the principal weights and measures.

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Adviser to the Bahrain Government.—C. D. Belgrave, C.B.E.

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ARGENTINA.

(REPÚBLICA ARGENTINA.)

Constitution and Government.

IN 1516 Don Juan Díaz de Solís discovered the Río de La Plata. In 1534 Don Pedro de Mendoza was sent by the King of Spain to take charge of the 'Gobernación y Capitanía de las tierras del Río de La Plata,' and in Feb., 1536, he founded the city of the 'Puerto de Santa María del Buen Aire.' In 1810 the population rose against Imperial Spanish rule and in 1816 Argentina proclaimed its independence. Civil wars and anarchy followed until, in 1853, a stable government was established with a constitution.

The following is a list of Presidents from 1898 onwards :—

Gen. Don Julio Argentino Roca, 12 Oct., 1898–12 Oct., 1904.
Dr. Don Manual Quintana, 12 Oct., 1904–12 Mar., 1906. (Died.)
Dr. Don José Figueroa Alcorta (acting), 12 Mar., 1906–12 Oct., 1910.
Dr. Don Roque Sáenz Peña, 12 Oct., 1910–9 Aug., 1914. (Died.)
Dr. Don Victorino de la Plaza (acting), 9 Aug., 1914–12 Oct., 1916.
Don Hipólito Irigoyen, 12 Oct., 1916–12 Oct., 1922.
Dr. Don Marcelo Torcuato de Alvear, 12 Oct., 1922–12 Oct., 1928.
Don Hipólito Irigoyen, 12 Oct., 1928–6 Sept., 1930. (Deposed.)
Gen. Don José Félix Uriburu (provisional), 6 Sept., 1930–20 Feb., 1932.
Gen. Don Agustín P. Justo, 20 Feb., 1932–20 Feb., 1938.
Dr. Don Roberto M. Ortiz, 20 Feb., 1938–24 June, 1942. (Resigned.)
Dr. Don Ramón S. Castillo, 27 June, 1942–4 June, 1943. (Deposed by a military junta.)
General Arturo Rawson, 5 June, 1943–7 June, 1943. (Resigned.)
General Pedro P. Ramírez, 7 June, 1943–9 March, 1944. (Resigned.)
General Edelmiro J. Farrell, 9 Mar., 1944–4 June, 1946.

The present Constitution of the Argentine Republic bears date 16 March, 1949. It was drafted by the government and passed by the Constitutional Convention, elected 5 Dec., 1948. It follows in many respects the liberal constitution of 1853, but gives the government great powers over the national economy. The President and Vice-president are elected directly by popular vote (no longer by an electoral college); their term of office is 6 years, and the President may be re-elected. The 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 Cabinet for the acts of the executive; both President and Vice-President must be Roman Catholics, Argentine by birth. The President has a salary of 96,000 paper pesos, and 28,800 paper pesos for official expenses. The National Congress consists of a Senate and a House of Deputies. The Senate numbers 30, 2 from the capital and from each province, elected for 6 years (one-third retiring every 3 years). The deputies are also elected for 6 years, one-half retiring every 3 years. The two chambers meet annually from 1 May to 30 Sept.; the lower house receives the budget and initiates fiscal legislation. Since the adoption of the Sáenz Pena law in 1912, voting has been free, secret and obligatory. Women were enfranchised on 9 Sept., 1947.

A law adopted Sept., 1949, recognizes the 'legality' of the existing political parties—Conservatives, Progressive Democrats, Radicals, Socialists and Communists—but (1) forbids the formation of party coalitions for electoral purposes, and (2) empowers the government to dissolve parties endangering 'social peace,' inciting to violence or having 'international connexions.' Previously, the Communist party had been outlawed from 1930 to 1944. A law passed in Sept., 1950, imposes 8 years' imprisonment upon anyone who 'causes public alarm or despondency.'

Foreigners, under the new constitution, automatically become naturalized citizens after 5 years' residence unless they opt to retain their former nationality; they may, on application, be granted citizenship after 2 years' residence. In 1950 these rights, previously withheld, were extended to Japanese and German residents.

President of the Republic.—Colonel Juan Domingo Perón (elected on 24 Feb., 1946; election confirmed by the Electoral Assembly on 6 May, and assumed office 4 June, 1946, to serve until 1952).

Vice-President.—Dr. J. Hortensio Quijano.

National flag: blue, white and blue (horizontal); with a rising sun on the white band.

National anthem: Oid, mortales, el grito sagrado Libertad (words by V. López y Planes, 1813; tune by J. Blas Parera).

For the events leading up to ascendancy of President Perón, *see* THE STATESMAN'S YEAR-BOOK, 1949, p. 737.

At the election of 24 Feb., 1946, Colonel Perón polled 1,479,517 votes (securing 304 votes in the Electoral College) and Dr. Tamborini, 1,220,822 votes (72 electors). The Perónistas elected 26 Senators with 4 undetermined; in the House of Deputies Perónistas numbered 109, Radicals 44, Conservatives 2, Anti-Personalists 2. The Social-Democrats and the Communists failed to secure a single seat.

The Cabinet, appointed by and acting under the orders of the President, consists of 20 secretaries of state controlling the various departments.

In May, 1947, a National Economic Council was created with large powers to direct the country's new 'planned economy' on state capitalist lines. The President of the Council enjoys cabinet rank, and the other members are the ministers in charge of the Departments of Finance, Agriculture, Public Works, Industry and Commerce, and Labour and Welfare, together with the President's Technical Secretary.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

The Constitution, with certain exceptions, resembles 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 3 and 4 years, are invested with very extensive powers, and are independent of the central executive. The provinces elect their own legislatures, and have general control over such affairs as are not under the jurisdiction of the central government. 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 of age, 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 14 provinces, 9 territories and 1 federal district, containing the land area and population (census of 19–21 April and 10–12 May, 1947) shown below :—

Provinces and territories [1]	Area : English sq. miles, 1944	Population : census, 1914	Population : census, 1947	Pop. per sq. mile, 1947
PROVINCES				
Litoral				
Federal Capital (Buenos Aires)	71	1,576,597	3,000,371	42,258·7
Buenos Aires (La Plata)	118,467	2,066,165	4,408,373	37·2
Corrientes	34,325	347,055	570,907	16·6
Entre Ríos (Paraná)	30,243	425,373	776,380	25·6
Santa Fe	52,056	899,640	1,700,026	32 6
Centro				
Córdoba	64,924	735,472	1,455,222	22·4
San Luis	29,700	116,266	167,620	5 6
Norte				
Jujuy	20,393	76,631	166,783	8·1
Salta	62,511	140,927	290,063	5·9
Santiago del Estero	53,451	261,678	574,383	9·8
Tucumán	8,817	332,933	604,526	68·5
Andina				
Catamarca	40,912	100,391	145,216	3·5
La Rioja	33,394	79,754	109,386	3·2
Mendoza	57,445	277,535	590,518	10·2
San Juan	34,432	119,252	260,714	7·5
TERRITORIES				
Chaco (Resistencia)	37,930	46,274	408,897	
Formosa	29,143	19,281	112,056	
Misiones (Posadas)	11,749	53,563	244,123	
La Pampa (Santa Rosa)	55,669	101,338	166,929	
Neuquén	37,245	28,866	84,738	
Chubut (Rawson)	87,152	23,065	53,986	2·9
Río Negro (Viedma)	77,610	42,242	132,726	
Santa Cruz (R. Gallegos)	93,952	9,948	24,491	
Tierra del Fuego (Ushuaia)	8,344	2,504	4,921	
Zona Militar de Comodoro Rivadavia [2]	—	—	51,544	
Total for Territories	438,794	329,568 [3]	1,287,358	
Grand total	1,079,965	7,885,237	16,104,929 [4]	14·9

[1] The capitals are given in brackets. Where no name appears in brackets the capital bears the same name as the province or territory.

[2] Carved out of Chubut Territory in 1946.

[3] Including 2,487 then inhabiting the territory of Los Andes.

[4] The official census make[illegible]6,108,573, including the Falkland Islands with a population of 2,[illegible] called 'Zone Austral,' and stated to comprise the 'Malvinas' (*i.e.*, Falklands), South Orcadas (*i.e.*, Orkneys), South Georgias, South Sandwich Islands and the 'sovereign territories of Argentina in the Antarctic.'

Total area claimed (and reported in the United Nations *Statistical Yearbook*, 1950) is 2,794,015 sq. km. (1,078,772 sq. miles); previously it had been put at 2,792,713 sq. km.

Estimated population, 1 Jan., 1950, 17,180,000.

In the 1947 census (preliminary) the population is stated to be 8,243,659 males and 7,864,914 females. The Federal District included 1,462,711 males and 1,537,660 females; the province of Buenos Aires, 2,310,964 males and 2,097,409 females. Women are everywhere in the minority, except in the Federal District and 5 of the smaller provinces.

In 1947, the urban population; *i.e.*, in communities of 2,000 or more inhabitants, was 61·4% of the total; 8 cities of 100,000 or more inhabitants accounted for 39·3% of the total.

Crude birth rate, 1946, was 24·3 per 1,000 population; crude death rate, 9·4; crude marriage rate, 7·8; infantile mortality rate, 79 0 per 1,000 live births.

The population is overwhelmingly European in origin (principally from Italy and Spain) with little admixture with the aborigines. The dwindling Indian [illegible] at from 20,000 to 30,000.

Immigration is, under the Constitution, restricted to white persons. Plans for the assisted immigration of 4 million Europeans, preferably Roman Catholics, were set in motion in 1947. In 1949, immigrants numbered 150,987; owing to unemployment there was an exodus, back to Europe, of about 22,500.

The movement of population for 5 years is given as follows (excluding territories) :—

	Marriages	Births	Deaths	Immigrants [1]	Emigrants [1]
1943 . .	103,316	319,170	137,805	999	836
1944 . .	110,140	340,906	141,491	1,302	814
1945 . .	112,660	345,533	144,780	1,245	1,532
1946 . .	115,272	346,141	138,040	5,236	5,427
1947 . .	—	—	—	41,488	11,183

[1] Excluding first-class passengers.

The population of the capital, Buenos Aires, on 1 Jan., 1944, was 2,457,494 [1]; Rosario, 522,403; Córdoba, 287,598 [2]; Santa Fe, 154,173; Tucumán, 157,926; Mendoza, 103,879 [2]; Paraná, 78,284; Santiago del Estero, 76,445.

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 cardinal, 7 archbishops and 15 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% in 1916 to 21·98% in 1930; in the federal capital, to 2·6%. Primary education is free (subsidized by the central and provincial governments), secular and compulsory for children from 6 to 14 years of age. In 1945 the 14,294 primary schools had 2,064,464 pupils and 79,741 teachers. In 1946, 505 secondary, normal and special schools had 163,626 pupils and 19,562 teachers, and 640 incorporated secondary schools had 8,798 teachers and 57,783 pupils. There are national universities at Córdoba (founded 1613), with (1943) 9,168 students; Buenos Aires (1821), with 22,076 students; La Plata (1897), with 13,411 students; Tucumán (1912), with 2,384 students; the National University

[1] On 1 Jan., 1945, 2,620,827. [2] Figures for 1943.

of the Litoral, in Santa Fe, with branches in Rosario (1920), and in Corrientes (1922), with 12,716 students, and the National University of Cuyo, with 3,115 students in 1942.

By a law adopted in 1947, a new tax of 2% upon payrolls (excluding the wages of domestic servants and government employees) is levied upon employers; the proceeds are to go towards the support of the universities.

Motion-picture theatres increased from 1,208 in 1940 to 1,690 in 1950, with seating capacity of 945,000; in addition, other places of entertainment such as clubs, restaurants and bars are equipped, bringing the total up to 1,960 with an audience of 1,200,000.

Daily newspapers, 1949, numbered 180 with an aggregate daily circulation of 3,460,000.

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 chief federal court is the Supreme Court, with 5 judges at Buenos Aires; on 1 May, 1947, all 5 justices were removed on being impeached by the Senate 'for abuse of authority and interference in politics.' Other federal courts are the 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. The lawyers were organised in a State corporation in 1948.

Finance.

Total ordinary receipts and expenditures for recent years have been as follows, in paper pesos (at the official rate of 1 million pesos = $297,730 U.S.):—

Year	Receipts	Expenditure [1]	Year	Receipts	Expenditure [1]
1945	1,491,200,000	1,742,800,000	1949	4,581,600,000	4,477,000,000
1946	1,891,800,000	2,237,300,000	1950 [2]	4,870,000,000	5,[illegible]
1947	3,469,100,000	2,920,800,000	1951 [2]	4,844,100,000	1,[illegible]
1948	3,988,500,000	3,782,000,000	1952 [2]	4,844,100,000	4,844,000,000

[1] Exclusive of [illegible] 1,016,500,000 in 1945; [illegible], 1,736,700,000 in 1947, [illegible], 1,460,100,000 in 1949; 964,800,000 in 1950; 1,059,800,000 in 1951 and in 1952.

[2] Budget estimates.

The 1949 sale of bonds realized 2,728 million paper pesos, of which 1,267·9 million went to the 5-year plan and 705·7 million to defence.

The 1951 and 1952 budgets exclude expenditures from special bond issues, 1,059,800,000 pesos, and 2 self-balancing items: autonomous institutions, 5,987,900,000 pesos, and special accounts, 1,182·4 million, making the year's total for each of the 2 years 13,073·9 million compared with the 1950 total, similarly calculated, of 11,259·1 million.

The state has become an immense property owner. The National Accountancy Office, in 1947, valued the state-owned property at 11,801 million pesos, almost equalling the entire national debt.

On 30 June, 1950, the total debt of the National Government amounted to 16,643 million pesos (12,915 million on 31 Dec., 1948), of which 14,450·5 million was consolidated debt and 2,192·5 million was the Treasury's gross floating debt; it was all internal except 47·9 million pesos, the balance outstanding of the 'Roca' 1933 loan. This excludes the debt of the trading corporation I.A.P.I. (estimated at 9,300 million at the end of 1949) and of the other state corporations and of the provinces and municipalities. Consolidated internal debt of the provinces and the municipalities amounted to 2,058,200,000 paper pesos (31 Dec., 1946). External debt on that date was stated to be 309·1 million.

On 13 Feb., 1951, the government exempted from income tax all interest on federal, provincial and municipal bills, bonds and other securities maturing after 1 Jan., 1951; the exemption is retroactive through 1950.

British investments, end of 1949, had a par value of £69,428,083 (£5,666,450 in government bonds, and £63,761,633 in other enterprises which earned an average of 3·3% in 1949). Argentina's purchase of the British-owned railways in 1948 reduced the par value of the outstanding British investments by £249,166,317.

Defence.

In Feb., 1949, the 3 defence services were placed under a Secretariat of National Defence with powers to draft schemes (subject to legislative approval) to co-ordinate the services.

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. Naturalized 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 mobilized only 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 6 military districts for administrative purposes. The peace-time strength of the Army is 50,000 all ranks. The Army is organized in 6 skeleton divisions, 3 cavalry brigades and 2 mountain detachments; it consists of 31 infantry regiments, 15 cavalry regiments, 10 artillery regiments, engineer and communication battalions and specialized artillery units. On mobilization, divisions would be brought up to strength and their number doubled.

There is a trained reserve numbering 300,000 men, of whom 215,000 belong to the National Guard and 70,000 to the Territorial Guard. The territorial reserve numbers 100,000 men.

There is a military aviation training school at El Palomar. The Air Force is organized in 3 aviation groups, each comprising 3 reconnaissance groups and 1 fighting group. Each group is composed of two flights. There is a national aircraft factory at Córdoba.

NAVY.

Completed	Name	Standard displacement	Armour		Principal armament	Torpedo tubes	Shaft horse-power	Designed speed
			Belt	Guns				
	BATTLESHIPS	tons	in.	in.				knots
1915 1914	Moreno . . . Rivadavia . .	27,720	11	12	12 12-in., 12 6-in., 4 3-in. A.A.	2	45,000	23
	CRUISERS							
1939	La Argentina . .	6,000	3	2	9 6-in. . . .	6	60,000	31
1931	Almirante Brown . 25 de Mayo . .	6,800	3	2	6 7·5-in., 12 3·9-in. .	6	85,000	32
	COAST DEFENCE VESSEL							
1901	Pueyrredón . .	6,100	6	6	2 10-in., 8 6-in. .	–	13,000	18

There are also 11 sea-going destroyers, 4 small obsolete destroyers, 3 submarines, 5 frigates, 2 patrol vessels, 9 motor torpedo-boats, 11 mine-sweepers and some training and miscellaneous craft.

The cruiser *La Argentina* has had her 4 4-in. A.A. guns removed, and her secondary armament now comprises 14 40-mm. A.A. weapons. The battleships *Moreno* and *Rivadavia*, the coast-defence ironclad *Pueyrredón*, and the 4 old destroyers were converted to oil-burning and otherwise modernized.

A new programme authorized in Nov., 1946., provided for the acquisition or construction of 1 aircraft carrier, 1 cruiser, 4 destroyers, 3 submarines, 10 patrol craft and 1 supply vessel. So far 5 frigates have been acquired.

In 1951, the U.S. cruisers *Boise* and *Phœnix* were purchased for $7 8 million; they were re-named *Nueve de Julio* and *Diecisiete de Octubre*.

The active personnel of the Navy comprises 484 officers, and about 11,000 men (including about 5,000 conscripts), who have to serve 2 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.

Production and Industry.

Argentina has an area of about 670,251,000 acres, of which about 41% is pasture land, 32% woodland and 10% (67,400,000 acres) cultivated. The agricultural census of June, 1937, showed 439,874 farms and ranches, of which 164,871 were operated by owners, 197,174 by tenants and 77,829 under special arrangements. Owners and tenants included 276,129 Argentines; of the total, 111,379 were illiterate. Cereals occupied 46,840,000 acres.

In the territories the Federal Government owns 237,768,000 acres suitable in general for pastoral colonization, and these lands are conditionally offered free or for sale or on lease.

Farming has deteriorated due to preferential encouragement of industry financed from the proceeds of farm exports; acreage planted to leading export cereals, 1949, was 13·4 million hectares (33·1 million acres) or about 65% of pre-war average.

First official disclosure of crop statistics in several years appeared in 1950; area and production are shown as follows :—

	Season, 1949–50		Annual average, 1940–45	
	Area (hectares)	Output (metric tons)	Area (hectares)	Output (metric tons)
Wheat . . .	5,692,600	5,144,000	6,860,000	6,384,000
Linseed . . .	1,007,600	675,800	2,471,000	1,405,000
Maize	2,140,000	844,000	4,733,000	6,580,000
Oats	1,229,600	540,100	1,822,600	718,000
Barley . . .	803,000	324,900	746,800	540,000
Rye	1,863,000	277,100	1,526,100	255,000

The severe contraction in the production of cereal crops for export is shown even more strikingly by the pre-war figures : wheat area for 1938–39, 8,621,000 hectares and production, 10,000,000 metric tons.

The total grain and meat exported for 3 years (with average for 3 years, 1943–45), in metric tons, is shown as follows :—

Year	Wheat	Maize	Linseed	Barley	Meat
1943–45 avge.	2,213,156	437,267	352,103	150,177	653,614
1948 . .	2,148,623	2,520,721	nil	665,882	641,500
1949 . .	1,837,000	1,081,000	nil	198,000	486,300
1950 . .	2,743,618	790,439	131,074	95,768	163,790

Alfalfa, on about 13½ million acres for feeding livestock, is Argentina's most successful crop. Cotton, potatoes, sugar, vine, tobacco, rice and yerba maté (Paraguayan tea) are also cultivated. Oats are occasionally important, with exports of 332,779 metric tons, 1946, dropping to 191,900 in 1949. Sugar production in 1949, 548,772 tons; in 1950, 613,100 tons; 61,618,000 litres of alcohol (grapes, molasses and grains) were produced in 1946. There were 41 cane-sugar mills and one beet-sugar factory. Total production of wine, in 1948–49, 204,000,000 gallons. Production of table grapes, 1948–49, 200,000 tons. Citrus fruit in 1947–48 included 9,158,000 boxes of oranges, 2,850,000 boxes of tangerines and 1,343,000 boxes of lemons. Potato harvest, 1946–47, amounted to 747,700 metric tons; of sweet potatoes, 366,300 tons. The area under tobacco production is about 19,000 hectares; output (1946–47), 26,100 tons. Production of yerba maté was (1946) 99,400 metric tons; the plant is a rich source of chlorophyll, useful in the manufacture of medicines. Production of cotton in 1950 amounted to 140,000 tons of fibre; cotton exports, 1949, 10,400 metric tons.

Before World War II the country was the largest grower and shipper of linseed but, preferring to convert it into oil, no linseed was exported from 1946 until April, 1950, when it was resumed. Exports of linseed oil, 1947, was 213,500 metric tons. Peanut crop, 1946–47, 107,000 tons; sunflower seed (first grown by Russian immigrants in 1900 and now furnishing the country's most popular edible oil), 930,200 tons in 1947–48. Exports of vegetable oils (from sunflower, cotton seed, rape seed and peanuts), 1947, 237,300 tons from production of 487,469 metric tons. There are (1950) 5,238,000 olive trees, of which 48% are in Mendoza. Argentina's 20 quebracho extract factories handled 836,817 tons of wood in 1946 (726,575 in

1945), producing 263,572 tons of extract (232,372), of which 53·9% was soluble in cold water. Exports, 1950, 234,948 metric tons (152,600 in 1948). Argentina is the world's largest source of tannin.

Argentina lags in the use of farm machinery; in 1948 she had only 10 tractors per 10,000 hectares of arable land compared with Italy's 40, the United States' 190 and Great Britain's 263; tractors numbered 33,000, but 57% of them are obsolescent and only 5% modern.

The livestock census (1 July, 1947) showed cattle, 41,268,470; horses, 7,237,663; mules, 338,300; asses, 163,000; goats, 4,933,700; sheep, 50,856,556; pigs, 2,981,406. Wool production is about 220,000 tons; exports, 1949, 99,700 metric tons. Exports in the wool year ending 30 Sept., 1949, were 80,994 metric tons; in the year ending 30 Sept., 1950, 214,200 tons. Butter production (1946–47), 51,824 tons, with exports of 17,032 metric tons; casein, 33,554 tons, with exports of 25,832 metric tons; cheese, 86,340 tons, with exports of 10,612 tons. Cattle hides exported, 1950, were 10,702,700.

The principal industry is meat refrigeration; an Act of 1950 placed the entire industry under control of the State through the Argentine Livestock Institute which supervises every stage from [illegible] through the manufacture and distribution of meat. In [illegible] quarters of frozen beef (1949, 4,590,500), 254,208 (1949, 653,899) carcases of mutton and 1,097,510 (1949, 2,651,249) carcases of lamb were exported. The largest refrigerating plant in the world, with a daily capacity of 5,000 cattle and 10,000 sheep, is at Buenos Aires. Exports of salted ox-hides in 1950, 7,314,903 metric tons. Flour-milling ranks second to [illegible]. In 1947, 184 mills produced 1,935,100 tons of flour; exports, [illegible] tons.

In Oct., 1946, the Government submitted to Congress a huge '5-year plan' embodied in 27 proposed laws for the expansion and industrialization of the country's economy, as also for 'national defence.' The cost of the last-named was not disclosed but the two other sectors, 'state administration' and 'economic development,' called for 6,662,700,000 paper pesos (£400,000,000), to be expended at the rate of 1,332,000,000 pesos annually. This was increased to 6,790 million pesos in November, 1947. The [illegible] achievement was the completion of a pipeline conveying natural [illegible] the oilfields to Buenos Aires. But, after 3 years of this programme (instead of 5) the government announced in Sept., 1949, that national resources would be switched to the promotion of agriculture, beginning in 1950, when 164 million pesos in foreign exchange would be used to purchase farm machinery abroad, including $20,000,000 in the U.S.

In 1947 industrial production reached the highest level in Argentine's history, with a value (at 1935 prices) of 5,400 million pesos compared with 4,260 million in 1939. These figures exclude commerce and general services. Output of cotton textiles, 1947, 61,000 metric tons; woollen textiles, 20,896 tons. Rayon yarn output, 1948, was 10,252,000 lb. of which 8,895,000 lb. were viscose and the remainder acetate.

For the Central Bank's figures for the national income, 1935 to 1945 inclusive, and the index of the production of goods and services for Argentina's consumption, *see* THE STATESMAN'S YEAR-BOOK, 1948, pp. 701 and 702.

In 1947 there were 101,884 industrial establishments. Number of industrial workers rose from 489,000 in 1937 to 733,000 (wages 1·6 million pesos) in 1945 and to 956,000 (wages 5·6 million) in 1949. Peak year was 1948 when 965,200 were employed in industry. Cement output, 1950, was 1,558,000 metric tons. Electric power production, 1949, reached 4,120·6

million kwh. The total number of incorporated companies 31 Dec., 1948, was 2,337.

Most trade unions have joined the government-sponsored General Confederation of Labour; resisting this, the General Confederation of Maritime and Allied Trades (20,000 members) had a prolonged strike in 1950.

Up to 31 Dec., 1949, 117 foreign firms with aggregate machinery or capital of 353 million pesos (about £11 million) and 38,000 technicians and artisans had been granted permission to enter the country.

Mining is of no great importance and, 1950, is under state control. Mineral production in 1943 was valued at 105,374,000 pesos, of which petroleum accounted for 70,715,000 pesos. Gold, silver and copper are worked in Catamarca, where there are also 2 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; total consumption of coal, 1947, was 1,067,213 metric tons. A promising deposit of iron ore was reported in Patagonia in Aug., 1949; there are other deposits reported in Rio Negro. Tungsten (275 tons in 1946), lead (24,864 short tons in 1947), zinc and limestone are important minerals. During 1949 crude-oil production was 3,591,300 cubic metres (22,625,190 barrels), of which 2,580,100 cubic metres came from government oilfields and 1,011,200 cubic metres from private companies' oilfields. Output of crude oil, 1949, 3,151,000 metric tons; 1950, about 3,500,000 metric tons. Output of gas, 1949, was 224·2 million cubic metres. In 1947, uranium was found in ore from La Heras in the province of Mendoza.

Commerce.

For a time Argentina actively promoted the idea of customs union in South America, concluding agreements in 1943 with Chile and Paraguay under which, in 1946, joint committees were appointed to explore the possibilities; no further progress has been reported.

Foreign trade is based on the bulk selling of the major national products and the bulk buying of some imports by the I.A.P.I. (*Instituto Argentino de Promoción del Intercambio*), a state organ now (1951) under the Ministry of Economics (previously Ministry of Finance). It has capital and reserves of 1,465,300,000 pesos on 1 Jan., 1950, and total assets and liabilities of 11,823,300,000 pesos.

Import values include charges for carriage, insurance and freight; export values are on a f.o.b. basis. Real values of foreign trade in paper pesos, exclusive of coin and bullion :—

	Average 1937–39	1946	1947	1948	1949
Imports .	1,452,000,000	2,331,700,000	5,348,500,000	6,189,700,000	4,641,700,000
Exports .	1,762,000,000	3,973,100,000	5,504,900,000	5,541,800,000	3,717,500,000

Argentina's balance of payments in 1949 and 2 preceding years is as follows (in millions of pesos) :—

	1947	1948	1949
Inward payments from exports, freight, port dues, etc.	5,699	5,720	3,696
Outward payments for imports, debt service, official expenses, balance of private financial services, balance of movement of capital, etc.	5,121	5,519	4,172
Difference	+ 578	+ 201	− 476
Special outgoings, comprising official and private debt repatriation, movements of bullion and foreign trade adjustments	− 1,606	− 2,073 [1]	+ 163
Net balance	− 1,028	− 1,872	− 313

[illegible] pesos for private debt repatriation, this amount being approxi[illegible] the £150 millions paid by the government for the former British-owned railways operating in Argentina.

Imports, in 1947, were 11,103,900 metric tons; in 1948, 14,333,000 metric tons; in 1949, 12,161,900 metric tons. Exports, in 1947, 9,306,000 tons; in 1948, 8,759,000 tons; in 1949, 5,941,600 metric tons.

Principal imports and exports for 1948 (in millions of paper pesos):—

Imports	1,000,000 paper pesos	Exports	1,000,000 paper pesos
Textiles	687	Meat	662
Chemicals and colours	357	Industrial manufactures	96
Fuels and lubricants	693	Cereals and products	2,663
Paper	204	Hides	420
Foodstuffs and tobacco	316	Wool	414
Iron and manufactures	840	Other agricultural products	602
Other metals	315	Pastoral by-products	273
Machinery and vehicles	1,807	Dairy products	167
Timber and manufactures	315	Forestal products	101
Rubber and manufactures	50	Cattle on hoof	105

Receipts from customs duties and port dues were: in 1947, 515,219,290 paper pesos, and in 1946, 252,370,107 paper pesos. Import duties are assessed in gold pesos, but collected in paper pesos.

Trade by countries, with imports and exports in market values (in millions of paper pesos) in 1949 were:—

Imports from		Exports to	
Italy	742·2	United Kingdom	848·9
United Kingdom	721·6	Brazil	405·3
U.S.A.	689·5	U.S.A.	398·7
France	464·9	Italy	339·0
Brazil	357·4	France	189·4
India	271·1	Spain	178·5
Belgium	197·9	Belgium	163 4
Netherlands Antilles	179·5	Netherlands	160·5

Of total exports in 1949, cereals and other agricultural products were 45·01%; animal products, 50·46%; forestal products, 2·33%, and manufactured goods, 1·95%.

The staple Argentine imports into the United Kingdom and the chief

exports of British produce and manufactures to Argentina (Board of Trade returns) in 2 years were as follows (in £ sterling) :—

Imports into U.K.	1949	1950	Exports from U.K.	1949	1950
Grain and flour .	13,767,200	7,480,657	Chemicals and drugs	2,493,869	1,743,884
Feeding stuffs .	3,325,835	8,617,667	Pottery and glass .	1,081,359	404,526
Meat and animal products . .	36,452,600	33,570,973	Woollens & worsteds	1,863,350	434,711
Other foods . .	1,808,610	959,653	Machinery . .	8,077,037	6,780,819
Vegetable oils, gums	10,351,041	24,434,463	Cotton textiles .	1,009,724	1,383,490
Hides and skins .	9,667,401	8,478,773	Misc manufactures.	1,470,343	948,963
Raw materials .	728,675	764,911	Vehicles . .	15,970,688	12,918,126
Chemicals, drugs, etc. . . .	386,814	571,519	Linen mfrs. . .	565,953	121,772
Raw wool . .	418,352	502,474	Coal . . .	3,987,925	3,932,969
			Iron & steel mfrs. .	4,320,397	4,054,311
			Cutlery & hardware.	1,702 966	1,040,677

Total trade (Board of Trade returns) between Argentina and the United Kingdom for 5 years (in £ sterling) :—

	1938	1947	1948	1949	1950
Imports into U.K. . . .	38,470,723	130,570,199	121,816,717	77,149,926	89,409,265
Exports from U.K. . . .	19,338,017	34,800,669	52,529,280	51,114,910	38,302,837
Re-exports from U.K. . .	377,054	179,708	306,060	456,617	449,437

Transportation and Communications.

From 1 Nov., 1948, all land, sea, river and air transport is under the control of a new Ministry of Transport.

Shipping.—Arrivals of vessels at Argentine ports, 1949, totalled 8,681,578 net registered tons, compared with 9,597,778 tons in 1948; British ships of 2,170,091 net tons led, followed by Argentine of 1,196,317 tons and the United States of 1,096,368 tons.

The state-owned fleet (1948) included 27 oil tankers and 87 cargo ships of 683,000 gross registered tons. Tonnage built and building in March, 1950, totalled 1,364,000. The state, in 1949, took control over the Dodero line, owners of several hundred vessels from tugs to passenger liners. Total merchant marine, 30 June, 1949, was 357 vessels of 814,274 gross tons.

A separate fleet, the State River Fleet, had, 1949, 32 self-propelled barges, 60 lighters, 24 tugs and 12 auxiliaries

Railways.—On 1 March, 1948, Argentina became the owner of her entire railway system, consisting of 18 different railways with a total mileage of 26,568 miles. The [illegible] brought together 7 government railways (mostly small) with [illegible] and some 12% of the aggregate revenue), 3 French-owned railways (2,660 miles and 7% of the revenue) and 8 British-owned railways (15,561 miles and 80% of the revenue). Legal formalities were completed on 5 May, 1949. For details *see* THE STATESMAN'S YEAR-BOOK, 1949, p. 746.

Goods traffic on the railways has declined from year to year since 1945, but passenger traffic rose from 188 million in 1942–43 to 448 million in 1948–49.

Aviation.—Commercial airlines flew a total of 15,633,700 kilometres in 1947 (4,986,900 in 1946), carrying 223,500 passengers (132,500) and

19,434,700 tons (738,200), of which air mail was 16,643,500 tons (153,800). The government on 3 May, 1949, nationalized the 4 domestic airlines. A big new airport at Ezeiza near Buenos Aires was opened on 27 Oct., 1949.

Roads.—On 30 June, 1943, 39,782 miles of national and provincial highways were open; total mileage, all roads, 1946, 259,000. In Feb., 1940, the Transandine tunnel was opened to motor traffic, facilitating all-year road traffic with Chile. The four main roads constituting Argentina's portion of the Pan-American Highway were (1942) opened to traffic.

Post.—In 1945, national telegraph lines totalled 29,510 miles. In 1949, the telephone service was nationalized; instruments numbered 719,000, of which 452,000 were in Buenos Aires and its suburbs. Wireless telephony between Buenos Aires, Chile, the United States and Europe [illegible] use. There were in 1945, 4,382 post offices. There are 55 [illegible] stations and about 1,250,000 [illegible] Cable service to other Latin American countries and the [illegible] is provided by All-American Cables.

Banking and Credit.

A law promulgated 25 March, 1946, nationalized the Central Bank (established in 1935). It was conceived as an autonomous institution charged with maintaining a minimum reserve (25%) in gold and devisen against notes and total sight liabilities. But in Oct., 1949, a law was passed abandoning the currency reserve provision (at least temporarily) and placing the bank under the Minister of Finance who becomes president. Eight other directors consist of the Under-Secretary of the Ministry, the presidents of the Banco de la Nación (the largest of the commercial banks), and the 3 state-controlled banks as well as representatives of agriculture, stock-breeding, industry, commerce and labour.

A decree on 24 April, 1946, established a state guarantee of all banking deposits but transferred their control to the Central Bank, the banking institutions becoming agents of the Central Bank instead of principals. They may make use of the deposits only on the authorization of the central institution, which fixes rates of interest. The banks may use for loans and discounts only their own capital and reserves. These deposits of the commercial banks are not included as sight liabilities in computing the Central Bank's reserves.

The Central Bank reported (30 June, 1950) deposits of 21,592 million pesos, all taken over from the commercial banks, and guaranteed by the government. Note circulation (and fracti[illegible] [illegible], 10,845 million pesos; rediscounts and loans to banks, [illegible], gold reported separately, 656 million pesos, other gold and foreign exchange (less gold owed abroad), 1,538 million pesos. The gold stock of the Central Bank and other government agencies fell from $1,197 million (U.S.) in Dec., 1945, to $143 million in May, 1949, recovering to $216 million as of 31 Dec., 1950. Total holdings of [illegible] hange were not reported in 1949 and 1950.

On 31 July, 1948, [illegible] were 44 banks each with capital of 1,000,000 paper pesos or over (including the Banco de la Nación, with 36% of the total assets of the banking system), consisting of 9 provincial banks, 25 domestic banks and 10 foreign banks, all of which are shareholders in the Central Bank. There are 43 banks with capital of less than 1,000,000 pesos, the average being 569,000 pesos or $169,500 U.S. The Banco de la Nación (founded in 1891) reported 31 July, 1948, capital and reserves of 342,637,700 paper pesos; deposits (in the custody of the Central Bank), 5,389,032,200 paper pesos; loans and discounts, 4,763,401,400 paper pesos; cash,

573,528,200 paper pesos. It has 306 branches and agencies, including one at Asunción, Paraguay.

The national postal savings bank (*Caja Nacional de Ahorro Postal*) had on 31 Aug., 1944, 9,706 branches and 2,852,489 depositors with total deposits amounting to 257,756,540 paper pesos; 8,105 of the branches were in schools. Postal savings, 31 Dec., 1950, were 1,383·9 million pesos.

Money, Weights and Measures.

The monetary system of the republic is on a gold exchange standard, the unit for foreign transactions being, nominally, the *peso oro* (gold peso) and for domestic transactions, the *peso moneda nacional* (paper peso), legal tender for all domestic debts. Figures in gold pesos are followed by the abbreviation o/s (*oro sellado*, minted gold); figures in paper pesos, by the abbreviation m/n (*moneda nacional*, national money). The paper peso is equal to ·44 gold peso; to convert paper pesos into gold pesos, multiply by ·44. To convert gold pesos into paper pesos, multiply by 2·2727.

The gold peso weighs 1·6129 grammes of gold $\frac{9}{10}$ fine; it is divided into 100 *centavos*. The monetary law of 5 Nov., 1881, authorized the coinage of 5- and 2½-peso gold pieces. The 5-peso gold piece (the *Argentino*) weighs 8·0645 grammes, ·900 fine, and therefore contains 7·25805 grammes of fine gold, but gold is not widely in circulation. Circulation consists chiefly of paper notes (issued since 1897) ranging from 1,000 pesos down to 50 centavos. The coins actually circulating (1948) were copper–aluminium and copper–nickel, 20, 10 and 5 centavos, and bronze, 2 centavos and 1 centavo.

Gold may be privately owned and it may be bought and sold freely.

The paper peso, since 1939, had an official rate of 29·773 cents (U.S.), in conjunction with, since 1943, a succession of export and import rates; on 28 Aug., 1950, the official rate was devalued to 20·00 cents (U.S.). For sterling 3 new rates were established: 14 pesos to the £ for basic exports and for preferential imports, and 21 pesos to the £ for preferential exports. For financial transactions there is a free market rate.

Since 1 Jan., 1887, the use of the metric system has been compulsory by law, but actually its enforcement is lax.

Diplomatic Representatives.

1. Of Argentina in Great Britain (9 Wilton Crescent, S.W.1).

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary.—Carlos Alberto Hogan (accredited 4 May, 1950).

Minister-Counsellor—Carlos Alberto Leguizamón.

First Secretary.—Osvaldo A. Pombo.

Attachés.—Fernando Rada; Pascual Russo; Juan Gatto; Hortensio Quijano Alió; Carlos A. Bontai; Amilcar José Romeo.

Financial Attaché.—Armando Vicente Lago.

Naval Attaché.—Capt. Guillermo D. Plater.

Air Attaché.—Brig. Ricardo P. Olmedo.

Economic Counsellor.—Anselmo Viacava.

Economic Attaché.—Ramon Meira Serantes.

Agricultural Attaché.—Domingo A. Derisi.

Military Attaché.—Col. Marino B. Carreras.

Labour Attaché.—Roberto Gasparini.

There are consular representatives at Cardiff, Glasgow, Liverpool, London, Manchester and Newport (Mon.).

2. Of Great Britain in Argentina.

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary.—Sir Henry Bradshaw Mack, K.C.M.G. (appointed 19 Jan., 1950).

Counsellor.—R. H. S. Allen.

Secretaries.—J. P. E. C. Henniker-Major, M.C.; P. A. Miller; A. A. W. Landymore (*Information*); I. P. MacEwen; W. M. Wylie (*Labour*); N. D. T. Sutton.

Naval Attaché.—Capt. C. B. Alers-Hankey, D.S.C., R.N.

Military Attaché.—Brigadier R. G. Fullerton.

Air Attaché.—Air Commodore W. E. Oulton, D.S.O., D.F.C.

Agricultural Attaché.—A. G. Mill.

Minister (Commercial).—E. J. Joint, C.M.G., O.B.E.

Counsellor (Commercial).—L. Unwin, O.B.E.

Consul-General (at Buenos Aires).—J. F. R. Vaughan-Russell, C.B.E.

There is a Consul at Rosario and there are Vice-Consuls at Bahía Blanca, Comodoro Rivadavia, Concordia, La Plata, Mar del Plata, Mendoza, Puerto Deseado, Río Gallegos, Rio Grande (Tierra del Fuego), San Julián, Santa Cruz, Santa Fé, and Trelew.

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AUSTRIA.

(REPUBLIK ÖSTERREICH.)

Constitution and Government.

UNTIL 12 March, 1938, Austria remained an independent State; on that date it was forcibly absorbed in the German Reich until it was liberated by the armies of the United Nations. Already in the Moscow Declaration of Oct., 1943, Great Britain, the United States and the U.S.S.R. had resolved upon the re-establishment of a free and independent Austria.

By May, 1945, the whole of Austria had been occupied by the troops of the four powers. On 4 July, 1945, Austria, within its 1937 frontiers, was, for purposes of occupation, divided into four zones, allotted to each power as follows :—

The north-eastern (Soviet) zone consists of the province of Lower Austria with the exception of the city of Vienna, that part of the province of Upper Austria situated on the left bank of the Danube, and the province of Burgenland. The north-western (United States) zone consists of the province of Salzburg and that part of the province of Upper Austria situated on the right bank of the Danube. The western (French) zone consists of the provinces of Tirol and Vorarlberg. The southern (United Kingdom) zone consists of the province of Carinthia, including Ost-Tirol, and the province of Styria.

In Vienna, four sectors were likewise divided between the occupying four powers, and Vienna is also the seat of the Allied Council, which exercises supreme authority in all matters affecting Austria as a whole.

On 27 April, 1945, Dr. Karl Renner set up a Provisional Government which restored the Republic of Austria in the spirit of the Constitution of 1920–29, and was recognized by the Four-Power Allied Control Council on 20 Oct.

President of the Republic.—(Vacant.)

On 9 Oct., 1949, the elections were held for the National Assembly, which returned 77 People's Party (85 at the elections of 25 Nov., 1945), 67 Socialists (76), 16 Union of Independents (—), 5 Left Bloc (4 Communists).

The coalition government, set up in Nov., 1945, by Dr. Leopold Figl, the leader of the People's Party, was reconstructed on 7 Nov., 1949, as follows :—

Chancellor.—Dr. Leopold Figl.[1]
Vice-Chancellor.—Dr. Adolf Scharf.[2]
Minister of the Interior.—Oskar Helmer.[2]
Minister of Justice.—Dr. Otto Tschadek.[2]
Minister of Finance.—Dr. Eugen Margaretha.[1]
Minister of Education.—Dr. Felix Hurdes.[1]
Minister of Commerce and Reconstruction.—Dr. Ernst Kolb.[1]
Minister of Agriculture.—Josef Kraus.[1]
Minister of Communications and Nationalized Undertakings.—Karl Waldbrunner.[2]
Minister of Social Welfare.—Karl Maisel.[2]
Minister of Foreign Affairs.—Dr. Karl Gruber.[1]

[1] Austrian People's (Catholic) Party. [2] Socialist.

National flag : red, white, red (horizontal).
National anthem : Land der Berge, Land am Strome (words by Paula Preradovic; tune by W. A. Mozart).

Local Government.

The Republic of Austria comprises 9 provinces (Vienna, Lower Austria, Upper Austria, Salzburg, Styria, Carinthia, Tirol, Vorarlberg, Burgenland). There is in every province an elected Provincial Assembly.

Every commune has a Council, which choses one of its number to be head of the Commune (burgomaster) and a committee for the administration and execution of its resolutions.

Area and Population.

For the boundaries of Austria according to the Treaty of St. Germain, signed on Sept., 1919, *see* The Statesman's Year-Book, 1920, pp. 674–5.

The area and population (as at 10 Oct., 1948) are shown as follows :—

Provinces	Area, square km.	Area, English square miles	Population	Percentage of population	Population per square km.	Population per square mile
Vienna . .	1,216	469	1,731,557	24·90	1,424	3,692·0
Lower Austria .	18,382	7,098	1,268,234	18·24	69	178·7
Upper Austria .	11,978	4,625	1,137,528	16·36	95	246·0
Salzburg .	7,153	2,762	331,615	4·77	46	120·1
Styria . .	16,385	6,326	1,105,170	15·90	67	174·7
Carinthia . .	9,534	3,681	482,886	6·95	51	131·2
Tirol . .	12,649	4,884	429,933	6·18	34	88·0
Vorarlberg .	2,602	1,004	191,743	2·76	74	191·0
Burgenland .	3,952	1,526	274,078	3·94	69	179·6
Total . .	83,851	32,375	6,952,744	100·00	83	214·8

Vital Statistics.

Year	Live births	Still births	Deaths (excl. still births)	Marriages	Divorces
1945	101,369	2,020	173,767	31,363	4,585
1946	111,302	2,501	94,077	62,791	13,423
1947	128,953	2,766	90,027	75,484	13,543
1948	123,221	2,634	84,213	71,904	14,256
1949	113,375	2,316	89,247	68,974	12,855
1950[1]	105,524	2,171	84,736	63,456	—

[1] Preliminary.

The population of the principal towns, according to the latest statistics available in Oct., 1948, was as follows :—

Graz . .	219,974	Klagenfurt	65,799	Leoben .	35,785	Dornbirn .	22,516
Linz . .	181,532	St Pölten	40,711	Wr Neustadt	31,894	Kapfenberg	21,552
Salzburg .	105,407	Steyr .	38,041	Villach .	30,686	Bregenz .	20,720
Innsbruck .	97,221	Wels .	36,528	Krems .	22,656	Baden .	20,528

Religion.

In 1939 there were 5,872,175 Catholics (88·27%), 356,192 Protestants (5·35%), 84,043 Jews (1·26%), 339,242 'others' (5·10%), and 1,068 unknown. The Catholic Church has 2 archbishoprics and 4 bishoprics.

Education.

In 1949–50 there were in Austria 5,073 elementary and private schools, with 35,874 teachers and 846,846 pupils. Of all kinds of secondary schools there were 168 with 50,140 pupils and 3,550 teachers.

There were (1950) 10 commercial academies with 2,476 pupils and 44 commercial schools with 4,009 pupils, and a combined total of 603 teachers.

Austria has 3 universities maintained by the state, viz., Vienna (in 1949–50, 1,048 teachers, 10,427 students), Graz (346 teachers, 3,465 students), Innsbruck (373 teachers, 2,946 students) and a Roman Catholic theological faculty at Salzburg (20 teachers, 191 students). There are also 2 technical high schools at Vienna (357 teachers, 3,578 students) and Graz (198 teachers, 1,791 students), an agricultural college at Vienna (128 teachers, 1,124 students), a mining college at Leoben (54 teachers, 328 students), a commercial high school at Vienna (98 teachers, 1,822 students) and 4 other high schools with 300 teachers and 2,495 students. In 1949–50 there were also 28 training colleges for teachers with 530 lecturers and 4,338 students.

There were, in 1950, 1,023 cinemas with a seating capacity of 280,000.

Justice and Crime.

The Supreme Court of Justice (*Oberster Gerichtshof*) in Vienna is the highest court in the land. Besides there are 4 higher provincial courts (*Oberlandesgerichte*), 20 provincial and district courts (*Landes- und Kreisgerichte*) and 234 local courts (*Bezirksgerichte*). Trial by jury, which was abolished in June, 1934, was re-introduced on 5 Feb., 1951.

Finance.

The budgets for 6 years provided revenue and expenditure (ordinary and extraordinary) as follows, in thousands of schillings :—

	1938	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950
Revenue . .	1,951,543	2,530,177	2,988,866	5,092,027	6,090,790	9,617,193
Expenditure .	2,044,592	3,110,161	3,475.995	5,689,778	7,531,692	10,695.290

Defence.

The defence of Austria is vested in the four occupying powers, and the country has no armed forces of its own.

Production and Industry.

In 1936 the total acreage sown amounted to 4,871,800 acres. Of the total in 1936, 2,107,500 acres were in Lower Austria and 1,002,900 acres in Upper Austria.

The chief products (yield in metric tons) are shown as follows :—

Crop	1947		1948		1949	
	Acreage	Yield	Acreage	Yield	Acreage	Yield
Wheat .	495,442	206,371	502,094	260,971	512,431	350,452
Rye .	596,090	260,273 [2]	589,342	289,331	594,195	365,386
Barley .	280,817	109,994 [3]	266.765	124,548	291,512	198,655
Oats .	494,938	192,673 [4]	494,783	224,612	506,426	285,657
Potatoes.	420,907 [1]	1,841,993 [5]	431,467	2,068,964	438,531	2,008,205

Revised figures for 1946: [1] 385,609; [2] 244,256; [3] 112,396; [4] 188,126; [5] 1,532,880.

Production of raw sugar in 1946, 25,408; 1947, 42,196; 1948, 54,728 metric tons.

Livestock (3 Dec., 1949):—Cattle, 2,202,829; pigs, 1,926,938; sheep, 374,992; goats, 317,466; horses, 282,298.

The foodstuffs produced do not suffice for the population.

Felled timber in, cubic metres:—1935, 8,804,360; 1947, 8,705,504; 1948, 8,689,980; 1949, 9,230,548.

The mineral production (in metric tons) was as follows:—

	1949	1950		1949	1950
Lignite	3,815,550	4,307,501	Pig-iron	837,748 [1]	883,092
Anthracite	183,056	182,941	Raw steel	834,574	943,352
Iron ore	1,488,021	1,859,413	Rolled steel	534,228 [2]	585,718
Lead and zinc ore	91,016	98,631			
Copper ore	55,801	70,946	Electric current (mill. kwh.)	4,197	4,880
Raw magnesite	520,737	544,753			

[1] 1947. 218,500. [2] 1947. 238,248; 1948: 385,499.

Austria is one of the world's largest sources of high-grade graphite. Production, which averaged 20,000 metric tons yearly from 1929 to 1944, dropped to 246 tons in 1946, but rose to about 11,400 tons in 1948.

According to the industrial census of 14 June, 1930, there were in Austria 367,652 industrial establishments employing 1,438,967 people.

On 26 July, 1946, the Austrian parliament passed a government bill, nationalizing some 70 industrial concerns. As from 17 September, 1946, ownership of the three largest commercial banks, every oil-producing and refining company, and the principal firms in the following industries, devolved upon the Austrian state:—River navigation; coal extraction; non-ferrous mining and refining; iron-ore mining; pig-iron and steel production; manufacture of iron and steel products, including structural material, machinery, railroad equipment and repairs, and shipbuilding; electrical machinery and appliances. Six companies supplying electric power were nationalized in accordance with a law of 26 March, 1947.

Commerce.

Excluded from the Austrian customs territory are the 2 Austrian communes of Jungholz and Mittelberg which, because of their isolated location on the Bavarian slope of the Alps, have been united in a customs union with Germany since 1868 and 1890 respectively. After the construction of direct roads, which is being undertaken, Austria plans to reattach these 2 communes to her own economic territory.

Imports and exports were as follows (excluding precious metal):—

Unit	Imports						Exports	
	Commercial [1]		E.R.P.		Total			
	1949	1950 [2]	1949	1950	1949	1950	1949	1950
Quantity (1,000 tons)	7,629	7,660	1,554	822	9,183	8,482	2,455	3,518
Value (Mill. Sch.)	4,424	7,089	1,942	2,111	6,366	9,199	3,229	6,513

[1] Including drawing rights. [2] Preliminary.

The total trade between England and Austria (Board of Trade returns) for 5 years were as follows (in £ sterling) :—

	1937	1947	1948	1949	1950
Imports to U.K. . .	2,686,276	956,163	2,754,356	3,566,435	3,717,986
Exports from U.K. .	1,846,760	3,347,610	3,382,880	6,067,509	7,811,224
Re-exports from U.K. .	670,850	669,483	289,906	1,042,005	856,408

Communications.

From 1945, the whole railway system is operated by the state. It is intended to electrify the entire railway system; the plan will take 12 years to complete.

In 1949 Austria had 6,048 km. of railway lines, of which at the end of the war 2,507·4 km. were damaged. By the end of 1949, 2,479 km. had been repaired.

There were about 86,000 km. of road in 1947. Number of motor vehicles at 31 Oct., 1949 :—43,974 passenger cars, 41,248 lorries, 2,655 buses.

On 31 Dec., 1949, there were 241,431 direct telephone connexions; about 70% of them were automatic.

Banking and Credit.

The National Bank for Austria, which was opened on 1 January, 1923, with a capital of 30 million gold crowns, was taken over by the German Reichsbank on 17 March, 1938. It was provisionally reorganized on 3 July, 1945. Its first weekly balance-sheet (7 October, 1946) showed assets and liabilities of 12,560·65 million schillings, including a circulation of 5,133·15 million schillings. Note circulation, 15 Nov., 1949, 5,171·7 million schillings.

Money, Weights and Measures.

The Austrian unit of currency is the *schilling*, made up of 100 *groschen*.

The law 'for the protection of the currency through a reduction of the note circulation,' passed on 21 November, 1947, provides for the cancellation of funds deposited before April, 1945; the conversion into 2% state bonds of all funds deposited between the end of the war and December, 1945; the temporary blocking of funds deposited after January, 1946, and the exchange of all bank-notes in circulation at the rate of 3 : 1.

The metric system of weights and measures is in use.

Diplomatic Representatives.

1. Of Austria in Great Britain (18 Belgrave Sq., S.W.1).

Minister Plenipotentiary.—Dr. Lothar Wimmer (accredited 17 Feb., 1950).

First Secretary.—Dr. Eugen Buresch.

Second Secretary.—Dr. Heinz Laube.

2. Of Great Britain in Austria.

Minister and High Commissioner.—Sir Harold A. Caccia, K.C.M.G. (Sept., 1949).

Counsellors.—G. P. Labouchère, C.M.G.; S. E. H. Daw, M.B.E.

Secretaries.—J. E. Galsworthy (*Commercial*); R. J. Blair (*Commercial*); A. E. Cox (*Commercial*); G. W. Berry, O.B.E.; A. Bennett (*Labour*); H. C. Beaumont, M.B.E.; A. A. S. Stark (*Information*); J. K. Reuterdahl, M.B.E.

There are consuls at Vienna and Innsbruck.

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BELGIUM.

(ROYAUME DE BELGIQUE—KONINKRIJK BELGIE.)

King.—Leopold III, born 3 November, 1901, son of the late King Albert (died 17 February, 1934) and of Queen Elisabeth, Duchess of Bavaria, Princess of Belgium; succeeded his father, 23 February, 1934; married (1) on 4 November, 1926, to Princess *Astrid of Sweden*, died 29 August, 1935, and (2) on 11 Sept. (civil marriage, 6 Dec.), 1941, to Mlle. Marie Lilian Baels, Princess de Rethy, daughter of Hendrik Baels, formerly Minister of Agriculture.

In view of the detention of King Leopold in Germany, the Belgian parliament (Senate and Chamber), on 20 September, 1944, elected Prince Charles, Count of Flanders, brother of the King, as Regent of the Kingdom of Belgium. After the liberation of King Leopold, a law of 19 July, 1945, provided that he would not resume his constitutional powers except after a majority vote in parliament.

On 12 March, 1950, a plebiscite was held on the 'question royale.' 2,933,382 votes were cast in favour of King Leopold's return; 2,151,881 votes against it; 151,477 were invalid. The majority in favour of the King was 57·683%, varying from 84·70% in the arrondissement Roeselare–Tielt to 31·21% in Mons; in Brussels, 51·83% voted against the King.

On 20 July, 1950, a joint session of the two Houses of Parliament passed by 198 votes out of the 384 members, the bill ending the Regency. On 22 July, the King, accompanied by his two sons, returned to Brussels. On 1 Aug., the King offered to delegate his constitutional powers to his eldest son and heir apparent, Prince Baudouin. On 11 Aug., a joint session of the two Houses of Parliament voted the bill concerning this delegation of powers. Prince Baudouin took the oath the same day and was consequently confirmed in the powers exercised under the title of Prince Royal.

Children of the King's first marriage.—(1) Josephine Charlotte, Princess of Belgium, born 11 October, 1927. (2) Prince Baudouin, Duke of Brabant,

born 7 September, 1930. (3) Prince Albert, Prince of Liége, born 6 June, 1934. *Children of the King's second marriage.*—Prince Alexandre, born 18 July, 1942; Princess Marie Christine, born 5 Feb., 1950.

Brother and Sister of the King.—(1) Prince *Charles*, Count of Flanders, born 10 October, 1903. (2) Princess *Marie-José*, born 4 August, 1906, married to Prince Umberto (who as Umberto II was King of Italy in 1946) on 8 January, 1930.

Aunts of the King.—(1) Princess *Henriette*, born 30 November, 1870; married 12 February, 1896, to Prince Emmanuel of Orleans, Duke of Vendôme (died 1 February, 1931). (2) Princess *Josephine*, born 18 October, 1872; married 28 May, 1904, to Prince Charles of Hohenzollern (died 21 February, 1919).

The King has a civil list of 12,000,000 francs, and the Queen-Mother of 2,000,000 francs. Prince Charles, the former Regent, receives an annual grant of 4,000,000 francs.

Constitution and Government.

The kingdom of Belgium formed itself into an independent state in 1830, having from 1815 been part of the Netherlands. The secession was decreed on 4 October, 1830, by a provisional government, established in consequence of a revolution which broke out at Brussels, on 25 August, 1830. A National Congress elected Prince Leopold of Saxe-Coburg King of the Belgians on 4 June, 1831; he ascended the throne 21 July, 1831. On his death in 1865 he was succeeded by his son, Leopold II, who reigned until 1909.

By the Treaty of London, 15 November, 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, 19 April, 1839, which established peace between King Leopold I and the King of the Netherlands, that all the states of Europe recognized the kingdom of Belgium. In the Treaty of Versailles (28 June, 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.

National flag: black, yellow, red (vertical).

National anthem: Après des siècles d'esclavage (La Brabançonne: words by Jenneval, 1830; tune by F. van Campenhout, 1830).

Both French and Flemish are official languages.

According to the constitution of 1831, Belgium is 'a constitutional, representative and hereditary monarchy.' Article 25 declares that 'all powers emenate from the nation.' 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 18 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 organization 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 4 years, partly directly and partly indirectly. The number elected directly is equal to half the number of members of the Chamber of Representatives. The constitutent body is similar to that which elects deputies to the Chamber; the minimum age of electors is fixed at 21 years, and the minimum length of residence required is 6 months. Women were given the suffrage at parliamentary elections on 24 March, 1948. 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 29 December, 1899.

Senators are elected indirectly 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 3 senators. There are at present 44 provincial senators. No one, during 2 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 [illegible] these two latter categories are also elected by the method of [illegible] representation. All senators must be at least forty years of age. They receive 144,000 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 18, but have no voice in the deliberations till the age of 25 years.

The members of the Chamber of Representatives are elected directly by the electoral body. Their number, at present 202 (law of 11 April, 1936), is proportioned to the population, and cannot exceed one for every 40,000 inhabitants. They sit for 4 years. Deputies must be not less than 25 years of age, and resident in Belgium. Each deputy has an annual allowance of 180,000 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 40 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 40 days and a meeting of the chambers within 2 months. An adjournment cannot be made for a period exceeding 1 month without the consent of the chambers.

Parties in the Chamber elected 26 June, 1949:—Christian Social (Catholic), 105; Liberal, 29; Socialist, 66; Communist, 12.

Parties in the Senate elected 26 June, 1949:—Christian Social (Catholic), 92; Liberal, 24; Socialist, 53; Communist, 6.

The Executive Government, appointed 15 Aug., 1950, is composed of the following Christian Social ministers:—

Prime Minister.—Joseph Pholien.
Minister of Foreign Affairs.—Paul van Zeeland.
Minister of Communications.—Paul W. Segers.
Minister of Foreign Trade.—L. Meurice.
Minister of the Interior.—M. Brasseur.
Minister of Justice.—L. Moyersoen.
Minister of Education.—Pierre Harmel.
Minister of Finance.—Jean van Houtte.
Minister of Economic Affairs.—A. Coppé.
Minister of Reconstruction.—A. de Boodt.
Minister of the Colonies.—André Dequae.
Minister of Labour and Social Insurance.—G. van den Daele
Minister of Public Works.—Oscar Behogne.

Minister of Agriculture.—C. Héger.
Minister of Public Health.—Alfred de Taeye.
Minister of Defence.—Col. Degreef.

Local Government.

The provinces and communes (2,670 in 1947) of Belgium have a large measure of autonomous government.

In regard to the communal electorate, the law of 15 April, 1920, definitely lays it down that all Belgians over 21 years of age without distinction of sex, who have been domiciled for at least 6 months, have the right to vote. Proportional representation is applied to the communal elections, and communal councils are to be renewed every 6 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 30,506 square kilometres, or 11,755 English square miles. The following table shows the population at various dates :—

Census years	Population	Total increase	Increase % per annum	Census years	Population	Total increase	Increase % per annum
1900	6,693,548	624,227	1·03	1930	8,092,004	626,222	0·84
1910	7,423,784	730,236	1·09	1940	8,294,674	202,670	0·25
1920	7,465,782	41,998	0 06	1947	8,512,195	217,521	0 36

Area and population of provinces :—

Provinces	Area : hectares	Area : English square miles	Estimated Population		
			31 Dec., 1947	31 Dec., 1948	31 Dec., 1949
Antwerp (Anvers)	286,045	1,104	1,278,488	1,296,687	1,301,217
Brabant . .	328,312	1,267	1,792,983	1,811,330	1,822,834
Flanders { West .	323,406	1,248	906,587	1,002,904	1,006,357
Flanders { East .	297,103	1,147	1,216,899	1,223,073	1,226,602
Hainaut . .	372,065	1,436	1,199,825	1,247,299	1,242,422
Liége . .	395,116	1,525	937,189	973,911	972,619
Limbourg .	240,767	930	464,313	475,716	480,502
Luxembourg .	441,820	1,705	213,297	213,917	214,456
Namur . .	366,026	1,413	353,003	357,774	358,075
Total .	3,050,660	11,775	8,452,584	8,602,611	8,625,084

In 1949 there were 4,250,328 males and 4,374,756 females.

Foreigners numbered 367,619 in Jan., 1950, including 84,134 Italians, 66,416 French and 10,328 British.

Vital statistics for 5 years :—

Year	Births [1]	Deaths [1]	Marriages [1]	Divorces	Immigration	Emigration
1945	129,503	122,847	83,077	3,178	19,404	12,633
1946	150,635	112,405	90,909	5,653	30,347	20,332
1947	148,828	110,890	83,665	6,825	47,549	19,491
1948	149,030	106,630	79,737	6,518	89,924	45,486
1949	146,369	109,619	73,453	5,988	81,795	51,048

[1] Revised figures for 1945–48.

Illegitimate births in 1949, 4,134. Of the total births, including still-born, in 1949 (151,464), 78,256 were boys, and 73,208 girls.

The most important towns, with estimated population on 31 Dec., 1949, are :—

Brussels and suburbs [1]	964,749	Mouscron	36,598
Antwerp (Anvers)	262,037	Turnhout	32,624
Ghent (Gand)	166,577	Roulers	32,440
Liége	156,197	Tournai	32,418
Mechelen (Malines)	61,004	Hoboken	31,874
Deurne	57,774	Namur	31,361
Brugge (Bruges)	52,561	Merksem	29,662
Borgerhout	51,376	Hasselt	29,607
Ostend (Ostende)	50,569	Lierre (Lier)	29,193
Berchem	45,829	Jumet	28,700
St. Nicolas	44,698	Herstal	27,098
Seraing	42,665	Wilryck	26,701
Alost	42,472	Mons	26,642
Courtrai	40,028	Vilvorde	26,640
Verviers	39,922	Charleroi	25,998
Genk	38,814	Ronse (Renaix)	25,949
Louvain	37,221	Lokeren	25,698

[1] The suburbs comprise 18 distinct communes, viz., Anderlecht, Etterbeck, Forest Ixelles, Jette, Koekelberg, Molenbeek St. Jean, St. Gilles St. Josse-ten-Noode. Schaerbeek, Uccle, Woluwe-St. Lambert, Auderghem, Watermael-Boitsfort, Woluwe-St. Pierre, Berchem, Ste. Agathe, Evere and Ganshoren.

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 1945 :—Roman Catholic higher clergy, 87; inferior clergy, 6,302; Protestant pastors, 27; Anglican Church, 9 chaplains; Jews (rabbis and ministers), 18. 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.

There are 6 Roman Catholic dioceses subdivided into 262 deaneries.

The Protestant (Evangelical) Church is under a synod. There is also a Central Jewish Consistory, a Central Committee of the Anglican Church and a Free Protestant Church.

Education.

There are universities at Louvain (founded 7 September, 1426), Brussels, Ghent and Liége, the two latter being state institutions. In October, 1930, Ghent University became a Flemish university. In 1949-50 Ghent had 2,467 students; Liége, 3,056; Louvain, 7,173; Brussels, 3,729. On 11 November, 1923, the Colonial School at Antwerp (founded 11 January, 1920) and the School of Tropical Medicine were constituted a colonial university (200 students in 1949–50). There are also several state agricultural institutes, viz., a state veterinary school at Cureghem (88 students), and 2 state agricultural institutes (at Gembloux and Ghent, with together 423 students). The Polytechnical Faculty at Mons had 247 students in 1949–50; there are also 7 commercial colleges, that at Antwerp being a state institution (211 students). Besides the Royal Academy of Fine Arts at Antwerp there are 5 royal conservatoires at Brussels, Liége, Ghent, Antwerp and Mons, 137 schools of music and 58 schools of design.

Secondary Education (31 Dec., 1949).—85 royal athenæums, with 38,820 pupils (34,364 boys, 4,456 girls); 6 communal and provincial athenæums, with 2,494 pupils (2,437 boys, 57 girls); 6 communal and provincial *lycées*, with 2,458 pupils (31 boys, 2,437 girls). The next grades of schools are the higher grade schools (*écoles moyennes*), of which there were 150 state schools (23 for boys, 38 for girls, 89 co-educational), with 24,134 boys and 20,731 girls; 7 communal (3 for boys, 3 for girls, 1 co-educational), with 1,052 boys and 812 girls, and 463 free higher-grade schools, with 66,633 pupils (49,552 boys, 17,081 girls).

Elementary Education (31 Dec., 1949).—There were 8,714 primary schools, with 768,283 pupils; 4,050 infant schools, with 289,791 pupils, and 370 adult schools, with 5,863 students.

Normal Schools (31 Dec., 1949).—There were 38 for training secondary teachers (12 for men, 26 for women, 1,304 students); 81 [illegible] elementary teachers (31 for men, 50 for women, 8,814 students), and 39 normal infant schools, with 1,582 students.

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.

There were, in 1949, 1,289 cinemas, with a seating capacity of 612,000.

Justice and Crime.

Judges are appointed for life. There is 1 court of cassation, 3 courts of appeal, and assize courts for political and criminal cases. There are 26 judicial districts, each with a court of first instance. In each of the 230 cantons is a justice and judge of the peace. There are, besides, various special tribunals. There is trial by jury.

Social Welfare.

The new régime of social security in Belgium is based on the law of Dec., 1944. It applies to all workers and is administered by the Central National Office of Social Security (O.N.S.S.), which collects from employers and employees all contributions referring to family allowances, health insurance, old age insurance, holidays, etc. These sums are distributed by the Central Office to the various institutions concerned with these benefits. Insurance against unemployment is organized through a common fund, which also undertakes to re-equip the unemployed for another employment while in the meantime providing for their families. The legislation of 1944 has been completed during the last years by a number of new bills and decrees, increasing allowances, making fresh provisions for housing (1945), injuries while working, professional illnesses, etc. (1948).

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 *hospices 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.

Revenue and expenditure for 5 years (in million francs) :—

	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950 [1]
Receipts:					
Ordinary . .	41,978	46,125	61,384	63,652	60,133
War . . .	4,761	916	1,492	3,471	2,305
Extraordinary [2] .	84,106	8,596	60,062	9,482	4,298
Total . .	130,845	55,637	122,938	76,605	66,763
Expenditure:					
Ordinary . .	30,700	34,031	42,056	51,777	56,034
War . . .	23,610	19,289	84,354	12,059	6,316
Extraordinary .	22,787	23,136	14,331	15,628	21,512
Total . .	77,097	76,456	140,741	79,464	83,862

[1] Budget estimates.

[2] Including receipts from loans:—69,554 million in 1946; 1,487 million in 1947; 37,941 million in 1948; 2,656 million in 1949.

On 31 Dec., 1949, the Belgian public debt consisted of :—Internal debt, consolidated, 119,746,101,000 francs; short and middle terms, 97,011,805,000 francs; at sight, 19,181,226,000 francs; External debt, 37,766,956,000 francs. Total, 273,706,088,000 francs.

Defence.

A military and technical agreement signed by Belgium and the Netherlands on 10 May, 1948, provides for standardization of equipment, co-ordination of training methods, and contacts between the staffs of the military colleges.

Army.

According to the Military Law passed in 1937, the Belgian Army was recruited by means of annual calls to the colours and by voluntary enlistments. Military service was compulsory for those called to the colours.

Voluntary enlistment was for 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 1937 the duration of military obligation was 25 years, of which 15 were to be served in the Regular Army and Reserve and 10 years in the Territorial Army. In March, 1951, the period of service was extended from 1 to 2 years.

The Army, comprising 1 corps of 2 infantry divisions (1946), is being reorganized on lines to be decided by a Commission Mixte.

Navy.

On 1 March, 1949, the Force Navale Belge passed from the Ministry of Communications to the Ministry of National Defence. The Belgian naval forces include the anti-aircraft escort vessel *Artevelde*, the frigate *Victor Billet*, employed as a river keeper and training ship, 2 fleet minesweepers (4 more to be transferred from Royal Navy), 8 motor minesweepers, on loan from the British Navy, a trawler, some small craft, and the sail training-ship *Mercator*, used chiefly for the mercantile marine. Naval personnel, 1,000 officers and men.

Air Force.

Reorganization provides for a military Air Force. Its composition is being considered in reference to modern problems. Present equipment is British.

Production and Industry.

I. Agriculture.

Of the total area of 3,056,660 hectares, there were in 1938, 1,832,453 hectares under cultivation, of which 31·90% were under cereals, 0·73% vegetables, 4·89% industrial plants, 12·85% root crops and 49·63% forage. In 1937, 1,841,484 hectares were under cultivation. The forest area covers 18% of the land surface.

The following figures show the yield of the chief crops for 3 years :—

Crop	Area in hectares			Produce in metric tons		
	1947	1948	1949	1947	1948	1949
Wheat	77,507	143,146	153,101	121,808	343,991	596,008
Barley	82,278	76,670	72,413	187,990	172,132	246,895
Oats	230,195	189,126	173,698	509,263	384,522	586,973
Rye	85,114	86,150	95,025	161,785	184,001	257,810
Potatoes	84,312	88,239	88,841	1,600,148	2,133,068	2,047,145
Beet (sugar)	52,215	45,231	59,900	1,106,457	1,597,814	2,348,328
Beet (fodder)	87,078	80,785	73,893	3,458,984	6,224,057	4,991,370
Tobacco	2,607	1,627	1,357	5,725	2,831	3,144

On 15 May, 1949, there were 269,479 horses, 1,879,017 horned cattle (including 807,714 milch cows), 226,008 sheep and goats and 1,076,291 pigs.

II. Mining and Metals and other Industries.

Output (in metric tons) for 5 years :—

	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949
Coal	15,833,030	22,852,110	24,390,110 [1]	26,678,900	27,819,210
Briquettes	787,510	1,079,620	1,352,690 [1]	988,790	780,860
Coke	2,060,160	3,900,960	4,728,970 [2]	5,525,980	4,969,900
Cast iron	734,580	2,160,830	2,816,780	3,942,530	3,747,040
Wrought steel	720,060	2,246,330	2,820,640	3,849,030	3,774,410
Finished steel	645,430	1,831,410	2,350,660	3,200,700	3,073,620
Wrought iron	27,910	36,620	36,110	29,710	27,360

[1] Provisional figures. [2] Excluding 64,710 tons on French account.

Production of phosphates in 1946, 851,529 metric tons; in 1947, 1,137,902 metric tons.

In 1948, there were 36 sugar factories, output 96,266 tons of raw sugar; 10 sugar refineries, output 182,218 tons; 25 distilleries, output 286,201 hectolitres of potable and industrial alcohol; 722 breweries, output 11,339,850 hectolitres of beer; margarine factories, output 69,765 tons (68,547 in 1949); 35 vinegar factories, output 162,435 hectolitres; 6 match factories, output 40,182 million matches.

The total quantity of fish landed at the various Belgian ports amounted to 61,312 tons, valued at 464,670,330 francs in 1949 and to 64,440 tons at 462,049,893 francs in 1948. The fishing fleet had a total tonnage of 20,512 gross tons at 31 Dec., 1947, and of 22,132 gross tons at 31 Dec., 1948.

According to an industrial census taken on 27 Feb., 1937, the number of people engaged in industry was 1,177,870 (941,490 men and 236,380 women): of these, 116,911 were employers, 41,489 managers

and 1,019,470 operatives. The industries with the largest number of workers were:—Metals, 220,712; textiles, 164,807; building, 101,873; mining, 143,917; foodstuffs, 94,703, and chemicals, 70,169. In commercial life there were 175,049 (117,886 men and 57,162 women); of these, 30,905 were engaged in the provision of food and 16,671 in the hotel industry.

The production of electricity amounted to 6,243,262 kwh. in 1946; 7,212,292 kwh. in 1947; 7,902,881 kwh. in 1948; 8,163,093 kwh. in 1949; that of gas to 443,396,737 cubic metres in 1945, to 800,005,182 cubic metres in 1946; to 897,301,737 cubic metres in 1947; to 1,060,588,467 cubic metres in 1948.

Commerce.

By the convention concluded at Brussels on 25 July, 1921, between Belgium and Luxemburg and ratified on 5 March, 1922, an economic union was formed by the two countries, and the customs frontier between them was abolished on 1 May, 1922. Dissolved in Aug., 1940, the union was re-established on 1 May, 1945.

On 14 March, 1947, in execution of an agreement signed in London on 5 Sept., 1944, there was concluded a customs union between Belgium and Luxemburg on the one hand and the Netherlands on the other. The union came into force on 1 Jan., 1948, and is now known as the Benelux Customs Union. A joint tariff has been adopted, but the union will be completed only in stages.

The following table shows imports and exports for 6 years (in thousands of francs):—

Year	Imports	Exports	Year	Imports	Exports
1938	23,166,507	21,723,953	1947 [1]	85,527,988	61,608,907
1945	13,729,441	3,983,814	1948 [1]	87,517,990	74,121,269
1946 [1]	56,856,678	29,836,464	1949	81,718,709	79,788,755

[1] Revised figures.

Trade by principal countries (in thousands of francs):—

	Imports from			Exports to		
	1947	1948	1949	1947	1948	1949
France	9,697,704	7,577,021	8,101,469	7,637,571	6,968,606	5,915,127
U.S.A.	22,661,763	15,647,006	14,762,329	2,711,360	4,451,932	1,185,635
U.K.	7,931,924	8,477,673	7,225,228	6,055,028	6,664,841	7,469,825
Netherlands	5,022,214	7,189,223	7,578,147	7,866,558	11,443,857	11,691,012
Germany [1]	2,281,962	5,195,736	5,634,398	945,135	3,403,116	8,565,087
Argentina	2,864,534	3,666,065	2,195,136	1,854,787	3,878,248	2,127,257
Italy	1,101,937	1,459,123	1,290,812	1,996,512	1,229,460	2,515,264
Switzerland	3,445,447	3,761,572	3,494,046	4,558,401	4,457,936	2,855,966
Belg. Congo	6,237,894	6,507,934	6,103,759	1,442,347	2,793,485	3,411,710
Denmark	1,578,316	2,212,503	1,551,877	2,138,795	1,998,150	1,860,265
U.S.S.R.	376,689	2,199,216	248,123	82,074	886,133	1,288,319
India	1,501,423	1,042,954	779,919	696,673	1,022,398	1,171,103
Un. of S. Afr.	589,621	607,100	876,836	1,228,617	1,717,905	1,112,511
Canada [2]	1,503,766	1,227,430	2,349,233	476,727	644,391	922,083
Brazil	2,015,492	2,223,012	1,915,883	978,998	1,074,261	1,956,799
Australia	2,105,516	2,091,994	2,655,115	576,002	675,780	447,426

[1] Including the four zones of occupation and the Saar territory.
[2] Including Newfoundland and Labrador.

The total trade between the United Kingdom and Belgium (in £ sterling) was as follows (Board of Trade returns) :—

	1938	1947	1948	1949	1950
Imports to U.K. .	18,625,146	35,292,786	38,170,433	37,490,040	42,529,151
Exports from U.K. .	8,219,780	33,637,560	37,099,485	35,918,223	51,666,251
Re-exports from U.K.	4,433,018	3,113,335	5,332,573	4,316,624	6,243,409

Principal Belgian exports to U.K. in 1949 :—Textiles (43,379 metric tons; 1,853 million francs); metals (568,580 metric tons; 3,109 million francs); chemical and pharmaceutical products (297,760 metric tons; 761 million francs).

Principal Belgian imports from U.K. in 1949 :—Machinery and electrical apparatus (20,535 metric tons; 1,398 million francs); vehicles, chiefly motor cars, and aircraft (49,521 metric tons; 1,186 million francs); textiles (21,688 metric tons; 1,196 million francs); base metals (44,472 metric tons; 824 million francs).

Communications.

Shipping.—On 1 Jan., 1950, the Belgian merchant fleet was composed of 94 ships of 293,304 tons net. There were 25 Belgian shipping companies, of which the most important were the Compagnie Maritime Belge, with 27 ships, and the 'Armement Deppe,' with 11 ships.

The navigation at the port of Antwerp in 1949 was as follows :—Number of vessels entered, 9,535; tonnage, 21,793,979. Number of vessels cleared, 9,541; tonnage, 21,809,702.

The total length of navigable waterways (rivers and canals) in 1949 was 1,559 km.

Roads.—The total length of the roads in Belgium on 31 Dec., 1949, was as follows:—State roads, 9,089 km.; provincial roads, 1,566 km.; conceded roads, 2·5 km. The majority of the roads are metalled.

Number of motor vehicles in Belgium, 31 Dec., 1949, 491,999, including 221,437 passenger cars, 2,176 buses, 88,178 lorries, 122,472 motor cycles.

Rail.—In Sept., 1926, the state handed over its control of the railways to a private company, the Societé Nationale des Chemins de Fer Belges for a period of 75 years. The length of railway operated on 1 Jan., 1950, was 5,034 km. of main line. Revenue (1949), 10,479 million francs (excluding 2,600,000 francs state subsidy); expenditure, 10,578 million francs (1948: revenue, 10,517 million; expenditure, 10,316 million).

Post.—On 31 Dec., 1949, there were 1,931 post offices in Belgium. The gross revenue of the post office in the year 1949 amounted to 1,289,803,210 francs.

A régie of telegraphs and telephones for running the services on business lines was created by the law of 19 July, 1930, effective 1 Nov., 1930. Total length of public telegraph wires in 1948 was 48,938 km. and of line 10,516 km. There were (1948) 1,098 telegraph offices. Receipts for 1948 were 241,772,319 francs; expenditure, 273,712,000 francs.

In 1948 there were 373 radiograph stations.

In 1948, the telephone service comprised 625 exchanges, connecting 1,225 public telephone stations and 438,157 subscribers. There were 3,493,340 km. of telephone line in service, including 2,881,587 km. of local line, 524,903 km. of inter-urban and 86,850 km. of international lines.

Number of telephones in Jan., 1949, 601,614. Receipts in 1948, 1,316,170,000 francs; expenditure, 1,250,307,000 francs.

Money and Credit.

The *franc*, containing 0·02027 gramme of fine gold, is the unit of currency.

No gold had been minted since 1882 (save only 5,000,000 francs struck in 1914), and no silver 5-franc pieces since 1876, but in Dec., 1934, new 20-franc silver pieces and in May, 1935, a piece in silver of 50 francs were issued. Both the 20-franc and 50-franc silver coins have been demonitized.

On 26 Oct., 1926, the Belgian franc was stabilized 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 gramme of fine gold—was introduced. The Monetary Law of 30 March, 1935, gave the Government the power to fix a new parity for the franc, between 75% maximum and 70% minimum of the 1926 parity. The purchase and sale of foreign exchange carried out by virtue of this law by the Exchange Equalization Fund took place according to a decree of 31 March, 1935, on the basis of 0·150632 gramme of fine gold to the belga. A decree dated 31 March, 1936, stabilized this *de facto* rate and this new parity of the belga represents 72% of its former gold content. One belga equals 5 paper francs. 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. The use of the belga is compulsory in all foreign exchange transactions.

The one bank of issue in Belgium is the National Bank, instituted 1850. By law of 26 March, 1900, its constitution was modified, and its duration extended to 1 Jan., 1929. In 1926, its privileges were prolonged for a further 25 years. It is the cashier of the state, and is authorized to carry on the usual banking operations. The note circulation on 31 Dec., 1948, amounted to 84,861 million francs. The National Bank of Belgium was nationalized on 13 Sept., 1948.

The popular savings bank in Belgium is mainly concentrated in the Caisse Générale d'Epargne et de Retraite, at Brussels. The Caisse d'Epargne 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. During the year 1948 deposits amounted to 8,297 million francs (1949, preliminary, 8,766) and withdrawals to 5,665 million francs (1949, preliminary, 6,754).

The weights and measures are those of the metric system.

Diplomatic Representatives.

1. Of Belgium in Great Britain (103 Eaton Square, S.W.1).

Ambassador.—Vicomte Alain Obert de Thieusies (accredited 19 June, 1946).

Counsellor.—Amaury Holvoet.

Secretaries.—Prince Werner de Mérode; Jacques Deschamps; A. J. L. de Baerdemaeker.

Military Attaché.—Col. André Bigwood.

Air Attaché.—Major J. Ceuppens, D.F.C.

Commercial Counsellor.—Hippolyte Cools.

Economic Attaché.—Jacques Raeymaeckers.

Shipping Counsellor.—Baron Ph. de Gerlache de Gomery.
Agricultural Attaché.—Maurice Cammaerts.
Colonial Attaché.—J. Dequidt.

There are consular representatives at all the important centres, including Aberdeen, Belfast, Birmingham, Dundee, Edinburgh, Glasgow, Liverpool, Manchester, Newcastle and Southampton.

2. Of Great Britain in Belgium

Ambassador.—Sir John Heller le Rougetel, K.C.M.G., M.C. (appointed Feb., 1950).
Counsellor.—A. A. F. Haigh.
Secretaries.—P. F. Hancock; C. S. Collinson, O.B.E.; D. F. Muirhead (*Commercial*); W. C. R. Aue; S. A. Lockhard, O.B.E. (*Information*); C. F. Heron (*Labour*).
Naval Attaché.—Cdr. W. E. J. Eames, D.S.C., R.N.
Military Attaché.—Col. R. H. C. Drummond-Wolff.
Air Attaché.—Group-Capt. L. C. Slee, D.S.O., D.F.C.
Civil Air Attaché.—Air Marshall D. Colyer, C.B., D.F.C.
Commercial Counsellor.—A. H. Tandy, C.B.E.

There is a Consul-General at Antwerp, Consuls at Brussels and Liége.

Books of Reference concerning Belgium.

Statistical Information.—The Institut National de Statistique (68, Rue Royale, Brussels) was set up on 24 Jan., 1831, under the designation of Bureau de Statistique Générale; after several changes, it received its present name on 2 May, 1946. The activities of the Institute are classified under the 2 heads of Research and Information, Documentation and Publications. The 8 sections of the Research Service are :—Demography, Health, Education and General; Social Affairs; Agriculture; Industry; Commerce and Communications; Finances; Justice; Mathematical Statistics. *Director-General.*—A. Dufrasne. *Main publications.*—

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BELGIAN CONGO.

(CONGO BELGE—BELGISCH CONGO.)

Constitution and Government.—Until the middle of the 19th century the territory drained by the Congo River was practically unknown. When Stanley reached the mouth of the Congo in 1877, King Leopold II of the Belgians recognized the immense possibilities of the Congo Basin and took the lead in exploring and exploiting it. Various nations immediately put forward claims by right of earlier explorations, especially Portugal on the strength of the discovery of the mouth of the Congo by its navigators in the 15th century. Other claims and conflicts led to the Berlin Conference of 1884–85, by which King Leopold II was recognized as the sovereign head of the independent Congo state.

The annexation of the state to Belgium was provided for by treaty of 28 Nov., 1907, which was approved by the chambers of the Belgian Legislature in Aug. and Sept. and by the King on 18 Oct., 1908. The law of 18 Oct., 1908, called the Colonial Charter (amended in 1911, 1912, 1916, 1921, 1923, 1924, 1926, 1929, 1931, 1935, 1942), provides for the government of the Belgian Congo.

The legislature is exercised by the metropolitan authorities: either by the King ordinary legislator by decree, or by the Legislative Chambers, the extraordinary legislator, by law. In case of emergency the legislature is delegated to the Governor-General who legislates by ordinance. The executive power belongs to the King, assisted by the Minister for the Colonies. He is president of the Colonial Council, consisting of 14 members, 8 of whom are appointed by the King, 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 re-appointed. The King is represented in the colony by a Governor-General, assisted by a Vice-Governor-General, a Secretary-General, a Commander-in-Chief of the Forces, 6 Provincial Governors and 7 Directors-General.

The Governor-General is also assisted by a consultative Government Council of which he is the president. The Government Council consists of official members: the Governor-General, the Vice-Governor-General, the Secretary-General, the Attorney-General, the Provincial Governors, the Commander-in-Chief; and of 30 unofficial members (6 representatives of the notables, 4 of the Chambers of Commerce, 4 of the Colonist Associations, 8 of the natives, 4 of the employers and 4 of the employees). The Permanent Deputation is a committee of the Government Council. The Provincial

Governors are assisted by the Provincial Councils which have the same powers and structure as the Government Council.

The precise boundaries of the Congo colony were defined by the neutrality declarations of Aug., 1885, and December, 1894, and by treaties with Germany, Great Britain, France and Portugal.

The territory of Ruanda-Urundi was united economically with the Congo by ordinance law of 13 April, 1922; this was expanded into a customs, administrative and political union by law of 21 Aug., 1925.

On 22 July, 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 3 square kilometres. Belgium further undertook the construction of a railway to link up with the Portuguese [illegible] Lobito; this railway was opened on 1 July, 1931.

The [illegible] into 6 provinces:—Léopoldville (capital Léopoldville), Katanga (Elisabethville), Eastern (Stanleyville), Kivu (Costermansville), Kasai (Lusambo), Equator (Coquilhatville). The provinces are divided into 20 districts, the districts into territories (122) or cities (3). The capital of the colony, formerly Boma, was in 1927 transferred to Léopoldville.

Governor-General.—Eugène Jungers.

Area and Population.—The area of Belgian Congo is estimated at 2,343,930 square km. The native population is composed of 3 ethnical groups: Negroes (Bantu, Sudanese, Nilotics), Pygmies, and Hamites (in the East). On 31 Dec., 1949, the native population numbered 11,073,311; the white population of 53,176 included 39,006 Belgians, 3,290 Portuguese, 1,754 Italians, 1,706 Greeks, 1,662 British, 985 Americans, 805 French, 761 Dutch, 374 Luxemburgers, 340 Swiss, 165 Swedes, 163 South Africans, 141 Poles and 1,063 Asiatics. Léopoldville, in 1949, had a population of 8,044 non-natives and 152,260 natives; Elisabethville, 7,055 non-natives and 41,679 natives.

There are 4 native languages: Kiswahili or Kingwana is the language spoken in the East, Tshiluba or Kiluba in the South, Lingala along the Congo River, and Kikongo and Fiote in the Lower-Congo.

Religion and Education.—The religion of the natives consists of a gross fetichism; mission work is actively carried on. There were, on 31 Dec., 1949, 5,083 missionaries, of whom 3,967 were Catholic and 1,116 Protestant. On 31 Dec., 1949, there were 54 schools for European children attended by 7,267 pupils; for native children there were 25,512 schools with 932,645 pupils. These schools are mostly maintained by the missionaries. The leading firms maintain schools for the children of their native clerks and workmen.

Beside the institutions for general instruction there are a seminary, and the University Centre of Kisantu, schools for native medical assistants, nursery schools, midwifery schools, agricultural schools and specialized courses (postal school, school for meteorological assistants, army schools).

Roman Catholics on 31 Dec., 1949, numbered 2,533,287; Protestants, 526,396, and Moslems nearly 70,000.

There were, in 1949, 60 cinemas.

Justice.—On 1 Jan., 1950, there were 6 courts of first instance, 19 district courts, 19 prosecutors' courts, 125 police courts, 2 courts of

appeal (one at Léopoldville and the other at Elisabethville) and 1,543 native courts. The supreme court has its seat in Brussels.

Finance.—Estimates of revenue and expenditure (in thousand francs):—

	1947[1]	1948[1]	1949[1]	1950	1951
Revenue . .	4,172,042	5,223,111	5,107,499	4,032,220	5,125,501
Expenditure .	3,700,668	4,713,533	4,713,533	4,008,982	4,959,093

[1] Actual receipts and expenditures.

For 1951 the receipts and expenditure were estimated as follows (in thousand francs):—

Receipts		Expenditure	
Duties and taxes . . .	4,285,908	Institutions and various services	42,054
Domanial receipts . .	78,240	Pensions and allowances .	179,589
Judicial and administrative receipts	364,147	Public debt . . .	329,829
Proceeds of capital and revenues	382,414	Administrative, judicial service and public force . . .	1,250,463
Proceeds of the 'Registers' .	11,792	Social services . . .	1,017,273
		Economic services . . .	1,487,419
		Provisions for possible deficit	575,000
		Other expenditures	77,466

Extraordinary expenditure, to be financed by loan, for 1951 is estimated at 2,662,773,000 francs, mainly for the Decennial Development Plan.

Debt, 31 Dec., 1950, 10,823,610,000 francs, of which 6,241,975,968 francs were consolidated debt, 2,495,026,200 francs floating debt and 2,086,608,000 francs indirect (guaranteed capital).

Defence.—The colony in peace time possesses a force of native troops amounting to (1950) 285 European officers, 368 European non-commissioned officers and 18,596 natives, including about 6,000 territorial police. The force is recruited by voluntary enlistment, and, if necessary, by some conscription.

Production.—The cultivated area comprised, in 1949, 197,139 hectares of palm plantations, 58,829 hectares of coffee plantations, 78,664 hectares of rubber plantations. Chief agricultural exports in 1950 (in metric tons):—Palm-oil, 130,131; timber, 105,185; cotton, 50,742; copal, 12,482; coffee, 33,226; oil cakes, 20,765; maize, 17,748; palmetto oil, 14,582. Cattle thrive only in the districts where there is no tsetse fly, notably in the highlands of Katanga, Ituri and Kivu. In 1949, European-owned cattle numbered 255,552 head; sheep, 40,360; native-owned cattle, 381,854; sheep, 1,446,477.

Mining flourishes, the chief minerals being copper, diamonds, gold, silver, tin, cobalt, uranium, radium and iron. The most important mines in the Congo are the [illegible] at Kipushi, Musonoie and Fungurume. The total output of copper [illegible] 176,000 metric tons; of gold (refined), 1949, 10,504 kilos, chiefly from the Kilo-Moto mines. The Union Minière produces radium from the Chinkolobwe mines. The exports of diamonds (chiefly from the mines of the Forminière company in the Kasai district) in 1950 amounted to 9,163,290 carats of industrial diamonds and 536,307 carats of jewellery stones; of cobalt metal, 9,026 metric tons; tin ores, 16,353 metric tons; tin metal, 4,020 metric tons; zinc concentrates, 129,869

metric tons; cement, 94,000 metric tons; cadmium, 35,896 kilos; tantalite ores, 502 metric tons; tungsten ores, 616 metric tons; manganese ores, 14,348 metric tons; gold, 12,097 kilos; silver, 931 kilos; uranium and radium, no figures available.

Rubber production :—1938, 998; 1943, 11,507 long tons; 1947, 3,668; 1948, 5,239 metric tons; 1949, 6,787 metric tons; export, 1950, 8,211 metric tons.

A pipeline, constructed in 1911, connects Matadi with Léopoldville.

Electricity consumed in 1949, 453,146,000 kwh.

Commerce.—The value of the commerce (special trade) was as follows (in 1,000 francs) :—

Years	Imports	Exports	Years	Imports	Exports
1938	1,022,637	1,897,154	1948	8,383,140	10,817,466
1945	2,023,935	4,991,455	1949	10,346,272	10,967,943
1946	3,427,845	6,025,645	1950	9,559,275	13,343,112
1947	6,453,267	8,097,759			

The special trade was distributed as follows in 1950 :—

	Imports		Exports[1]	
	Quantity in metric tons	Value in 1,000 frs.	Quantity in metric tons	Value in 1,000 frs.
Belgium	245,542	3,649,024	381,436	6,199,221
Union of South Africa	95,055	871,661	24,957	310,387
United Kingdom	22,793	869,469	36,660	1,355,257
United States	87,252	2,379,788	63,069	1,274,762

[1] Preliminary.

According to the Board of Trade returns the imports into the United Kingdom from the Belgian Congo (including Ruanda-Urundi) in 1947 amounted to £8,448,958; 1948, £10,393,234; 1949, £6,718,046; 1950, £8,021,980. The exports of British produce and manufactures to the Belgian Congo in 1947 amounted to £3,074,157; 1948, £4,266,607; 1949, £5,162,819; 1950, £5,735,351. Re-exports, 1947, £4,687; 1948, £16,147; 1949, £32,295; 1950, £31,600.

Communications.—The Congo and its tributaries are navigable over 13,047 km. Regular traffic has been established between Léopoldville and Stanleyville, Léopoldville–Port Francqui, and on the Lualaba (*i.e.*, the Congo River above Stanleyville).

At the port of Matadi, the most important harbour of Belgian Congo, the imports in 1950 amounted to 429,974 tons, and the exports to 516,684 tons. The chief inland port is Léopoldville.

Shipping with Belgium is conducted by the Cie. Maritime Belge; with South Africa by the Cie. Maritime Congolaise.

There were (31 Dec., 1949) 111,971 km. of road, of which 15,352 km. are main roads. Number of passenger motor cars, 1949, was 9,678; lorries, 11,227; tractors, 294.

The total length of public railways on 1 Jan., 1949, was 4,756 kilometres.

There are 6 first-class aerodromes, 54 second-class, 10 private and 121 emergency aerodromes. A regular air service, operated by the Belgian company Sabena, runs between Léopoldville and Brussels, Stanleyville and Brussels, and Elisabethville and Brussels. Sobelair serves the line

Brussels–Nile valley–East Congo. Pan American World Airways connect Léopoldville with New York and Johannesburg.

In 1949 there were 163 post offices. The Congo is included in the Universal Postal Union and in the African Postal Union. Length of telegraph lines, 4,209 miles. There were 81 stations of wireless telegraphy and 50 telegraph offices; telephone subscribers numbered 4,604.

Money and Credit.—The monetary unit is the Congolese *franc*. An agreement with the Banque du Congo Belge on 21 June, 1935, approved by royal decree on 27 July, 1935, and modified on 12 Nov., 1947, authorizes the bank to issue notes in Belgian Congo and Ruanda-Urundi, and also copper–nickel coins. The notes at present in circulation are of a nominal value of 10,000, 1,000, 500, 100, 50, 20, 10 and 5 francs. Coins in circulation are of the nominal value of 50, 5, 2 francs, 1 franc, 50, 20, 10 and 5 centimes. They are not legal tender in Belgium. Circulation of money at 31 Dec., 1949, was 2,421,822,000 francs.

Six banks are in existence, viz. the Banque du Congo Belge, the Banque Commerciale du Congo, the Banque Belge d'Afrique, the Société Congolaise de Banque, the Krediet Bank, and the Banque Nationale pour le Commerce et l'Industrie (Paris).

Weights and Measures.—The metric system was introduced by law on 17 Aug., 1910.

British Consul-General.—Thomas Wikeley (at Léopoldville).

There are British Vice-Consuls at Elisabethville and Matadi.

TERRITORY UNDER TRUSTEESHIP.

(Territoire du Ruanda-Urundi.)

The territory of **Ruandi-Urundi** (formerly in German East Africa) was ceded to Belgium as mandatory of the League of Nations. A trusteeship [illegible] was approved by the United Nations General Assembly on 13 [illegible], and became law on 25 April, 1949. The territory is united with the Congo economically by law of 30 June, 1922, and administratively, under the direction of a Vice-Governor, by a law of 12 Aug., 1925. The frontier was formerly ratified on 20 Oct., 1924. Usumbura is the capital.

Vice-Governor-General, Governor of Ruanda-Urundi.—L. Pétillon.

Area and Population.—The area is 54,172 square kilometres, or 20,900 square miles. Native population (1949), 3,882,392, consisting of the Batutsi, Bahutu and Batwa tribes. European population, 3,407; Asiastics, 2,894. Population of Usumbura, 1,298 Europeans, 891 Asiatics, 15,512 natives.

Political and Administrative Organization.—Legislation is exercised by the Belgian Parliament, by law; by the King by decrees; by the Governor-General of the Belgian Congo and the Governor of Ruanda-Urundi by ordinances. The Council of the Vice-Government-General is a consultative institution, similar to that of the Belgian Congo. Ruanda-Urundi has a special legislature for internal affairs. Ruanda-Urundi is divided into 2 counties each of which has a Mwami at its head, who is appointed by the custom and invested by the Governor. Each county is divided into districts, administered by chiefs (88) and sub-districts administered by under-chiefs (1,126). Administratively the territory under trusteeship is divided into 2 residences and 17 territories.

Judiciary Organization.—The judiciary organization has been amended by decree of 5 July, 1948, which came into force on 1 July, 1949. There are non-native jurisdictions: police courts, prosecutor's courts, courts of first instance, courts of appeal; native jurisdiction is divided into customary courts, district courts, court of the Bami-territory, extra-customary courts, central courts and courts of appeal.

Education.—On 31 Dec., 1948, state schools, 2; pupils, 1,240; native teachers, 21. On 31 Dec., 1947, Catholic mission schools, 3,549, pupils, 289,835; native teachers, 4,749. Protestant mission schools, 437; pupils, 34,322; native teachers, 638. Expenditure on education (1949); 52,815,000 francs.

Finance.—For 1950, revenue was estimated at 276,919,000 francs, and ordinary expenditure at 325,164,000 francs; 1951, revenue, 321,297,000 francs; expenditure, 363,993,000 francs. Extraordinary expenditure, 1951, to be financed by Belgium, is estimated at 153,500,000 francs.

On 31 Dec., 1950, the public debt was 20,000,000 francs.

Defence.—Military force consisted on 31 Dec., 1948, of 5 officers, 3 non-commissioned officers and 649 other ranks. The police force numbered 317.

Production.—Ruanda-Urundi is principally an agricultural and cattle-breeding country. Special attention is given by the Government to the raising of food-crops in order to avoid the famines which used to effect the country. Industrial crops are encouraged in order to increase the resources of the natives.

Commerce.—Imports, 1949, 57,643 metric tons (805,659,111 francs); exports, 72,217 metric tons (730,835,132 francs). Details are included in the Congo statistics.

Communications.—Total length of principal roads open to traffic, at the end of 1950, 7,642 km.

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BHUTÁN.

(DRUK-YUL)

STATE in the eastern Himalaya, between 26° 45′ and 28° N. lat., and between 89° and 92° E. long., 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 West Bengal and Assam. Extreme length from east to west 190 miles; extreme breadth 90 miles. Area about 18,000 square miles; population estimated at 300,000. The capital is Bumthang.

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 Bhután 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. Under a treaty signed in November, 1865, the Bhután 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 Bhután 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. 100,000. From 1 April, 1942, the Government of India increased the subsidy to Rs. 200,000 as a temporary measure for the duration of the war. After the end of the war the temporary increase was continued as an act of grace.

In supersession of the old treaties the Government of India concluded a fresh treaty with Bhután on 8 Aug., 1949. Under this treaty the government of Bhután continues to be guided by the Government of India, in regard to its external relations, and the Government of India have undertaken not to interfere in the internal administration of Bhután. The subsidy paid to Bhután has been increased to Rs. 500,000, and the Government of India have agreed to retrocede to Bhután an area of about 32 square miles in the territory known as Dewangiri, which was annexed by the British Government in 1865.

The form of government in Bhután, which existed from the middle of the 16th century until 1907, consisted of a dual control by the clergy and the laity as represented by Dharma and Deb Rájás. In 1907 the Deb Rájá, who was also Dharma Rájá, resigned his position, and the Tongsa Penlop, Sir Ugyen Wangchuk, G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I., was elected as the first hereditary Maharaja of Bhután. He died on 21 August, 1926, and was succeeded by Maharaja Jig-me Wang-chuk, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E.

Chief fortresses or castles:—Punakha, a place of great natural strength; Tashi-Cho-dzong, Pàro, Angduphodang ([illegible] Tongsa and Byaka. Beyond the guards for the defen[illegible] there is no standing army.

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. Tashi-Cho-dzong, the chief monastery in Bhután, contains 300 priests.

The chief productions are rice, Indian corn, millet, lac, wax, different kinds of cloth, musk, elephants, ponies and chowries. Extensive and valuable forests abound. Muzzle-loading guns and swords of highly-tempered steel are manufactured. Imports from the United Kingdom, 1947, £153; 1948 and 1949, nil; 1950, £200.

His Highness keeps an agent at Kalimpong who is also assistant to the Political Officer in Sikkim for Bhutánese affairs.

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BOLIVIA.

(República de Bolivia.)

Constitution and Government.

The Republic of Bolivia was created by a proclamation issued on 16 Aug., 1825, with a constitution adopted on 19 Nov., 1826. The present constitution—the twelfth—was adopted in Oct., 1938, and amended by a National Convention in 1944–45. Under that constitution executive power is vested in a President, elected for 4 years by direct popular vote, and not eligible for re-election until 4 years after his term has ended. In the event of his death or failure to assume the office, the Vice-President, elected at the same time, assumes the presidency, and after him, the President of the Senate. There is a Congress of 2 chambers, called the Senate and the Chamber of Deputies, which meets annually on 6 Aug. at La Paz. There are 3 senators for each of 9 departments, elected for 6 years (one-third retiring every 2 years), and 110 representatives are elected for 4 years (one-half retiring every 2 years). Extraordinary sessions may be held for special purposes when convoked by the Executive or by a majority of both chambers. The electorate comprises all adult males (including Indians) who can pass the literacy test.

The congress elected in 1947 was charged with the task of revising the 1945 constitution.

The following is a list of presidents since 1899 and the dates on which they took office :—

General José Manuel Pando, 6 Aug., 1899.
General Imrael Montes, 6 Aug., 1904.
Dr. Eliodoro Villazon, 6 Aug., 1908.
General Imrael Montes, 6 Aug., 1912.
Dr. José Gutierrez Guerra, 6 Aug., 1917 (deposed 12 July, 1920).
—— Provisional Junta, under Dr. Saavedra, 12 July, 1920–10 Jan., 1921.
Dr. Bautista Saavedra, 10 Jan., 1921 (resigned).
Dr. Felipe Guzman, 1 Sept., 1925 (provisional).
Dr. Hernando Siles, 10 Jan., 1926 (deposed 22 June, 1930).
—— Provisional Junta, under General Blanco Galindo, 22 June, 1930–5 Mar., 1931.
Dr. Daniel Salamanca, 5 Mar., 1931 (resigned Nov., 1934).
Luis Tejada Sorzano, Nov. 27, 1934 (deposed 17 May, 1936).
Colonel José David Toro, 17 May, 1936 (deposed 13 July, 1937).
Lt.-General German Busch, 13 July, 1937 (committed suicide 23 August, 1939).
General Carlos Quintanilla (provisional), 23 Aug., 1939–12 Mar., 1940.
General Enrique Peñaranda, 12 Mar., 1940 (deposed 20 Dec., 1943).
Major Gualberto Villaroel, 20 Dec., 1943 (deposed and lynched 21 July, 1946).
Dr. Nestor Guillen (27 July–14 Aug., 1946, provisional).
Chief Justice Monje Gutierrez (15 Aug., 1946–9 March, 1947).
Dr. Enrique Hertzog (10 Mar., 1947–23 Oct., 1949.)

President.—Mamerto Urriolagoitia, then Vice-President and Acting-President, was proclaimed President on 24 Oct., 1949, on the resignation of President Hertzog for reasons of ill-health; term expires 10 March, 1951.

The Cabinet consists of 10 ministers.

The republic is divided into 9 departments, created in Jan., 1826, with 87 provinces administered by sub-prefects, and 940 cantons (the number varies) administered by corregidores. The supreme political, administrative and military authority in each department is vested in a prefect, but legislative matters are under a Departmental Assembly composed of the senators and deputies from that department and of delegates elected by the various provinces and the capital. Prefects are appointed by the President of the republic, from lists presented by the Departmental Assembly; sub-prefects (virtually chief constables) are appointed by the prefects; corregidores and village alcaldes are appointed annually by the sub-prefects of the provinces.

Until 1884, when Bolivia was defeated by Chile, she had a strip bordering on the Pacific which contains extensive nitrate beds and at that time the port of Cobija (which no longer exists). She lost this area to Chile, but in 1950 negotiations began, Chile reportedly offering a corridor to the sea through the desert region south of Arica in exchange for a supply of water from Bolivian rivers and lakes for the irrigation of the desert areas of northern Chile.

Bolivia's most serious boundary difficulty has been with Paraguay, about the frontier line in the Gran Chaco (*see* THE STATESMAN'S YEAR-BOOK, 1936, p. 722). It was fixed by arbitration on 10 Oct., 1938.

The boundary line between Bolivia and Peru in the peninsula of Copacabana, from the River Suches to the north of Lake Titicaca, has been delimited by a joint commission and awaits ratification. That between Argentina and Bolivia, as determined by treaty ratified in 1889, was re-examined in 1925; Bolivia ratified the new agreement in 1929 and Argentina in 1939.

National flag: red, yellow, green (horizontal).

National anthem: Bolivianos, el hado propicio (words by I. de Sanjinés; tune by B. Vincenti).

Area and Population.

The following table shows area and population of the different political divisions (the capitals of each are given in brackets):—

Departments	Area: square kilometres	Census 1900 [1]	Estimated 1947	Per square kilometre 1947
La Paz (La Paz)	133,656	446,500	1,198,300	8·7
Cochabamba (Cochabamba)	59,647	328,200	627,600	10·5
Potosi (Potosí)	106,960	320,500	768,800	7·1
Santa Cruz (Santa Cruz)	371,847	202,700	393,000	1·0
Chuquisaca (Sucre)	49,575	187,800	375,800	7·5
Tarija (Tarija)	24,786	83,400	131,900	5·3
Oruro (Oruro)	52,800	86,100	203,500	3·8
Beni (Trinidad)	207,983	32,200	70,300	0·3
Pando (Cobija)	61,840	9,000	18,600	0·3
Total	1,075,794 [2]	1,696,400	3,787,800	3·6

[1] Population in 1900 in areas as they exist today—*i.e.*, allowing for areas ceded or lost to neighbours.

[2] Total area as recalculated in 1947.

census was taken on 16 Aug., 1950.

The language of the educated classes is Spanish, that of the natives Qüechüa and Aymara.

The estimated population (1946) of the principal towns:—La Paz (the actual seat of government, though Sucre is nominally the capital), 302,000; Cochabamba, 76,500; Oruro, 50,000; Potosi, 40,000; Santa Cruz, 33,000; Sucre (the legal capital and the actual seat of the judiciary and the archbishop), 30,000; Tarija, 17,000; Trinidad, 9,500; Riberalta, 7,000; Cobija, 5,000.

Crude birth rate, 1946, 30·7 per 1,000 population; crude death rate, 12·7; crude marriage rate (1945), 5·3. Infantile mortality, 113·1 per 1,000 live births.

Religion, Education and Justice.

The Roman Catholic is the recognized religion of the state; the free exercise of other forms of worship is permitted. The religious orders have 73 convents (36 for males and 37 for females); the male members number about 290, the female 280; there are about 240 secular clergy. The Church is under 2 archbishops (resident in Sucre and La Paz respectively), 5 bishops (Cochabamba, Santa Cruz, Oruro, Potosí and Tarija) and 5 apostolic vicars (titular bishops and chiefs of missions resident in Cuevo, Trinidad, San Ignacio de Velasco, Riberalta and Rurrenabaque). By a law of 19 March, 1912, all marriages must be celebrated by the civil authorities. Divorce is permitted by a law enacted in April, 1932.

Primary instruction, free and obligatory between the ages of 7 and 14 years, is under the care of the municipalities and the state. All illiterates under 21 years of age are required to attend school. In 1944 there were 1,513 rural schools with 3,624 teachers and 110,000 pupils; 1,740 elementary schools with 7,027 teachers and 144,056 pupils. For secondary instruction there were 55 colleges (27 national and 28 private), with 618 teachers and 17,496 pupils. At Sucre, Oruro, Potosí, Cochabamba and La Paz are universities which possess more than one faculty. The university at Sucre, known as the San Francisco 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 two for Indians. The Indians, from their own resources, had established 326 schools by 1945. Education in the 1948 budget received 297,000,000 bolivianos.

Motion-picture theatres increased from 39 in 1940 to 45 in 1949, with seating capacity of 31,000. There were 9 daily newspapers in 1949, with an aggregate daily circulation of 56,000.

The judicial power resides in the Supreme Court, in superior district courts (of 5 or 7 judges) and in the courts of local justices. The Supreme Court, with headquarters at Sucre, is divided into two sections of 4 justices each, with the Chief Justice presiding over both. Members of the Supreme Court are chosen on a two-thirds vote of Congress. They nominate the district judges and largely administer the judiciary budget. The district courts have each 5 judges; there are local tribunals and parish alcaldes. Public justice, supervised by commissions appointed by the Chamber of Deputies, is directed by an Attorney-General and by district and local attorneys.

Finance.

The revenue of Bolivia is derived mainly from export duties on tin, and other nonferrous metals (furnishing about 70% of total revenue), customs duties, spirit, patents, sur-taxes and stamps. Tin is the chief single source of revenue. Revenues and expenditures in bolivianos (1

boliviano = approximately one cent, U.S. at the legalized free market rate of exchange) for 6 years were as follows :—

	Revenue	Expenditure		Revenue	Expenditure
1946	1,174,520,967	1,186,335,435	1949 [1]	1,794,684,120	2,046,017,632
1947	1,312,269,235	1,854,485,212	1950 [1]	2,783,714,290	2,783,714,290
1948 [1]	1,496,911,040	1,496,911,040	1951 [1]	3,058,827,765	4,725,126,081

[1] Budget estimates.

In Sept., 1948, a supplementary budget increased the 1948 figures (above) by 488,276,361 bolivianos. The 1949 budget (above) was superseded in May by one proposing to balance revenue and expenditures at 2,125,421,537 bolivianos.

For the years 1938 to 1944, inclusive, the national accounts showed surpluses ranging from 13 million to 41 million, but it has been officially stated that the fiscal history of Bolivia has been one of constant deficits arising from extraordinary expenditures outside the budget. Deficits in ordinary budgets are unconstitutional, hence governments introduce supplementary 'extraordinary' budgets. The cumulative budget deficit by the end of 1951 is officially estimated to be 3,400 million bolivianos.

Chief items of expenditure proposed in the 1950 budget were (in bolivianos) :—Education, 546,597,422; state debts, 1,011,[illegible]; national defence, 564,688,674; home affairs and immigration, 276,094,510; labour and social security, 178,021,830; health, 119,945,225.

The public debt of Bolivia on 30 June, 1950, was 8,332 million bolivianos; on 31 Dec., 1949, it amounted to 8,272,926,052 bolivianos, of which the foreign debt amounted to 5,829,296,060 bolivianos, the internal debt to 2,304,799,208 bolivianos and the floating debt to 138,830,784 bolivianos. The government has submitted to congress a proposal for the resumption of payments on the dollar bonds (about $143 million, including capital and accrued interest) which have been in default since 1931. (For details *see* THE STATESMAN'S YEAR-BOOK, 1949, p. 776.) American direct investments, apart from dollar bonds, amounted to about $9 million. British investments, 1949, were £11,357,143.

Defence.

The territory of the republic is divided into 8 military districts, with divisional headquarters respectively in La Paz, Oruro, Sucre, Camiri, Puerto Suárez, Riberalta, Cochabamba and Santa Cruz de la Sierra. Each military region is divided into two or more military districts, according to its importance, and is garrisoned by a division, which comprises 2 or 3 infantry regiments, 1 cavalry regiment, 1 artillery regiment, 1 battalion of engineers, 1 company of signals and [illegible] of auxiliary services (medical service). Some of the divisions, [illegible] the geographical nature of the region, include special units of railway and pontoon [illegible].

An infantry regiment is composed of 2 battalions and each battalion of 3 light companies (with light machine-guns, pistol machine-guns, rifles and grenades) and 1 heavy company (with anti-tank guns, mortars and heavy machine-guns).

A cavalry regiment is composed of 3 carabineer squadrons (with carbines, light machine-guns and pistol machine-guns) and 1 heavy squadron (with anti-tank guns, mortars and heavy machine-guns).

An artillery regiment is composed of 3 batteries and each battery of 4

guns, the material being 75 mm. or 105 mm., mountain, field or howitzer, according to the region.

The law of 1943 provided for a permanent force of 15,000 men, excluding the police force and the frontier carabineers, but the standing army numbers 8,000 to 10,000 men. Military service is compulsory for all males from the 19th to the 55th year. Those from 19 to 21 years of age serve not more than 2 years with the standing army; those from 21 to 45 years of age, 'the ordinary reserve,' return at some time for 3 months' service. After this the men pass to the territorial guard for 10 years.

A new law provides pre-military training for boys and girls between the ages 14 and 18, comprising [illegible]

The Army is under the [illegible] organization and instruction purposes. The Defence Ministry is responsible for the administrative side.

The Bolivian Army has the following training institutes: a staff college (*escuela de guerra*) to prepare staff officers; a military college (*colegio militar*) to provide officers for the different arms; a school of arms (*escuela de armas*) for the formation of non-commissioned officers and warrant officers; a geographical institute (*instituto geográfico*), and also a school for mechanics and a school for musicians.

The Bolivian Air Force has been reorganized by an American air mission. The following schools have been established: elementary flying training, in Santa Cruz de la Sierra; operational training, in Cochabamba, and the technical training, in La Paz.

The combat units comprise the squadrons (*escuadrillas*) of fighters, army co-operation and light bombers. Each squadron is composed of from 9 to 12 machines. The machines used are of United States manufacture. It was planned to train 2,000 pilots by the end of 1944.

The principal bases are La Paz, Oruro, Cochabamba, Santa Cruz de la Sierra and Puerto Suárez.

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 rubber, quinine, cattle and hides are the principal products and agriculture is in a backward condition; wheat, rice, sugar and other basic foodstuffs have to be imported. Potatoes, maize, cacao, coffee, barley, coca and highland rice are produced. Bolivia ranks as the second rubber-exporting country in South America, coming next to Brazil; exports in 1948 were 348,291 kilos to the United States, 301,901 kilos to the U.K., 250,590 kilos to France, and 1,899,300 kilos to Spain. Tropical forests with woods ranging from the 'iron tree' to the light palo de balsa 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 colonization; 2,423 concessions covering over 57,394,000 acres had been granted up to 31 Dec., 1944. Two-thirds of the population depend upon agriculture and only 60,000 (less than 2%) on mining. A census of agriculture was taken on 28 Aug., 1950—the first ever taken. A colony of Jewish refugees was established in 1940 at Buen Tierra, 60 miles east of La Paz.

Mining is still the most important industry. The mineral wealth of Bolivia includes tin, silver, copper, lead, zinc, antimony, bismuth, wolfram (11% of world output), gold and borate of lime. Output of gold, 1949 (exports plus government purchases), 1,008 fine kilos; exports of silver, 207,000 fine kilos.

Bolivia normally produces 15% of the total tin output of the world (the proportion rising to 21% in 1947 and 1948), and ranks third in the production of this metal. Tin mines are at altitudes of from 12,000 to 18,000 feet, where few except native Indians can stand the conditions; transport is costly. Bolivia has begun the smelting of tin. Exports, 1949, of minerals, net weight in metric tons:—Tin, 34,662 (about half to the United States); tungsten, 1,526; lead, 26,311; copper, 5,074; zinc, 17,667; antimony, 10,275. Some bismuth, sulphur, asbestos and fluorine were also exported. Large deposits of common salt are found near Lake Poopo and in the south of Bolivia. Petroleum abounds in the whole territory between the Argentine frontier and the north-west territory bordering Peru; some geologists have declared this to be potentially the largest oilfield in South America; output of crude oil (in barrels) by the state oil concern, 1949, 678,257; gasoline or petrol, 333,873; liquid paraffin, 41,294; fuel oil, 176,648; diesel oil, 40,709. With the completion of a pipe-line from the Camiri field to the refinery at Cochabamba, Bolivia is 85% to 90% self-sufficient as regards motor petrol, diesel oil, paraffin and fuel oil. Brazil and Argentina have rights to a certain percentage of petroleum products from specified regions after Bolivia's internal requirements have been met. Bolivia exported to Argentina in 1948, 15,795,000 litres of crude oil and 300,000 litres of fuel oil.

Industries are small; in 1949, the aggregate capital of Bolivian industry (including some public utilities, *e.g.*, electricity, was 1,792,066,434 bolivianos ($17,920,000, U.S.). Electric power production capacity is small, 35,000 kw. The production of the 9 main industries in 1947 was valued at 1,072,867,699 bolivianos. There are many cottage and workshop industries but the value of their production is small.

The miners are organized in trade unions; their leadership was purged by the government in June, 1950, of all Communists, 'Nazi-Fascists,' aliens, naturalized Bolivians and middle-class elements.

Commerce.

The value of imports and exports are given as follows in old gold bolivianos, valued at 18*d.* or 13·33 bolivianos to £1 :—

	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949
Imports .	134,027,882	170,534,043	197,730,715	224,079,354	259,408,907
Exports .	287,649,683	262,326,573	284,335,738	392,535,108	360,287,662

In millions of U.S. dollars, trade figures were :—1945, imports, $40·4 and exports, $80·3; 1946, $51·4 and $73·6, 1947, $59·6 and $80·6; 1949, $68·9 and $99·0. The 'favourable' trade balance is largely illusory; much of the earnings from shipments of tin, etc., are retained abroad by the foreign owners of the mining concessions.

Tin ore has usually constituted in value about 75% of Bolivia's exports since 1920; in 1949, it was 75·3%.

Bolivia having no seaport, imports and exports pass chiefly through the free ports of Arica and Antofagasta in Chile, Mollendo and Matarani in Peru, through La Quiaca on the Bolivian–Argentine border, and through river-ports on the rivers flowing into the Amazon. The chief imports are sugar, wheat, rice, meat, timber, petroleum, iron and steel products, mining machinery, motor vehicles and textiles. In 1949 imports from Argentina amounted to 41,145,861 bolivianos (16% of the total); from the United States, 135,592,589 bolivianos (52%); from Great Britain, 14,153,538 bolivianos (5·46%); from Peru, 21,030,410 bolivianos; from Chile, 11,851,846

bolivianos, and from Brazil, 3,707,968 bolivianos (all boliviano figures at the par rate of 13·33 bolivianos to the £).

Imports are controlled by a system of import licenses. Foreign exchange is granted at the rate of Bs. 42 = $1·00 U.S. for certain commodities of prime necessity, and at 60 = $1·00 for the bulk of imports; exchange for all other commodities is sold at the rate of Bs. 100 = $1·00 U.S.

Total trade between U.K. and Bolivia (Board of Trade figures) for 5 years (in £ sterling) :—

	1938	1947	1948	1949	1950
Imports to U.K. . . .	3,085,504	5,596,268	9,417,533	8,481,155	11,029,999
Exports from U.K. . . .	206,283	497,320	931,444	948,353	1,026,392
Re-exports from U.K. . .	7,948	7,193	3,523	3,574	15,198

Communications.

The total length of railway open in Bolivia is 1,454 miles; 554 miles are state-owned. The principal line is the Antofagasta (Chile) and Bolivian Railway, with a total length in Bolivia of 749 miles. The Arica–La Paz line (278 miles, of which 148 miles are in Bolivia) is state-owned. Two treaties signed with Brazil in 1938 provide for joint construction of a railway from Santa Cruz de la Sierra in Bolivia to a point near the river-port of Corumba in Brazil. A railway is also being built from Yacuiba on the Argentine frontier to Santa Cruz.

The national airline is 'Lloyd Aéreo Boliviano'; in 1948 a total of 1,307,736 miles were flown, carrying 42,277 passengers and 8,631,171 kilos of freight. Pan-American Airways, with a non-exclusive concession expiring in 1967, links Bolivia with U.S.A. and nearly all South America. The Braniff International Airways operates a service from Lima *via* La Paz to Buenos Aires with connexions to the U.S.A.

Traffic on Lake Titicaca between Guaqui and Puno 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.

Of main highways there are (1949) one from La Paz through Guaqui into Peru, another from La Paz, *via* La Quiaca, into Argentina, passable throughout the year except at the height of the rainy season, and others from Villazon to Villa Montes *via* Tarija, and from Potosi to Sucre, passable during the dry season, and over 1,000 miles under construction. In all there were, 1948, about 6,280 miles of roads. A motor highway is being constructed (with the aid of a $16 million loan from the Export-Import Bank) from highlands of Cochabamba to the Alto Beni forest region of Santa Cruz. Motor vehicles, 1950, numbered 12,587 (3,797 passenger cars, 8,391 trucks, 467 buses and 118 motor cycles).

In Bolivia there were, in 1948, 200 post offices, 465 letter boxes, 723 telegraph and telephone offices, 151 wireless offices, and about 10,950 miles of telegraph lines. There is telephone service in the towns of La Paz, Cochabamba, Oruro, Potosi and Santa Cruz, with together 7,860 telephones. There are 30 commercial broadcasting stations, of which 2 are state-sponsored; there are about 75,000 radio receiving sets in the country.

Banking, Money, Weights and Measures.

The Banco Central de Bolivia was inaugurated at La Paz in 1928 as a central bank of issue and in 1939 was taken over by the state. Beginning

1 Jan., 1946, its assets and liabilities were divided between an Issue Department and a Banking or Commercial Department. Note circulation, 31 May, 1950, 2,700,173,247 bolivianos; compulsory deposits of the local banks in the new Issue Department, 423,793,283; gold, at home and abroad, 955,760,586; foreign exchange, 287,040,662 bolivianos. Sight deposits in all banks on 31 May, 1950, totalled 3,723,099,000 bolivianos, of which 753,377,712 were deposited in the Central Bank by the government.

Required reserves may be gold or deposits abroad freely convertible into gold or other currencies. Gold and deposits payable in gold are valued at parity (1,470 bolivianos = 1 fine oz. troy); other deposits in foreign currencies are converted at the bank's official buying rate. Minimum reserves (against notes and demand deposits in the Issue Department) must be 50% but may be lowered to 25%, depending upon variations in export values.

Apart from the Central Bank (with 18 branches) there are 7 domestic banks (30 branches) and a Peruvian bank. Largest of these is the Mining Bank with paid-up capital of 80 million bolivianos.

The present unit of account, as accepted by the International Monetary Fund in 1950, is the gold boliviano equal to 1·66667 U.S. cents (or 60 to $1·00); in gold it was equal to 0·0148112 gramme of fine gold, 1 troy oz. of fine gold being worth 2,100 bolivianos.

The cost-of-living index (based on December, 1937 = 100) averaged 129 in 1938, 214 in 1940, 627 in 1947 and 843 in June, 1950.

The old unit of account was a gold boliviano, containing 0·54917 gramme of fine gold and equal then in U.S. money to 36·5 cents (61·8 cents in new U.S. gold dollars). There is no Bolivian gold in circulation. Coins in circulation, 1949, 50 centavos (95% copper, 5% zinc), 20 and 10 centavos (zinc with impurities). Paper notes in denominations of 1, 5, 10, 50, 100, 500, 1,000, 5,000 and 10,000 bolivianos are in circulation.

On 25 Sept., 1931, gold payments were suspended, and exchange control set up. Gold stock rose within a year from $1 million (U.S.) to around $3½ million, reaching $28·8 million on 1 Aug., 1948; on 30 Nov., 1950, the total of gold and foreign exchange was $37·9 million.

The metric system of weights and measures is used by the administration and prescribed by law, but the old Spanish system is also employed.

Diplomatic and Consular Representatives.

1. Of Bolivia in Great Britain (1a Grosvenor Gardens, S.W.1).

Ambassador.—(Vacant).
Chargé d'Affaires ad interim and Counsellor.—Roberto Querejazu Calvo.
Consul-General.—Guillermo Scott-Murga.
Secretary.—Eduardo Aramayo.

There are consular representatives at London, Birmingham, Glasgow, Hull and Liverpool.

2. Of Great Britain in Bolivia.

Ambassador.—John Garnett Lomax, C.M.G., M.B.E., M.C.
First Secretaries.—R. C. Blackham (*Consul*); H. J. Legg, M.C. (*Commercial*); W. Oakley Evans (*Labour*).
Military Attaché.—Brig. R. G. Fullerton.
Air Attaché.—Group Captain E. S. Finch.
Civil Air Attaché.—G. S. Hill.

There are consular representatives at La Paz, Cochabamba, Oruro and Sucre.

Books of Reference.

There is no official gazette.
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BRAZIL.

(Estados Unidos do Brasil.)

Constitution and Government.

Brazil was discovered on 3 May, 1500, by the Portuguese Admiral Pedro Alvares Cabral, and thus became a Portuguese settlement; in 1815 the colony was declared 'a kingdom,' and on 13 May, 1822, Dom Pedro, eldest surviving son of King João of Portugal, was chosen 'Perpetual Defender' of Brazil by a National Congress. He proclaimed the independence of the country on 7 Sept., 1822, and was chosen 'Constitutional Emperor and Perpetual Defender' on 12 Oct., 1822. On 15 Nov., 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, 15 Nov., 1889–23 Nov., 1891 (resigned).
Marshal Floriano Peixoto (Acting), 23 Nov., 1891–15 Nov., 1894.
Senhor Prudente de Moraes Barros, 15 Nov., 1894–15 Nov., 1898.
Dr. Manuel Ferraz de Campos Salles, 15 Nov., 1898–15 Nov., 1902.
Dr. Francisco de Paula Rodrigues Alves, 15 Nov., 1902–15 Nov., 1906.
Dr. Affonso Penna, 15 Nov., 1906–14 June, 1909 (died).
Dr. Nilo Peçanha (Acting), 14 June, 1909–15 Nov., 1910.
Marshal Hermes da Fonseca, 15 Nov., 1910–15 Nov., 1914.
Dr. Wenceslau Braz, 15 Nov., 1914–15 Nov., 1918.
Dr. Francisco de Paula Rodrigues Alves.[1]
Dr. Delphim Moreira (Acting), 15 Nov., 1918–28 July, 1919.
Dr. Epitacio da Silva Pessoa, 28 July, 1919–15 Nov., 1922.
Dr. Arthur Bernardes, 15 Nov., 1922–15 Nov., 1926.
Dr. Washington Luiz Pereira de Souza, 15 Nov., 1926–25 Oct., 1930 (deposed).
Dr. Getulio Dornelles Vargas, 26 Oct., 1930–29 Oct., 1945 (resigned).
Dr. Jose Linhares (Provisional), 30 Oct., 1945–31 Jan., 1946.
General Eurico Gaspar Dutra, 31 Jan., 1946–31 Jan., 1951.

[1] Owing to illness did not take office on 15 Nov., 1918; died 16 Jan., 1919.

The present constitution, adopted on 18 Sept., 1946, restored many features of the old one of 16 July, 1934 (*see* Statesman's Year-Book,

1949, p. 782), including a bicameral legislature, the senate elected for 8 years and the Chamber of Deputies for 4 years; it is less nationalistic and more hospitable to foreign capital than the old one. The President and Vice-President are elected for 5 years and are not eligible for successive terms.

Freedom of speech and press are not absolute: war propaganda, the teaching of 'subversive doctrines' and the dissemination of race or class prejudices are banned, as also are political parties opposed to democracy, the existing multi-party system or to 'fundamental human rights' which include the right to own private property. The Supreme Electoral Tribune on 7 May, 1947, decided by 3 votes to 2 that the Communist Party is illegal and may not appear on the ballot. In January, 1948, a law was enacted expelling 76 federal and state deputies, 1 federal senator and 18 members of the municipal council of Rio Janeiro belonging to the Communist Party. In the municipal council the Communists formed the largest party. It claimed 511,300 members out of a total electorate, 1948, of 6,188,856.

A novel provision of the constitution is that no taxation may be levied upon the royalties of authors or the incomes of professors or journalists.

Under the new electoral code the vote is compulsory for men and employed women between the ages of 18 and 65 and optional for unemployed women and persons over 65 and for officers of the armed forces. Enlisted men and illiterates (who comprise 66% of the adult population) may not vote. Registered electors, 1950, numbered 11,604,549. Several women hold responsible Government offices.

President of the Republic.—Dr. Getulio Dornelles Vargas (President from 26 Oct., 1930, to 29 Oct., 1945) elected 3 Oct., 1950: inaugurated 31 Jan., 1951, to serve until 31 Jan., 1956. Dr. Vargas polled 3,829,560 votes; Eduardo Gomes, 2,288,105; Christiano Machado, 1,653,521.

Vice-President.—João Cafe Filho.

There are Secretaries of State at the head of the following Departments:—Treasury; Economics; Justice and Interior; Defence; Foreign Affairs; Communications and Public Works; Agriculture; Labour, Industry and Commerce; Instruction and Public Health. War, Marine and Air were merged in 1951.

National flag: green, with yellow lozenge enclosing a blue sphere, with 21 white stars forming the southern cross, and the motto *Ordem e Progresso.*

National anthem: Ouviram do Ypiranga (words by J. O. Duque Estrada; tune by F. M. da Silva).

1. Local Government.

The United States of Brazil consists of 20 states, 5 federal territories (Acre, Guaporé, Rio Branco, Amapá, Fernando de Noronha), and 1 federal district. Each state has its distinct administrative, legislative and judicial authorities, its own constitution and laws which must, however, agree with the constitutional principles of the Union. The states may unite or split or form new states. Taxes on inter-state commerce, levied by individual states, which previously flourished, are prohibited; but export taxes on products shipped abroad, limited to 5% *ad valorem*, are permitted. The governors and members of the legislatures are elected, but magistrates are appointed and are not removable from office save by judicial sentence.

Area and Population.

The area of Brazil is 8,516,037 square km. or 3,288,050 square miles.

Following are the census returns for 1940 and estimated population 31 Dec., 1949 :—

State and Capital	Area (sq. miles)	Population	
		Census 1940	Estimate 1949
North :	1,379,082	1,462,420	1,788,207
Guaporé (Pôrto Velho [2])	98,138	— [1]	25,622
Acre (Rio Branco)	59,143	79,768	96,295
Amazonas [3] (Manaus)	616,182	438,008	511,393
Rio Branco (Boa Vista [2])	82,752	— [1]	14,535
Pará (Belém)	469,806	944,644	1,114,339
Amapá (Macapá [2])	53,061	— [1]	26,023
North-east :	375,418	9,973,642	12,040,047
Maranhão (São Luís)	129,278	1,235,169	1,491,079
Piauí (Teresina)	96,267	817,601	986,997
Ceará (Fortaleza)	59,171	2,091,032	2,524,266
Rio Grande do Norte (Natal)	20,483	768,018	927,141
Paraíba (João Pessoa)	21,732	1,422,282	1,716,960
Pernambuco (Recife)	37,460	2,688,240	3,243,909
Alagôas (Maceió)	11,017	951,300	1,148,397
Fernando de Noronha [4]	10	— [5]	1,298
East : [6]	487,194	15,625,953	18,863,441
Sergipe (Aracajú)	8,131	542,326	654,689
Bahia (Salvador)	217,682	3,918,112	4,729,892
Minas Gerais (Belo Horizonte)	224,714	6,736,416	8,132,111
Espírito Santo [7] (Vitória)	15,785	750,107	905,919
Rio de Janeiro (Niterói)	16,444	1,847,857	2,230,708
Dist. Federal (Rio de Janeiro)	524	1,764,141	2,129,648
South :	318,690	12,915,621	15,602,642
São Paulo (São Paulo)	95,459	7,180,316	8,679,059
Paraná (Curitiba)	77,722	1,236,276	1,492,416
Santa Catharina (Florianópolis)	36,437	1,178,340	1,422,476
Rio Grande do Sul (Pôrto Alegre)	109,072	3,320,689	4,008,691
Central West :	727,856	1,258,679	1,505,663
Mato Grosso (Cuiabá)	487,509	432,265	508,027
Goiás (Goiânia)	240,347	826,414	997,636
Total	3,288,050	41,236,315	49,800,000

[1] Territory created in 1943.

[2] Raised to the status of territorial capitals in 1943; previously, Pôrto Velho and Boa Vista belonged to the state of Amazonas and Macapá to the state of Pará.

[3] Including 1,232 sq. mls. recovered from the state of Pará.

[4] Including islets.

[5] Territory created in 1942; the 1940 census figures are included in those for the state of Pernambuco of which the territory then formed part.

[6] Including 3,914 sq. mls. and population figures of 66,994 and 80,874 respectively for 1940 and 1949, corresponding to the Região da Serra dos Aimorés, territory in dispute between Minas Gerais and Espírito Santo.

[7] Including off-shore islands.

Density of estimated population 1 July, 1949, was 15·1 per square mile.

A census was taken on 1 July, 1950, of population, agriculture and housing. Preliminary figures :—Total population, 51·5 million; São Paulo, 9·2; Minas Gerais, 7·7; Bahia, 4·9; Rio Grande do Sul, 4·2; Pernambuco, 3·2.

The 1940 total included 26,171,778 whites (63·5%), 6,035,869 Negroes (14·6%), 8,744,365 mulattoes (21·1%), 242,320 Asiatics and 41,983 unknown. Single, 27,177,242; married, 12,236,256; widows, 1,284,922; widowers, 437,097; divorced or separated, 67,183; not specified, 33,615. Of the total, 39,822,487 were Brazilians by birth, 122,735 naturalized, 1,283,833 aliens and 7,260 unknown. Of the aliens, 354,311 were Portuguese, 285,029 Italians; 147,897 Spaniards, 140,693 Japanese; 88,939 Germans; 45,786 Syrians. About 13 million were able to read and write. The urban and suburban population comprised 31·2%.

The language is Portuguese, though Italian and German are used in the southern states.

On 1 Jan., 1948, the estimated population of the principal towns was:—Rio de Janeiro, 2,052,672; São Paulo, 1,543,175; Recife, 405,410; Salvador, 337,946; Porto Alegre, 316,756; Belo Horizonte, 245,948; Belém, 240,077; Fortaleza, 177,[illegible]; Nova Iguaçu, 165,698; Curitiba, 163,661; Manaus, 123,801; João Pessoa, 109,761; Maceió, 105,014.

The number of immigrants between 1820 and 1947 was 4,767,030, but it is estimated that only one-half remained. Immigration declined from 34,677 in 1937 to 1,308 in 1943, rising to 30,800 in 1949, plus 13,600 displaced persons. Immigrants in 1947 (18,753) included 8,921 Portuguese, and 3,284 Italians. Japanese immigration began only in 1908 and ended in 1941; total Japanese immigrants, by 1941, was 188,622. Under the constitution, as amended in May, 1933, each nationality has its immigration restricted to 2% per year of the number calculated for the previous 50 years, except that the quota may be increased to 3,000 per annum, providing that 80% of the immigrants are 'farmers or rural technicians.' Settlements of foreigners must include 30% of Brazilians. The International Refugee Organization has placed 24,000 refugees in Brazil since 1947.

Religion.

The population is overwhelmingly Roman Catholic (census, 1940, showing 39,177,880 or 95%). In 1889 connexion between Church and state was abolished; it was restored by the 1934 constitution, but again abolished in 1946. Brazil has a representative at the Vatican. In 1946, the Catholics maintained 62 seminaries; there were 17 ecclesiastical provinces and archdioceses, and 65 dioceses with 2 cardinals, 19 archbishops, 59 bishops, 25 prelates and 2 apostolic prefects. The 3,036 parishes had 5,383 priests. Catholic seminaries had 4,639 students and the religious orders had 20,805 men and women. In 1940 Protestants numbered 1,074,857; Orthodox Christians, 37,953; Jews, 55,666; Buddhists, 123,353; Spiritualists, 463,400; avowed atheists, 87,330.

Education.

Education is compulsory. In 1940 (census) there were 9,143,563 persons over 18 years of age who could read and write; this was 43·6% of that age group and represents an increase of 73% over the literates recorded in the 1920 census. Of the 9,143,563 literates, 8,355,032 were Brazilian citizens; 57% of the literate citizens were men.

There were in 1948, 66,641 primary schools and [illegible] with 4,745,914 pupils. In 1946, 1,344 secondary schools had [illegible] pupils; 3,970 commercial, technical and industrial schools had 216,954 pupils; 339 superior schools conferring degrees had 28,404 pupils.

The Government undertakes to provide, in part, for higher or university instruction, 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 are 8 official universities—the University of Brazil (Federal District) (founded on 7 Sept., 1920), the University of Bahia (founded in 1946), the University of Recife (1946), the University of Paraná (1946), the Rural University (Federal District), the University of São Paulo, the University of Minas Gerais and the University of Rio Grande do Sul. In addition there are the 2 Catholic universities of Rio de Janeiro and São Paulo; there are in all 186 faculties which confer degrees.

At the capital, a school for the blind, another for deaf and dumb are maintained by the Federal Government. There are 13 engineering and mining schools, 12 schools of medicine; 24 of pharmacy and dentistry; 24 schools of law and social sciences, and 69 industrial schools, 21 agricultural and 53 commercial schools. The Oswaldo Cruz Institute, in Rio de Janeiro, is devoted to experimental medicine, and the Butantan Institute, in São Paulo, to the preparation of anti-ophidic and other serums.

The Technical School of Aviation, founded in November, 1943, by the Air Ministry, had, in 1946, 260 instructors and 1,800 students.

Motion-picture theatres numbered 1,736 in 1950, with seating capacity of 1,107,560.

In 1949 there were 220 daily newspapers with an estimated circulation of 1,500,000. Foreigners and corporations (except political parties) are not allowed to own or control newspapers or wireless stations.

Justice.

There is a supreme federal Court of Justice at Rio de Janeiro, which celebrated its centenary on 20 Jan., 1929; it has 11 justices, but may have more, on its own proposal subject to legislative approval, all appointed by the President with the approval of the Senate. There are also federal tribunals in each state and the Federal District and the territory of Acre, as well as an elaborate system of 'electoral courts' to protect the elections, and a system of 'labour tribunals.' 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 727 magistrates dealing with commercial cases and 4,963 justices of the peace. There is no divorce, but there is a form of judicial separation.

Finance.

Receipts and expenditures for 6 calendar years have been as follows in millions of cruzeiros (paper) (the cruzeiro heretofore = 5·27 cents, U.S.; 1950, 5·44 cents):—

	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951 [1]
Revenue	11,570	13,853	14,379	15,823	17,908	20,550
Expenditure	14,203	13,393	13,027	15,416	20,638	22,868

[1] Estimates.

Chief items of revenue in 1949 were as follows (in millions of cruzeiros):—Taxes, 14,660 (of which income tax furnished 4,329); government property, 259; industrial enterprises, 923; extraordinary revenues, 752. The

principal items of expenditure were:—Finance, 3,429; communication and public works, 3,319; war, 2,827; education and health, 2,180; navy, 1,428; aviation, 1,481; justice and internal affairs, 980; labour, industry and commerce, 731; agriculture, 1,064.

The 1950 budget allocates to the external debt service 177 million cruzeiros for interest and retirement of the sterling debt (remitted at the rate of 52·416 cruzeiros = £1) and 134 million for the dollar loans (at 18·72 cruzeiros = $1).

In May, 1950, Congress approved a 5-year plan for the improvement of the country's economy known as the SALTE Plan from the initial letters of the words *Saúde* (health), *Alimentação* (food production), *Transporte* (transport) and *Energia* (power); in millions of cruzeiros health services get 2,640, food production, 2,720, transport, 9,815 and power (electrical and petroleum) 2,245; total, including minor funds, 21,300, spread over the period 1949–53. Sources of the funds include the ordinary budget, a foreign exchange loan from the Bank of Brazil, and 4,000 million from SALTE bond issues.

The 1950 budget excluded the appropriation for the SALTE Plan amounting to 1,900 million cruzeiros; a similar appropriation of 1,300 million in 1949 was also excluded.

In Dec., 1949, President Dutra reported that in 1949 Brazil had reduced her sterling debt by £24 million, and the dollar debt by $19·5 million.

The foreign debt (including states and municipalities) of Brazil on 31 Dec., 1949, amounted to £96,537,650, and $184,833,865 (U.S.). The French debt in paper francs and gold francs was liquidated in 1949. Internal funded federal debt, 31 Dec., 1948, was 10,410 million cruzeiros.

The par value of British investments, at the end of 1949, were £170,525,640, of which £30,760,877, or 18·0%, were in default; average interest received was 3·2%. Of the 1949 total, £93,651,924 were in government loans (1948, £121,285,920); direct investments in industrial enterprises amounted to £51,663,863, on which the return was 6·8%. American direct investments, 1947, amounted to $313,800,000; Brazilian utilities held $96 million, manufacturing, $84 million, and oil distribution, $69 million. American holdings of dollar bonds, end of 1943, were $337,242,028. The Bank of Brazil makes total U.S. direct investments, 31 Dec., 1948, at $525·2 million, by including the accumulated reserves as well as the original capitals. It estimates British direct investments as £41·8 million. The Bank of England (1950) places the par value of Brazilian investments held by residents in the U.K. in 1948 (? securities repatriated by Brazilians) at £82 million (in 1938, £164 million) on which interest and dividends received, 1948, were £2·6 million (in 1938, £1·6 million).

Defence.

Army.—Under the constitution of 1934, military service is compulsory for every Brazilian man from 21 years of age to 45. 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 45th 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 1938 was 6,548 officers and 72,525 other ranks, organized in 5 divisions, 3 cavalry divisions, 1 mixed brigade and 1 coast defence district. The military police under the War Office number 38,213.

In 1948 the United States sent an Army, Navy and Air Force mission to Brazil to establish a college there for training senior officers in combined operations.

Air Force.—There is an Air Force (independent of both the Army and Navy since 1940) of 3 air regiments, 2 balloon battalions and 2 balloon companies, a personnel of 5,000. Air defence is organized in 5 zones and 5 air regiments. Equipment is chiefly of United States manufacture.

Navy.—The principal ships of the Brazilian Navy are as follows :—

Completed	Name	Standard displacement	Armour		Principal armament	Torpedo tubes	Shaft horse-power	Designed speed
			Belt	Guns				
	BATTLESHIPS	tons	in.	in.				knots
1910	Minas Gerais São Paulo [1]	19,200	9	9	12 12-in., 14 4·7-in., 4 3-in. A.A.	—	30,000	21

[1] Relegated to permanent harbour service.

There are 9 destroyers, 8 frigates (escort destroyers), 4 submarines, 6 trawlers (rated as corvettes), 27 submarine chasers, 2 river monitors, 3 river gunboats, 5 minelayers, 2 transports, 8 oilers and 2 sail training ships, the British-built *Almirante Saldanha*, and the *Guanabara*; a depot and repair ship, 4 surveying vessels, 7 tugs and 2 tenders. Naval bases are at Rio de Janeiro, Belém, Natal, Recife, Salvador, with a river base at Ladario. The active personnel is 1,300 officers and 25,000 men, including 400 marines.

In 1951, Brazil purchased the U.S. cruisers *Philadelphia* and *St. Louis*, to be renamed *Almirante Barroso* and *Almirante Tamandaré*.

Production and Industry.

Brazil's total production of goods (1939) was valued at 27 million contos (£337,000,000), of which industry accounted for 12½ million, agriculture 9 million, livestock 3 million and minerals 1 million. The census of 1940 showed 9,453,510 engaged in agriculture and forestry; 1,400,056 in manufacture; 473,676 in transport; 390,560 in the extractive industries; 310,726 in public service; 172,212 in the professions, and 118,637 in private service.

Brazil is an agricultural country, though only a small portion is under culture. The total cultivated area (1949) covers about 41 million acres, of which 6,297,317 acres are in coffee, 11,016,852 in maize, 6,233,356 in cotton, 4,287,520 in rice and 4,381,053 in beans. About 67,455 acres in the north-eastern section are under irrigation. Brazil ranks first in the production of coffee and castor-beans, second in the production of cocoa and third in that of sugar and tobacco. American interests, headed by Nelson Rockefeller, are encouraging in southern Brazil the production of hybrid maize, as perfected in Iowa, in connexion with hog-raising (5,650,292 tons in 1949).

Total agricultural production, 1949, is officially estimated at 62,858,593 metric tons, from 16,857,632 hectares, valued at 38,820 million cruzeiros. All staples were higher except sugar.

The 4 states of São Paulo, Paraná, Espírito Santo and Minas Gerais are the principal districts for coffee-growing. Large plantations or fazendas with more than 100,000 trees are the rule. Output, 1949, 1,031,501 metric tons or 17,191,700 bags (of 60 kilos); yield, 405 kilos per hectare. Coffee exports in 1949 totalled 19,368,000 bags; in 1950, 14,845,000 bags.

Sales since Feb., 1931, have been controlled by the Federal Government; the policy of incinerating surplus stocks to protect the price was suspended in Oct., 1943, and the National Coffee Department was wound up in Dec., 1947. Beginning in 1945, exports receive a subsidy, ranging from 65 cruzeiros to 15 cruzeiros per bag. Highest output recorded was 29,880,000 bags in 1933–34. A pest known as *broca* attacked the coffee trees in 1947.

Production and export of cocoa was nationalized in May, 1943. Bahia furnishes 96% of the output from about 250,000 acres, total output, 1949, 128,545 metric tons; exports, 1949, were 132,244 metric tons. Two crops a year are grown. The United States takes two-thirds of the crop. Castor-bean output usually exceeds 150,000 tons; output 1949, about 199,000 tons; exports in 1949, 132,213 tons. The plant grows wild.

Tobacco output ranges between 100,000 and 120,000 metric tons per annum (1949, 28,300 tons were exported, compared with 53,800 in the peak year, 1946).

Sugar production, 1948–49, was 23,423,074 bags (of 60 kilos), of which 5,188,995 were exported. Output per hectare (38 tons) is low compared with 50 tons, 120 tons and even 160 tons produced elsewhere. Anhydrous alcohol is distilled from sugar surplus, producing, in 1948, 92,903,000 litres, all for motor spirits. Annual beer production has reached 50 million gallons for domestic consumption only.

Brazil now ranks second only to the United States in production of oranges (exports, 1949, 71,963 metric tons). Exports of bananas, 1948, was 8,166,696 stems. Cotton production, 1949, 401,742 metric tons from 6 million acres; but output in the leading state, São Paulo, has fallen from 463,000 tons in 1944 to 221,661 tons in 1949, owing to soil exhaustion. Exports, 1949, 139,759 tons. Brazil formerly furnished only 10% of her own requirements in wheat (average output, 1934–38, 144,000 metric tons); but output, 1949, was up to 471,907 tons. Rice is important; output, 1949, was 2,647,956 metric tons.

Rubber is another natural product of the country, chiefly in the Acre territory and the states of Amazonas and Pará. Output, stimulated by the war, was 18,635 metric tons in 1940, in 1944, 29,800 tons and in 1948–49, 27,606 tons; peak reached in 1912 (when rubber realized $3, U.S., a lb.) was 42,510 tons. Output of tyres in local factories has risen from 106,000 units in 1940 to 1,200,000 in 1949, consuming all domestic supplies and, in 1951, requiring imports. Exports of raw rubber, which in 1947 were 14,510 tons, have all but disappeared; 3,241 tons in 1949. Brazil is the chief source of carnauba wax, used for electric insulation and gramophone records, exporting 11,109 tons in 1949. Caroa fibre is grown as a substitute for Indian jute; consumption by Brazilian mills, about 7,000 tons. Jute output, 1948, 9,369 tons. Plantations of tung trees established in 1930 (4 million trees in 1946) are beginning to yield tung oil in commercial quantities; output, 1948, 34,000 tons.

Livestock estimates for 1949 showed 46,250,000 cattle, 24,500,000 swine, 9,900,000 wool sheep and 8,600,000 hair sheep (*cabrettas*), 8 million goats, 6,770,000 horses, asses and mules and 11,880,000 oxen. In 1949, 1,357,000 cattle were killed for fresh meat, and 332,000 for dried meat; total was barely sufficient for domestic needs. Sericulture, started by Italian immigrants, produced 700 tons of cocoons in 1941. The fishing industry (including a fleet of 120 vessels) is owned by the Government; the catch in 1948 was 145,000 metric tons. Whale catching off the coasts began in 1949.

Both the mines and forests of Brazil are important. Brazil is the only source of high-grade quartz crystal in commercial quantities; exports in 1948, 720 tons. It is an important source of industrial diamonds (exports,

1948, 12,086 grammes); the second largest western producer of chrome ore (reserves of 4 million tons and exports, 1948, of 1,626 metric tons); fifth in the output of mica; third in zirconium; she has large reserves of beryllium, graphite, titanium ore and magnesite awaiting development. Along the coasts of the states of Rio de Janeiro, Espírito Santo and Bahia are found monazite sands containing thorium; reserves are estimated at 100,000 tons; exports, 1949, 2,435 tons. Manganese ores of high content are important (reserves in the Amapa region alone are estimated at 10 million metric tons); output in 1947 was 451,507 tons, valued at 51 million cruzeiros; the United States took 97%. Coal deposits exist in Rio Grande do Sul, Santa Catharina, Paraná and São Paulo. Total reserves are estimated at about 5,000 million tons, and the output (1949), from 7 mines, 2,133,800 tons.

Iron is found chiefly in Minas Gerais, where 17 plants are located. At Itabira, the Government is now opening up what is believed to be one of the richest iron-ore deposits in the world, with known reserves of 16 milliard (billion) tons, of which half rival the Swedish ores in iron content and have lower silica and phosphorus contents. Output of iron ore, 1949, from the government-owned mines was 477,000 metric tons; total output for the country was 1,298,000 metric tons; exports, 1950, were 722,000 tons. With the support of Export-Import Bank, a steel industry has been developed, starting with plants at Volta Redonda, State of Rio de Janeiro, which are expected to furnish 59% of Brazil's steel requirements. All furnaces and mills proposed were completed and operating in 1948. Total output of pig-iron (1950) at Volta Redonda, 330,000 tons, which was used, in part, for the production of 300,000 tons of steel; rolled products amounted to 287,000 tons. Brazil's total output of steel was, 1949, 605,500 tons; pig-iron, 508,200 tons; rolled products, 499,000 tons. Production of aluminium was started in Minas Gerais in 1945; output of bauxite, 1948, 14,044 tons. Cement output, 1949, from 7 plants was 1,281,000 metric tons.

Gold is found in practically every state, though large-scale mining is confined to a single mine in Minas Gerais; the production in 1948 was 130,260 fine oz. (valued, on the free market, at 115,084,000 cruzeiros); peak output was 166,366 oz. in 1944. Beginning Dec., 1948, miners must sell 20% of their gold to the central bank at the official price (647·50 cruzeiros per troy oz.) but the remainder may be sold in the domestic free market. Private export of gold has been forbidden since 1918. Salt output (1948), 781,333 tons. Diamond districts are Diamantina, Grao Mogol, Chapada Diamantina, Bagagem, Goyaz, Matto Grosso and other states.

The most important [illegible] industry in Brazil is cotton weaving, which employs about 25% of all industrial workers; nearly 50% of the factories are in São Paulo and another 28% in the federal district and in Minas Gerais. The 423 mills have 2,911,506 spindles and 92,407 looms and, December, 1946, employed 224,535 workers. Output of cotton textiles, 1947, was about 1,200 million square yards of cloth. Exports of cotton piece-goods, 1949, were low at 4,011 tons (26,434 tons in 1943). Rayon output, 1947, was 18 million lb. of yarn and 13 million lb. of piece-goods. About 650 mills are working.

In 1945, there were 44,084 factories (excluding those with annual output of less than $120, U.S.), employing 944,318 workers and producing goods valued at 22,512·5 million cruzeiros. Brazil's potential capacity for electric power production is estimated at 14·5 million kw. (19·5 million horse-power) which is the fourth largest in the world. Only 1,816,000 kw. has yet been developed (1948). Of the total capital invested in industrial concerns ($1,779,786,350, U.S.), 49% was foreign-owned. Total value of national

production (farming, mineral and industrial) is between 40,000 and 45,000 million cruzeiros, of which industrial production represented 25,000 million. All branches of the petroleum industry, including production, importation and refining, were placed under federal control in April, 1938.

A big paper mill, reported to be the largest pulp and paper mill in South America, was established in 1946 at Monte Alegre, Paraná; it is sponsored by the governments of Canada, Brazil and the United States. Brazil's output of paper, 1949, was 200,000 metric tons.

Commerce.

Imports and exports (excluding specie) for 6 years in thousands of cruzeiros (cruzeiro = approximately 5·27 cents, U.S., and 1,000 cruzeiros = $52·70, U.S.):—

	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950
Imports .	8,647,086	13,028,734	22,789,291	20,984,880	20,648,081	20,313,000
Exports .	12,197,510	18,229,532	21,179,413	21,696,874	20,153,084	24,913,000

Exports in 1948, 4,658,408 metric tons; in 1949, 3,744,053 metric tons. Imports, 1948, 6,799,421 metric tons; in 1949, 7,179,149 metric tons.

Principal imports in 1949 were (in millions of cruzeiros):—Machinery, valued at 1,714; motor fuel, diesel oil, etc., 1,751; iron and steel manufactures, 1,168; wheat and flour, 2,315; vehicles and parts, 1,349.

Principal exports in 1949 were (in cruzeiros):—Coffee, 11,610,700,000 (19,369,000 bags (of 60 kilos) or 1,162,000 metric tons); raw cotton, 2,006,900,000 (139,800 metric tons); cocoa, 964,000,000 (132,000 metric tons); sawn pinewood, 585,000,000 (387,643 metric tons).

Of exports (in millions of cruzeiros) in 1949 the United States took 10,117 (50·2%); Great Britain, 1,713 (8·5%); Netherlands, 1,550 (7·6%). Of 1949 imports the United States furnished 8,7[illegible] (42·1%); Great Britain, 2,663 (12·9%); Argentina, 2,174 (10·5%).

Brazil's customs duties are levied mainly on volume and not *ad valorem*.

Total trade between United Kingdom and Brazil (according to Board of Trade returns) for 5 years (in £ sterling):—

	1938	1947	1948	1949	1950
Imports from Brazil to U.K. .	7,661,315	23,725,519	23,736,956	23,031,340	40,701,100
Exports to Brazil from U.K. .	5,185,294	17,236,709	25,845,018	33,973,396	42,778,481
Re-exports to Brazil from U.K.	131,312	202,902	240,868	395,704	555,366

Shipping and Communications.

Inland waterways, mostly rivers, are open to navigation over some 21,944 miles and connect Brazil with the neighbouring states. All coasting and river vessels must be Brazilian. Rio de Janeiro and Santos are the 2 leading ports; there are 13 other large ports. Bolivia and Paraguay have been given free ports at Santos. During 1949, 9,749 vessels with tonnage of 22,402,000 entered the ports of Rio de Janeiro and Santos.

The largest company, the Lloyd Brasileiro, is owned and operated by the Government. Brazilian shipping, 30 June, 1948, amounted to 706,000 gross registered tons.

Railway history in Brazil begins in 1854. In 1948, the total length of railways was 35,622 km. In Dec., 1950, a line of 359 km. was opened to link

the railway systems of central, northern and southern Brazil. The Central Brazil Railway (2,082 miles) is the principal railway in Brazil, and is owned by the state; it joins up the railways of Brazil with those of Uruguay, Argentina and Paraguay, and is being electrified. About half of the state-owned Sorocabana railway has also been electrified. Four [illegible] have a length of 3,165½ miles; 3 of the 4 were [illegible] by the Brazilian Government for £14,235,000. Brazilian railways to-day operate over tracks of 5 different gauges. A new railway line of 2,200 km. between Rio de Janeiro and Salvador (Bahia) was inaugurated on 7 Sept., 1950. The railways, in 1948, transported 308,631,000 passengers, 32,695,000 tons of freight, 1,238,000 tons of luggage and parcels and 4,245,000 animals. The total length of first-class highways in 1947 was 160,302 miles. Plans for a co-ordinated highway system, criss-crossing the country from north to south and from east to west, were adopted in 1944, embracing 27 highways with a total mileage of 24,000. In June, 1949, Brazil had 378,000 motor vehicles, including 183,000 passenger cars, 158,000 lorries, 11,000 omnibuses, 18,000 motor cycles and 8,000 tractors and farm vehicles.

Twenty-six companies, especially Pan-American World Airways, furnish air-mail and passenger services. Scheduled services, 1947, covered 2,095,000 km.; in 1947, passengers numbered 808,352, freight carried amounted to 12,111,000 kg.; baggage, 10,899,000 kg., and mail, 673,000 kg. Rio de Janeiro has 300 airline arrivals and departures weekly.

Of the telegraph system of the country, about half, including all inter-state lines, is under control of the Government. There are over 2,000 telegraph offices. Telephone instruments in use, 1949, were 484,300, of which 74% were automatic; only 1,500 instruments were under state ownership. In 1945 there were 111 [illegible] stations; receiving sets, 1945, numbered 629,794. There are 4,780 post offices.

A decree was issued in 1913 adopting the standard time and longitude of Greenwich (instead of that of Rio de Janeiro) as from 1 Jan., 1914.

Money, Credit and Banking.

Brazil for many years had a dual currency, with a gold milreis (1,000 reals or reis) for foreign trade and a paper milreis for domestic trade. At one time the gold milreis was worth 27*d*., but fell to 15*d*. before the 1914–18 war, to 5·93*d*. in 1929 and to 2·78*d*. in 1938.

Beginning 1 Nov., 1942, the currency unit, the milreis, was renamed the cruzeiro (Cr.$), composed of 100 centavos. Metallic currency now consists of 1, 2 and 5 cruzeiros and 10, 20 and 50 centavos, all of copper–aluminium–zinc; notes are of the value of 5, 10, 20, 50, 100, 200, 500 and 1,000 cruzeiros, all resembling the former notes for similar amounts of milreis. Brazilian mint began printing the country's currency notes in 1949.

In 1946 Brazil informed the International Monetary Fund that its exchange rate would be 18·96 cruzeiros to the $, making the cruzeiro equal to 5·27 cents. In July, 1948, Brazil amended this to 18·50 to the $, or 5·40541 cents, U.S., per cruzeiro. One cruzeiro = 0·0480363 gramme of fine gold; 1 troy oz. of fine gold = 647·50 cruzeiro. Milreis notes are being recalled, under penalties effective after 1 June, 1949.

On the devaluation of sterling the new rates became 51·460 cruzeiros (buying) and 52·4160 (selling) for £1.

The Bank of Brazil (founded in 1808 and reorganized in 1906, with an authorized capital of 100 million cruzeiros) is not a central bank of issue but

a closely controlled commercial bank; it had (1949) 277 branches throughout the republic (and branches in Asuncion and Montevideo). On 31 Dec., 1949, deposits were 25,390 million cruzeiros; loans to agriculture, industry and commerce were a record at 12,918 million. The country's note circulation, 31 Dec., 1950, was 31,202·5 million cruzeiros, compared with 4,971 million at the end of 1939. The Bank of Brazil had gold and foreign exchange of 12,600 million on 30 Sept., 1950. The country's gold stock has fluctuated severely, falling from 7¼ million fine oz. in 1929 to ½ million in 1930; since Sept., 1939, it has risen from $40 million (U.S.) to $363 million in Jan., 1946; since Aug., 1948, it has remained at $317 million through 1950.

In 1946 all foreign banks came under new special l[illegible] their Brazilian assets are held solely to secure losses or [illegible] in Brazil and not abroad.

Banking institutions, including 332 co-operatives, numbered 3,275 in Dec., 1949. The 78 principal banks (excluding the Bank of Brazil) had on 30 June, 1950, capital and reserves of 5,736 million cruzeiros, deposits of 45,385 million (compared with the Bank of Brazil's 33,487 million) and loans of 38,335 million.

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: *libra* = 1·012 lb. avoirdupois; *arroba* = 32·38 lb.; *quintal* = 129·54 lb.; *alqueire* (of Rio) = 1 imperial bushel, or 40 litres; *oitava* = 55·34 grains.

Diplomatic and Consular Representatives.

1. Of Brazil in Great Britain (54 Mount Street, W.1).

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary.—Dr. José Joaquim de Lima e Silva Moniz de Aragão, C.B.E. (appointed 14 Oct., 1939).

Minister-Counsellor.—[illegible] Chermont.

First Secretary.—Fra[illegible] Moscoso.

Commercial Counsellor.—Egydio da Camara Souza.

Naval Attaché.—Capt. Diogo Borges Fortes.

Military Attaché.—Lieut.-Col. Jardel Fabricio.

Air Attaché.—Air-Brigadier Henrique Fleiuss.

Commercial Attaché.—C. J. C. Vieira.

There are consular representatives at Liverpool, London, Southampton, Cardiff, Glasgow and Newcastle.

2. Of Great Britain in Brazil.

Ambassador Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary.—Sir Neville Butler, K.C.M.G., C.V.O. (June, 1947).

Counsellor.—M. S. Williams.

First Secretaries.—K. C. Christofas, M.B.E.; W. A. T. Sowden, M.B.E. (*Commercial*); G. M. F. Stow (*Information*); B. B. Edge; L. Mitchell (*Labour*).

Minister (*Commercial*).—W. Godfrey.

Naval Attaché.—Capt. R. C. M. Duckworth, C.B.E., R.N.

[illegible] *Air Attaché.*—Air Commodore M. D. Crichton-Biggie, D.F.C.

[illegible] *Attaché.*—G. S. Hill.

Consul-General (Rio de Janeiro).—C. C. A. Lee.
Consul-General (São Paulo).—N. Mayers.

There are consular representatives at Bahia, Pará, Pernambuco, Rio Grande do Sul, São Paulo, Santos, Ceará, Maceió, Maranhão, Porto Alegre, Manáos, Nova Lima and other towns.

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BULGARIA.

(Narodna Republika Bulgaria.)

Constitution and Government.

The Bulgarian People's Republic was proclaimed by the National Assembly on 15 September, 1946.

The Principality of Bulgaria and the Autonomous Province of Eastern Rumelia, both under Turkish suzerainty, were constituted by the Treaty of

Berlin, 13 July, 1878. On 22 Sept. (3 Oct.), 1908, Bulgaria declared her independence of Turkey and Prince Ferdinand of Saxe-Coburg-Kohâry, who had been elected prince on 7 July, 1887, assumed the title of Tsar of the Bulgarians. This was recognized by the Porte and the Powers in April, 1909. Tsar Ferdinand abdicated on 3 Oct., 1918, and was succeeded by his son, Tsar Boris III, who died on 28 Aug., 1943. His son, Simeon II (born on 16 June, 1937), lost his throne as a result of the referendum held on 8 Sept., 1946. 3,801,160 votes were cast in favour of a republic, 197,176 votes in favour of the monarchy; 119,168 voting papers were invalid.

The constitution of 4 Dec., 1947, provides for a single-chamber National Assembly of 465 members. The highest organ of the state is a collective body called the Presidium which consists of a chairman, 2 deputy-chairmen, a secretary and 15 members. It is elected by the National Assembly by absolute majority. Supreme power is vested in the National Assembly which consists of deputies elected by direct, secret and universal suffrage (everybody over the age of 18 being eligible to vote and hold office). One deputy is elected per 30,000 of the electorate. The Legislature's term of office is 4 years. The National Assembly also elects the ministers and the Presidium which are responsible to it.

A general election was held on 27 Oct., 1946. The Fatherland Front, composed of the Workers (Communist), A[illegible] Zveno Parties, and non-party independents, obtained [illegible] went to the Communists) and the opposition 101. On 26 Aug., 1947, the oppositional Agrarian Union was dissolved; its leader, Nicola Petkov, was sentenced to death as a 'foreign agent' and hanged, on 23 Sept. The Socialist Party was merged with the Workers' Party in Aug., 1948, and the Zveno Party dissolved itself.

Elections for the National Assembly and for the Provincial People's Councils were held on 18 Dec., 1949, and resulted in a 97·66% vote in favour of the Fatherland Front.

President of the Praesidium.—Lt.-Gen. Georgi Damianov (elected 27 May, 1950).

President of the Council of Ministers.—Vulko Chervenkov (1 Feb., 1950); elected Secretary-General of the Communist Party on 8 Nov., 1950.

Minister of Foreign Affairs.—Mincho Neichev (27 May, 1950).

Minister of National Defence.—Gen. Peter Panchevski (27 May, 1950).

Bulgaria, on 1 March, 1941, signed the Three Power Pact, and on 25 Nov., 1941, the Anti-Comintern Pact. On 26 Aug., 1944, Bulgaria asked Great Britain and the United States for an armistice. The U.S.S.R. formally declared war on Bulgaria on 5 Sept., 1944. The new Bulgarian Government of the Fatherland Front, which was established on 9 Sept., immediately asked the Soviet Government for an armistice, which was signed on 28 Oct., 1944, by representatives of the Soviet Union, Great Britain and the United States. Bulgarian troops joined the Red Army in the final stages of the war.

The peace treaty was signed in Paris on 10 Feb., 1947.

On 2 April, 1949, the British government protested in a note to the Bulgarian government against repeated violations of certain provisions of the peace treaty, by which the Bulgarian government had pledged itself to secure to all persons under its jurisdiction the enjoyment of human rights and of the fundamental freedoms, including freedom of expression, of the press and publication, of political opinion and of public meeting, and to refrain from legal discrimination between its nationals on the ground of race,

language or religion. The protest was renewed on 19 Sept., 1949. At the request of the United Nations, the International Court of Justice delivered an advisory opinion (30 March and 18 July, 1950) to the effect that Bulgaria should comply with the provisions for arbitration in the peace treaty.

In March, 1948, a 20-year treaty of friendship, co-operation and mutual assistance with the Soviet Union was signed in Moscow. The treaty with Yugoslavia, signed on 27 Nov., 1947, was [illegible] 3 Oct., 1949.

By a decree of 22 Sept., 1949, Bulgaria was divided into 14 provinces, with the city of Sofia as a separate administrative unit directly subordinate to the central authorities. Local government has been reconstituted by the Municipal Councils Law of 27 Feb., 1948. District and Municipal Councils represent delegated State authority; they are elected directly by the people.

National flag: white, red, green (horizontal); with the coat of arms of the Republic in the canton.

National anthem: Bulgario mecla, zemya na geroi (Dear Bulgaria, land of heroes); by Nikolov Furnadjiev, Mladen Isaov and Elizabeta Bagriana, 1950.

Area and Population.

On 8 September, 1940, by the treaty of Craiova between Rumania and Bulgaria, the former ceded to the latter the Southern Dobruja, fixing the new frontier on the 1912 line. This runs north of Silistria on the Danube to a point on the Black Sea just south of Mangalia, giving the Bulgarians the two provinces of Durostor and Caliacra. The total area of Bulgaria was thereby increased to 110,842 square kilometres or 42,796 square miles.

In April, 1941, Bulgaria occupied the Yugoslav [illegible] of Macedonia, and the Greek districts of Western Thrace, [illegible], Florina and Castoria. The peace treaty of 1947 restored the frontiers as on 1 Jan., 1941.

Population of districts, according to census of 31 Dec., 1946:—

Districts	Area in square miles	Population
Burgas	5,258	629,593
Gorna Djumaya (renamed Blagoevgrad)	—[1]	252,258
Plovdiv	6,115	876,993
Pleven	5,960	1,056,436
Russe	—[1]	527,708
Sofia	6,502	1,205,484
Stara Zagora	6,002	821,761
Varna (renamed Stalin)	—[1]	880,484
Vratza	4,298	771,486
Total	12,796	7,022,206

[1] Figures not yet released by the Bulgarian Foreign Office.

Of the total population in 1946, 3,506,273 were males and 3,515,933 females. The average density was 164 per sq. mile. Estimated population, 1 July, 1947, was 7,048,000.

National minorities were, in 1950, estimated to total 1,100,000, including Macedonians, Turks, Gypsies, Jews, Armenians and Rumanians.

The capital is the city of Sofia, with a population (estimate, 1947) of 434,888. Other principal towns, with population in 1947 (estimate) are Plovdiv, 125,440; Stalin, 77,792; Russe, 53,420; Burgas, 43,684; Pleven, 38,997; Stara Zagora, 37,057; Sliven, 35,553; [illegible] (formerly Shumen), 31,169; Yambol, 30,311; Pazardjik 30,430, [illegible], 18,580.

The movement of population in 6 years has been :—

Years	Marriages	Live births	Deaths
1942	66,850	141,249	82,501
1943	64,487	138,009	82,602
1944	58,677	139,907	88,577
1945	82,800	167,000	103,600
1946	76,900	179,226	95,799
1947	77,000	169,501	94,395

Infantile mortality rate was 153·9 per 1,000 live births in 1935 and 129·5 in 1947. The natural increase of population dropped from 1·19% in 1946 to 1·06% in 1947. Crude birth rate, 1947, was 24·0 per 1,000 population; crude death rate, 13·4.

Religion and Education.

The national faith is that of the Eastern Orthodox Church. The 'Law of the Churches' of 24 Feb., 1949, has disestablished the National Church though it is officially described as 'the traditional church of the Bulgarian people' and 'in form, substance and spirit a People's Democratic Church.' Freedom of conscience and belief is 'guaranteed'; the use of religion and religious institutions for propaganda against the government is punishable. Full information regarding organization and finance must be filed with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. In case of need the state will furnish financial assistance. Only 'honest citizens of good reputation' may be appointed ministers, priests and other officials.

Churches may not maintain schools or colleges, except theological seminaries, or organize youth movements. Their hospitals and relief institutions have been taken over by the state. Relations with churches and missions abroad are subject to the supervision of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

In 1934 (latest census), the National Orthodox Church had 5,128,890 members. An official estimate (1949) puts the Moslems at 683,000; Bulgaro-Moslems (Pomaks), 123,000; Roman Catholics, 56,000; Armeno-Greeks, 23,000; Jews, 20,000; Protestants, 15,744.

In March, 1949, 15 Protestant church leaders were sentenced to imprisonment and fines for alleged acts of treason and espionage.

Elementary education is obligatory and free for children between the ages of 7 and 15. The census of 1934 showed that 19·5% of the male population over 10 years of age and 43·3% of the female population were illiterate.

The following are the educational statistics of Bulgaria for 1947–48 :— 729 kindergarten, with 863 teachers and 28,736 pupils; 9,238 public elementary schools with 28,957 teachers and 889,854 pupils; 258 secondary schools with 5,229 teachers and 152,661 pupils; 207 vocational training schools with 1,051 teachers and 32,968 pupils. For higher education there were, in Sept., 1950, 10 institutions with 20 faculties and 36,637 students.

Of the national minorities, in 1949–50, the Turks had 1,175 primary schools with 2,965 teachers and 98,609 pupils, 1 secondary school with 21 teachers and 618 pupils, and a teachers' training college with 284 students; the Armenians had 16 schools with 50 teachers and 1,092 pupils.

The educational system was reorganized on Soviet lines in Sept., 1950. The number of children attending 9,500 schools (excluding universities and kindergartens) was 1,200,000 in 1950.

There were 291 cinemas in 1949, with a seating capacity of 96,000.

Social Welfare.

In February, 1941, the Legislature passed laws instituting as from 1 January, 1942, old age pensions for the peasantry as well as for manual workers. Peasants, on reaching the age of 60, are granted a monthly pension of 300 leva; in order to qualify for this, every peasant must contribute 60 leva per annum; such pensioners numbered 582,000 in 1948. In 1947, 5,409 million leva was spent on agricultural pensions.

In 1949, social insurance covered 3,100,000 people of whom 2,500,000 were peasants. There were in 1949, 412 maternity hospitals and 618 health centres.

Justice.

The constitution of 1947 provides for the election (and recall at pleasure) of the judges by the people and, for the Supreme Court, by the National Assembly. The lower courts include laymen (called 'assessors') as well as jurists. Certain courts of appeal have been abolished.

Finance.

The revenue and expenditure of Bulgaria for 6 years were as follows (in millions of leva):—

	1946	1947	1948 [1]	1949	1950	1951 [1]
Revenue . .	77,007·9	68,531	95,500	165,680	211,866	271,794
Expenditure	80,883·6	67,441	95,500	165,680	211,866	267,922

[1] Estimates.

The 1949 budget was the first unified budget in Bulgarian history, *i.e.*, it included the budgets of the 2,143 municipal councils, 7 city councils and 95 county councils.

Principal items of expenditure, 1950 (in million leva):—Defence, 12,932; national economy, 71,010; social and cultural affairs, 61,156; administration, 26,729; loans, pensions, etc., 16,323; reserve fund, 14,214. Principal sources of revenue (1948):—Turnover tax, 27,500; income tax, 7,200; sale of goods under state control, 3,700; investment income, 3,360; state enterprises, 3,018.

On 31 March, 1947, the total debt of Bulgaria was given as follows:—Foreign debt, 44,385,108,595 leva; internal debt, consolidated, 44,669,645,905 leva; non-consolidated, 25,226,538,401; total, 68,896,184,306 leva. Estimated expenditure for the state debt in 1949 was 10,327 million leva.

On 15 Dec., 1948, the government agreed with its foreign bondholders in Britain, France, Belgium, Netherlands and Switzerland to start paying off the arrears of interest on its external debt. Arrears of interest up to 15 May, 1940, were to have been paid off on 1 Jan., 1949, but this was not done.

Defence.

The pre-war strength of the Bulgarian Army was about 3,900 officers and 56,000 other ranks. Its war strength was approximately 500,000 men.

The peace treaty has restricted the maintenance of land, sea and air armaments and fortifications to meeting tasks of an internal character and local defence of frontiers. Bulgaria is authorized to have armed forces consisting of not more than a [illegible] with a total strength of 55,000 personnel. [illegible] of 1,800 personnel;

a navy with a personnel strength of 3,500 and a total tonnage of 7,250; an air force, including any naval air arm, of 90 aircraft, including reserves, of which not more than 70 may be combat types of aircraft, with a total personnel strength of 5,200. Bulgaria must not possess or acquire aircraft designed primarily as bombers with internal bomb-carrying facilities. These strengths in each case include combat, service and overhead personnel.

The strength of the Bulgarian Army at the end of 1950 was 200,000 men with about 700 guns and 600 tanks.

Production and Industry.

According to the census of 1934, 80% of the active population (2,744,927) were engaged in agriculture, most of them being small proprietors holding from 1 to 6 acres. Since 1945 land ownership has been limited to 20 hectares (49·4 acres). About 165,000 hectares have been taken away from monasteries and private owners and divided among landless peasants and co-operative farms. In 1946, 22·7% of the farms had no draught animals and 18·7% not even a [illegible]. There were, in Nov., 1950, 2,562 co-operative farms with an area of [illegible] decares, 91 state farms with 85,000 hectares and, 2,792 public animal-breeding farms. In Sept., 1950, there were 95 tractor stations with 6,139 tractors.

The total area of Bulgaria is 10,314,620 hectares, or 25,488,343 acres; of this the cultivated area is (1950) 4,880,000 hectares, or 12,058,480 acres.

A Ministry of Forests was set up in Dec., 1948. The forest area (1947) is 3,076,000 hectares, of which 2,976,000 hectares are economically useful.

The area (in acres) and yield (in metric tons) were as follows :—

Crops	1935–1939		1946	1947 [1]		1948 [1]
	Area	Yield	Yield	Area	Yield	Yield
Wheat .	3,080,000	1,735,280	1,840,878	3,690,000	1,306,359	3,232,601
Rye .	465,000	205,751	183,978	745,000	195,950	—
Barley .	535,000	329,311	283,044	725,000	261,272	689,022
Oats .	315,000	115,395	148,779	410,000	101,605	172,583
Maize.	1,685,000	845,867	484,441	1,880,000	653,179	1,129,871

[1] Preliminary.

Fruit grows in abundance, especially in the neighbourhood of Kustendil and Plovdiv. The area under vines was 283,651 acres in 1938. Cotton in 1946 yielded 13,500 metric tons of yarn. Production of sugar beet, 1948, 468,000 short tons; 1949, 400,000 short tons. The rose oil industry, now a government monopoly, produced 794 kilograms in 1946 from an area of 2,810 hectares (1939, 3,779 [illegible] from 6,338 hectares). Tobacco yield in 1948, 29,294 metric tons [illegible] 49,799 metric tons. In 1938, the production of silk-worm cocoons was 2,178,767 kilos.

In 1948 there were in Bulgaria 119,257 horses, 1,918,421 cattle, 8,994,853 sheep and goats, 956,607 pigs and 10,329,409 poultry.

Industry is not much developed, though the state encourages industrial enterprise. On 1 January, 1939, there were 3,381 undertakings in operation. Mining development has been slow. The country is rich in coal but mostly situated in mountain districts difficult to exploit. All mines have been nationalized. Total coal production in 1949 (estimate), 4,722,329 tons; 1948 (estimate), 3,870,760 tons. There are bauxite deposits. Salt output was 76,500 metric tons in 1938.

On 23 Dec., 1947, the whole of the country's industry was brought under national ownership and control, only foreign-owned enterprises and those

belonging to co-operatives being excluded. All property belonging to [illegible] was transferred to the state, together with any assets in the owner's private accounts, or in those of his relatives, unless these assets originated from private as distinct from business earnings. The state was made answerable for liabilities up to the total of the firm's assets, but not for liabilities incurred in 'illegal or profiteering trade.' Compensation is to be paid in interest-bearing state bonds, the rate of compensation diminishing as the value of the assets taken over rises.

In March, 1948, the entire production and distribution of electrical energy was put under the Ministry of Electrification. Output, in 1949, was 568 million kwh. (1948, 551 million).

Commerce.

Foreign trade is controlled by a separate Ministry of Foreign Trade.

Imports and exports (in millions of leva; 1 million leva = $3,470, U.S.):—

	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948
Imports	15,131	6,478	5,820	17,514	21,416	35,119
Exports	16,271	11,357	12,397	14,942	24,533	34,114

In millions of dollars, U.S., Bulgarian trade has developed as follows:—

	1939	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948
Imports	61·8	162·9	190 6	81·6	73·3	60 8	74·1	124
Exports	72·2	169·3	205·0	143·1	156·2	52·4	86 1	91

Percentage of trade by principal countries for 3 years:—

	Imports			Exports		
	1946	1947	1948	1946	1947	1948
U.S.S.R.	82 0	60 6	58 4	66 2	51 9	52·0
Hungary	—	1·1	1 3	—	1·0	1·3
Czechoslovakia	6 0	15·8	12·1	10 5	18·9	10 5
Poland	—	4·5	6·2	1·2	8·2	4 6
Yugoslavia	0 5	3·7	—	0·5	4·8	—
Turkey	2·2	1·9	—	2·3	1·7	—
Rumania	1·7	1·7	1 5	3 9	0·8	0·6
U.S.A.	3 5	1·3	—	5·2	0 6	—
Western Europe	1 9	6 0	—	6 3	6 1	—

Imports and exports of main articles (in millions of leva):—

Imports	1946	1947	Exports	1946	1947
Mineral oils	1,842	1,430	Tobacco	9,553	19,616
Metals	3,836	4,483	Lead concentrates	202	519
Textiles	2,764	3,403	Wines and spirits	257	591
Chemicals	990	1,343	Iron ore	71	189
Cereals	1,738	1,142	Attar	302	552
Machinery	2,025	3,030	Tomato pulp	72	328
Vehicles	323	2,132	Lamb hides	72	255
Total	17,514	21,416	Total	14,942	24,533

Total trade between United Kingdom and Bulgaria (Board of Trade returns, in £ sterling) :—

	1938	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950
Imports into U.K. .	506,655	8	50,298	140,068	160,302	53,163
Exports from U.K. .	321,339	940	57,052	265,454	692,846	323,003
Re-exports from U.K.	22,110	345	2,941	125,171	79,958	164,399

Shipping and Communications.

Mercantile marine, in 1949, comprised 2 vessels of 3,418 tons, one of 3,100 tons and one bought from Belgium (ex-S.S. *Skaldis*).

The number of vessels entered at all the Black Sea ports of Bulgaria in 1939 was 9,311 of 1,776,576 tons; number of vessels cleared, 9,291 of 1,770,484 tons. At all the Danube ports there entered, in 1939, 15,175 vessels of 2,429,642 tons, and cleared, 15,169 vessels of 2,435,013 tons.

The first iron-built, ocean-going vessel (*Blagoi Kassabov*, unspecified tonnage) built in Bulgaria was launched on 10 May, 1950 at Stalin.

In 1939, there were 19,638 miles of roads.

In 1939, Bulgaria had 1,941 miles of railway of ordinary gauge and 270 miles of narrow gauge; total, 2,211 miles. Number of passengers in 1942, 17,779,300; goods carried (1940), 6,567,000 metric tons. All the lines belong to the state. Railways connect Sofia with the general European system. In 1939, there were 49 miles of electric tramways.

There were, in 1939, 806 post offices. Length of [illegible] line belonging to the railways), 372 miles; number [illegible] were 772 telephone stations; length of line, 13,208 miles. Number of telephones in 1948, 54,347.

Money and Credit.

The National Bank of Bulgaria, with headquarters at Sofia and 131 branches, has a capital of 500 million leva provided by the state. It has the sole right of note issue. On 31 Dec., 1946, it had in hand 2,565 million leva in gold against a note circulation of 41,990 million leva. According to the International Monetary Fund, the National Bank's holding of foreign exchange (exclusive of any undisclosed holdings of gold) was equal to $84·9 million (U.S.) on 30 Nov., 1947, the last date for which information was available.

The Act of 27 Dec., 1947, nationalizing all banks, public and private, gave the National Bank complete autonomy, freeing it from any responsibility for state debts. Its capital is unlimited and its deposits consist, primarily, of the surpluses of the state and local authorities and the nationalized enterprises. Its chief task is to safeguard the purchasing power of the currency and the foreign exchange value of the *lev*. The only other important bank is the Bulgarian Investment Bank (formerly the Mortgage Bank of Bulgaria) whose capital includes the capital and reserves of the Mortgage Bank plus the investment funds of all those banks which have been nationalized. Its speciality is long-term financing for the national Plan. Several hundred small town banks, renamed People's Banks and by 1950 reduced to 100, and Credit Co-operatives were, by decree of 9 March, 1951, transformed into branches of the National Bank to which their capital has been transferred.

Deposits in the post office savings banks at 31 Dec., 1947, amounted to

17,996,000,000 leva. A Central Savings Institute was set up on 9 March, 1951, to co-ordinate the post office savings banks and other savings funds.

In March, 1947, the total monetary circulation was halved from 70,000 million to 35,000 million leva.

Coins in circulation :—Silver pieces of 100, 50 and 20 leva; copper-nickel pieces of 10, 5, 2 and 1 leva; the notes of the National Bank circulate at par. The *lev* is officially valued at 92 leva to 1 gramme of fine gold, or 673,659 leva = £1 (gold).

Since 27 Sept., 1949, the official rate of exchange in Sofia has been 797 leva = £1, and 290 leva = $1 U.S.

The metric system is in general use. On 1 April, 1916, the Gregorian calendar came into force in Bulgaria.

Diplomatic Representatives.

1. Of Bulgaria in Great Britain (12 Queen's Gate Gardens, S.W.7).

Minister.—Naiden K. Nikolov (accredited 9 June, 1950).

First Secretary.—Lubomir Popov.

Attaché.—Ivan G. Moutaftchiev.

2. Of Great Britain in Bulgaria.

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary.—John E. M. Carvell, C.B.E.

Secretaries.—J. V. Rob; N. E. Cox.

Naval Attaché (resident in Warsaw).—Capt. R. G. Mills, D.S.O., D.S.C., R.N.

Military Attaché.—Col. E. S. Batchelor, M.C.

Air Attaché (resident in Bucharest).—Group-Capt. R. E. G. Brittain.

There is a consular representative at Sofia.

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BURMA.

(PYEE-DAUNG-SU MYANMA-NAINGGAN.)

THE Union of Burma came formally into existence on 4 Jan., 1948. On this day, Sir Hubert Rance, the last British Governor, handed over authority to Sao Shwe Thaik, the first President of the Burmese Republic; the Cabinet took the oath of office, and Parliament ratified the treaty with Great Brita[illegible]ic independence of Burma as a country not within His [illegible]'s dominions and not entitled to His Britannic Majesty's protection. This treaty was signed in London on 17 Oct., 1947, and enacted by the British Parliament on 10 Dec., 1947.

For the history of Burma's connexion with Great Britain *see* THE STATESMAN'S YEAR-BOOK, 1950, p. 836; for a map of Burma, *see* THE STATESMAN'S YEAR-BOOK, 1936.

Burma was admitted to the United Nations on 19 April, 1948.

Constitution.—The Constituent Assembly, elected on 9 April, 1947, consisted of 173 members of the Anti-Fascist People's Freedom League, 7 Communists, 2 Independents, 4 Anglo-Burmans, 24 Karens and 45 representatives of frontier areas.

The Constitution of the Burma Union was passed unanimously on 24 September, 1947. It consists of 14 chapters (234 clauses), which contain the following provisions:—

Territory.—The Union consists of (i) the territories formerly governed by His Britannic Majesty through the Governor of Burma, and (ii) the Karenni States. The former Federated Shan States and the Wa States are combined in what is to be known as 'the Shan State'; the Myitkyina and Bhamo Districts are to be known as 'the Kachin State'; and the former Karenni States, *i.e.*, Kantarawaddy, Bawlake and Kyebogyi, as 'the Karenni State.'

Fundamental Rights.—There is only one citizenship of the Union. The special position of Buddhism is recognized 'as the faith professed by the great majority of the citizens.' Private property and private enterprise are guaranteed, but private monopolist organizations are forbidden. Nationalization of branches of national economy or single enterprises, with compensation of the owners, is provided for.

State Policy.—There is a general tendency towards large-scale planning, support of co-operative organizations and collective farming.

Presidency.—The President of the Union is to be elected by both Chambers of Parliament in joint session, for a 5-year term; re-election is permitted only once. He summons, prorogues and dissolves the Chamber of Deputies on the advice of the Prime Minister. He has no right of vetoing bills. In the event of his death, incapacity, etc., the presidential powers are exercised by a Commission, consisting of the Chief Justice and the Speakers of the two Chambers.

Parliament.—The Union Parliament consists of the President, the Chamber of Deputies and the Chamber of Nationalities. The latter comprises 125 members, 53 of whom represent the central unit, 72 the states and special areas. The Chamber of Deputies has about twice as many members Both are elected for 4 years.

States.—Chapter IX regulates the position of the Shan, Kachin, Karen and Karenni States and the Special Division of the Chins. Each of them is represented in the Union government by a minister to be chosen from its

own members of parliament, and enjoys a large measure of administrative autonomy.

Flag.—The national flag is red, with a canton of dark blue; in the canton, a five-pointed large white star with five smaller stars between the points.

Language.—The official language is Burmese; the use of English is permitted. The Constitution is enacted in Burmese and in English.

President of the Republic.—Sao Shwe Thaik (elected 4 Jan., 1948).

The Cabinet was, in March, 1951, composed as follows :—

Prime Minister and Minister for National Planning.—Thakin Nu.
Minister for Foreign Affairs and Shan States.—Sao Hkun Hkio.
Minister of Defence and Home Affairs and Religious Affairs.—U Win.
Minister for Judicial Affairs.—U Khin Maung Latt.
Minister of Agriculture and Forests.—Bo Khin Maung Gale.
Minister for Industry and Commerce and Supply.—U Kyaw Myint.
Minister of Information.—U Tun Pe.
Minister of Finance and Revenue.—U Tin (New Light).
Minister for Public Works and Rehabilitation.—Bo Min G[illegible].
Minister for Public Health and Local Government.—U [illegible].
Minister of Education, Relief and Resettlement.—A. Rivers.
Minister of Transport and Communications and Labour.—Mahn Win Maung.
Minister for Chin Affairs.—U Van Thu Maung.
Minister for the Kachin State.—Sima Duwa Sinwa Naung.
Minister for Karenni State.—Sao Wunna.
Minister for Karen Affairs.—Mahn Ba Saing.
Minister for Minorities.—U Ba Saw.
Minister of Co-operatives.—U Kyaw Nyein.

Area, Population and Religion.—The total area of the Union is 261,610 square miles (census, 1931). The total population (census, 1941) was 16,823,798 according to the only Census Statement which has survived the war. No classification by races is available for the 1941 census. The leading towns are (1941) Rangoon, the capital (500,800), Mandalay (163,243) and Moulmein (71,181). The proportion of religions per 1,000 in 1931 was :— Buddhists, 843; Animists, 52; Mohammedans, 10; Hindus, 39; Christians, 23, and others, 3. The Burmans belong to the Tibeto-Chinese (or Tibeto-Burman) family.

Estimated population in 1947, 17 million. The urban birth rate, 1947, was 33·49 per 1,000 (37·17 in 1948); the highest recorded was 50·95 in Kawkareik (58·97 in Maymyo in 1948). The urban death rate, 1947, was 32·84 per 1,000 (31·94 in 1948); the highest recorded was 75·0 (60·8 in 1948) in Moulmeingyun.

Education.—Schools were classified before World War II as English schools, Anglo-Vernacular schools and Vernacular schools, according to the main language and medium of instruction adopted in each class of schools. The schools were further classified as government schools and aided schools. All schools were graded into primary schools up to standard IV, middle schools up to standard VII and high schools up to standard X.

After the war a provisional system was introduced in 1945 in which the schools were unified into a single class and graded as primary teaching up to standard V, post-primary teaching from standard VI to IX and pre-university teaching standards X and XI.

After the attainment of independence the Government has adopted a centralized system of control of schools and confirmed the unified, homogeneous system of schools but has decided to revert to the pre-war parallel system of grading schools in primary, middle and high schools with the difference that the provision of standard X as a separate class in schools has been dropped from 1 June, 1950, the pre-university schools having been closed down at the end of the school-year 1946–47. The highest class in the tenth year is now called the High School Final *cum* Matriculation Class, and pupils in it prepare both for the High School Examination conducted by the Department of Education and the Matriculation Examination conducted by Rangoon University. The medium of instruction in the secondary state is being progressively changed to Burmese; English is taught as compulsory second language.

Primary education for children (6 to 11 years) is provided free in state primary schools but private primary schools charging tuition fees are also run by private bodies in a few urban areas. Buddhist monasteries exist in almost every village and provide facilities for learning the three Rs for those who are too poor to attend other primary schools. There were 4,795 state and private primary schools with 11,315 teachers attended by 431,684 pupils in the year ended 31 March, 1948.

Education in the secondary stage is not free although a large number of free places and stipends are provided. There were 142 post-primary schools (many of which are state) with 722 teachers attended by 11,648 pupils (generally 12 to 16) in 1947–48.

A state training college for teachers, opened on the 1 Sept., 1947, was attended by over 200 trainees during the year 1947–48.

Before the World War II, the University of R[illegible] was of 'federal' type with University College, Judson Colle[illegible], M[illegible] College and Teachers' Training College as constituent colleges. There were also an Intermediate College and Agricultural College at Mandalay. After the war the University became 'unitary.' All the constituent colleges were abolished and instead the following faculties were instituted :—Art, science, engineering, law, education, agriculture, medicine and (1950) forestry. The Intermediate College, Mandalay, has been raised to a degree status; University College, Mandalay, will eventually become the University of Mandalay. In 1950 there were 3,350 students, of whom 780 were women.

There were, in 1949, 75 cinemas with a seating capacity of 85,000.

Justice and Crime.—In 1946, the High Court of J[illegible] (constituted in 1922) had control of the administrat[illegible] justice. That court was presided over by a Chief Justice and 9 other judges. In 1946, 79,013 criminal cases were brought to trial and 8,988 civil suits were instituted. In addition to 16 Sessions Judges who were also *ex-officio* Special Judges, there were 115 Special Judges and 564 Stipendiary M[illegible].

In 1948, the High Court of Judicature was superseded by the present High Court under the Union Judiciary Act, 1948. This court is presided over by the Chief Justice and 7 other judges. A court of higher jurisdiction, the Supreme Court, has been created, presided over by the Chief Justice of the Union and 2 other judges. This court is a Court of Record disposing of all criminal miscellaneous applications under the Public Order Preservation Act, 1948, and the Public Property Protection Act, 1948, and hearing appeals from the High Court in certain cases.

The prison population on 31 Dec., 1948, numbered 18,321 and on 30 Sept., 1949, numbered 11,575.

Finance.—The budget (in thousand rupees) was as follows :—

	Year	Revenue	Expenditure
Accounts	1939–40	17,97,62	16,51,17
,, ...	1940–41	18,85,91	18,72,01
,, ...	1941–42	22,31,07	21,94,29
,, ...	1942–45	(under Japanese occupation)	
,, ...	1945–46	10,56,51	16,37,29
,, ...	1946–47	31,08,72	42,39,77
,, ...	1947–48	68,26,94	49,78,39
Estimates revised . . .	1948–49	51,52,83	58,96,80
,, ,, . . .	1949–50	51,70,15	53,60,52
Estimates . ,, . . .	1950–51	58,36,66	59,27,14

The external debt [illegible] on 30 Sept., 1950, is estimated at Rs. 8,715 89 lakhs, including Rs. 3,715 00 lakhs of non-interest bearing loans from the United Kingdom. This figure is arrived at after deducting Rs. 2,000 lakhs of debt cancelled under the Anglo-Burman treaty of 17 Oct., 1947.

The Economic Co-operation Administration, in Feb., 1951, granted $1·6 million to the Burmese government for rebuilding the port of Rangoon and other rehabilitation projects.

Defence.—The Burmese naval forces include 1 frigate (the *Mayu*), 2 motor minesweepers, a boom defence vessel, 4 landing craft, 8 motor launches, 11 motor gunboats, 4 river gunboats and 6 M.F.Vs. Altogether 37 naval vessels have been presented to Burma by the Government of the United Kingdom.

Production and Industry.—The area of reserved forests at the end of 1945–46 was 20,057,251 acres. The irrigated area was 1,115,448 acres. On 1 June, 1948, the government took over the teak concessions formerly held by European and indigenous lessees in the Insein, Prome, Allanmyo, Meiktila, Yamethin, Pyinmana, North and South Toungoo, and North and South Pegu forest divisions.

Principal crops, 1945–46 :—Rice, 6,274,307 acres producing 2,629,665 tons; sesamum, 802,852 acres, 32,059 tons; groundnuts, 375,427 acres, 76,385 tons; cotton, 176,996 acres, 3,659 tons; maize, 89,716 acres, 12,454 tons. Rice production in 1947–48 was estimated at 5,429,000 metric tons of paddy, from 3,624,000 hectares (average 1934–38, 6,791,000 metric tons from 4,931,000 hectares); in 1948–49, 5,800,000 metric tons.

Livestock (30 June, 1948):—Cattle, 5,207,000; buffaloes, 721,000; horses, 12,000; sheep, 21,000; goats, 172,000; pigs, 394,000.

Output of petroleum was 7,762,000 barrels in 1941 and 810,000 barrels in 1947. Production of natural rubber was 12,000 tons in 1941, and 10,000 tons in 1948; estimate, 1949, 9,000 metric tons. Minerals produced in 1948 (preliminary figures) were :—Gold, 42·4 oz.; antimony, 169·4 tons; building materials and road metals, 33,409·7 tons; clay for pottery, 1,097 tons; mixed tin and wolfram concentrates, 958·3 tons; petroleum, 10,343 gallons; tin concentrates, 1,035·5 tons; wolfram concentrates, 78·07 tons; silver, 415,099·1 oz.; copper matte, 114 7 tons; lead ore, 11,576 tons; zinc concentrates, 2,943·4 tons; lead slag, 5,646·5 tons.

The total number of factories of all kinds was 1,019 in 1938, and the total number of persons employed in factories was 86,383.

By the end of July, 1948, 2,437 agricultural credit and marketing societies were registered; 6,663 co-operative societies, 188 fishery societies

and 91 weavers' societies. The number of trade unions registered at the end of March, 1948, was 63, with a membership of 40,998.

Commerce.—Imports and exports (in million rupees) for the fiscal years 1 Oct.–30 Sept. :—

	Feb.–Sept., 1946	1946–47	1947–48	1948–49
Imports	193·8	472·6	505·8	373·3
Exports	66·8	478·6	757·3	733·3
Re-exports	2·1	14·1	12·9	5·9

Rice (milled) exports averaged 3,070,000 metric tons in 1934–38, and was 1,193,837 long tons in 1948–49. Rubber exports, 1948–49, 5,652 long tons.

Trade between Burma and the United Kingdom (Board of Trade returns) in £ sterling :—

	1938	1947	1948	1949	1950
Imports into U.K. .	5,974,760	3,609,042	6,093,809	3,240,201	2,560,652
Exports from U.K. .	2,648,901	20,460,089	14,030,515	7,101,223	8,969,714
Re-exports from U.K.	27,609	23,686	26,626	8,600	49,488

Communications.—*Railways.*—The Burma Railway system is entirely of metre gauge (3 ft. 3⅜ in.) and its main lines run from Rangoon to Prome (161 miles) to the north-west and Rangoon to Mandalay (386 miles) towards the north, extending to Myitkyina further north (723 miles from Rangoon). Branch lines extend from Letpadan to Tharrawaw (24 miles) on the west, the delta lines from Henzada to Bassein (82 miles) and Henzada to Kyangin (65 miles). In the Tenasserim Division, the lines are Pegu to Martaban (122 miles)—for Moulmein by ferry—and the Moulmein South to Anin (57 miles), and from Nyaunglebin to Madauk (11 miles). Then there are the branch lines from Pyinmana to Thazi (67 miles), from Thazi to Myingyan (70 miles), from Mandalay to Myitnge (17 miles) and from Ywataung to Alon (71 miles). The Northern and Southern Shan States hill sections connect with the main lines at Myohaung and Thazi and have respectively 12- and 16-miles sections continuously graded at 1 in 25. The opening of the Ava bridge across the Irrawaddy at Sagaing in 1934 permitted through traffic from Rangoon to Myitkyina. This bridge was damaged during World War II; a ferry service is operating across the river now. The Northern Shan States branch is breached by war damage to the Gokteik Viaduct, which is to be repaired by 1951; meanwhile a rail track has been constructed at the Gokteik Gorge.

The railway suffered severely as a result of the World War II and the insurrection of 1948–50. A vast amount of rehabilitation was necessary and the route mileage in 1950 was 1,400 as against 2,059 in 1942.

Roads and Waterways.—The length of metalled roads is 3,760 miles and there are 6,770 miles of unmetalled roads. Burma has 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 390 miles. The Irrawaddy delta has nearly 2,000 miles of navigable water. The Salween, the Attaran and the G'yne also provide about 250 miles of navigable waters around Moulmein.

The gross tonnage of vessels excluding hulks and landing pontoons belonging to the Irrawaddy Section of the Inland Water Transport Board, a state-owned concern, was 55,777 in 1950 against 105,257 tons during 1939.

Aviation.—Union of Burma Airways, inaugurated in 1948 and reorganized in 1950, started its internal service in Sept., 1948, and set up its first external service, Rangoon–Bangkok, in Nov., 1950. There were, in 1951, 32 civil aerodromes and landing grounds.

Posts.—There were 378 post offices working in Sept., 1950. Number of telephones, about 6,000, over 3,000 of which were in Rangoon.

There are 108 telegraph offices, and the internal system of communication is chiefly by wireless. The external communications with foreign countries through Cable and Wireless, Ltd., Colombo, is operated by the automatic high-speed wireless system, while hand-speed operations are done with India. There is also a wireless coastal station at Rangoon.

Banking.—The Union Bank of Burma was established on 3 Feb., 1948, with an authorized capital of Rs. 4 crores; the bank is state-owned. It functions as a central bank, although not yet as a bank of issue. In 1950 there were 18 commercial banks doing business in Rangoon, most of which are branches of foreign institutions. Sixteen of these banks maintain accounts with the Union Bank.

Money.—The Burmese rupee equals 1*s.* 6*d.* ($1 U.S. = Rs. 4,76).

Since 1 April, 1947, the management of currency in the Union of Burma has been vested in the Burma Currency Board, and on 1 July, 1948, Indian currency ceased to be legal tender.

Diplomatic Representatives.

1. Of Burma in Great Britain (19A Charles Street, W.1).

Ambassador.—(Vacant.)
First Secretaries.—U Sam Bwa; Sao Boonwaat.
Second Secretary.—U Maung Maung.
Military Attaché.—Lieut.-Col. Ba Han.
Commercial Attaché.—U Saw Ohn Tin.

2. Of Great Britain in Burma.

Ambassador.—Richard Langford Speaight, C.M.G. (accredited 2 Oct., 1950).

Counsellors.—H. W. A. Freese-Pennefather; H. G. Curran (*Financial*); L. H. Whittall (*Commercial*); A. T. Oldham (*Consular*).

First Secretaries.—E. F. Given; E. Morgan (*Oriental*); A. W. R. Taylor (*Consular*); Mrs. M. E. Barraclough (*Information*).

Head of Services Mission.—Major-Gen. B. Temple, C.B., O.B.E., M.C.
Naval Adviser.—Cdr. R. S. Christian-Edwards, R.N.
Air Adviser.—Group Capt. F. J. Manning, C.B.E.

There are consular representatives at Rangoon and Maymyo.

Books of Reference.

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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 18 Sept., 1810, finally freeing itself from Spanish rule in 1818.

The following is a list of the presidents since 1906 :—

Pedro Montt, 18 Sept., 1906–16 Aug., 1910.[1]
Elias Fernandez Albano (Acting), 16 Aug.–6 Sept., 1910.[1]
Emiliano Figueroa Larrain (Acting), 6 Sept.–23 Dec., 1910.
Ramón Barros Luco, 23 Dec., 1910–23 Dec., 1915.
Juan Luis Sanfuentes, 23 Dec., 1915–23 Dec., 1920
Arturo Alessandri, 23 Dec., 1920–10 Sept., 1924.[2]
Gen. Luis Altamirano (Acting), 10 Sept., 1924–23 Jan., 1925.[2]
Emilio Bello Codecido (Acting), 27 Jan.–21 Mar., 1925.
Arturo Alessandri (restored), 21 Mar.–1 Oct., 1925.[4]
Luis Barros Borgoño (Acting), 1 Oct.–23 Dec., 1925.
Emiliano Figueroa Larrain, 23 Dec., 1925–6 May, 1927.[4]
Gen. Carlos Ibañez (Acting, then elected), 6 May, 1927–26 July, 1931.[4]
[illegible]–27 July, 1931.[4]
[illegible] (Acting), 27 July–18 Aug., 1931.[4]
Manuel Trucco (Acting, 18 Aug.–15 Nov., 1931.
Juan Esteban Montero, 15 Nov., 1931–4 June, 1932.[3]
Socialist Junta (Carlos Davila, Col. Marmaduke Grove, Gen. Arturo Puga), 4 June–8 July, 1932.
Carlos Davila (Acting), 8 July–13 Sept., 1932.[3]
Gen. Bartolome Blanche (Acting), 13 Sept.–1 Oct., 1932.[4]
Abraham Oyanedel (Acting), 1 Oct.–24 Dec., 1932.
Arturo Alessandri, 24 Dec., 1932–24 Dec., 1938.
Pedro Aguirre Cerda, 24 Dec., 1938–25 Nov., 1941.[1]
Geronimo Mendez (succeeded as Vice-President), 25 Nov., 1941–1 April, 1942.
Juan Antonio Rios, 1 April, 1942–27 June, 1946.[1]
Alfredo Duhalde (Acting), 27 June–3 Aug., 1946.[4]
Vice-Admiral Vicente Merino Bielech (Acting), 3 Aug.–3 Nov. 1946.

[1] Died. [2] Left Chile. [3] Deposed [4] Resigned.

By the constitution of 18 Oct., 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 8 years, who represent 9 provincial groups each of which elects 5 senators. One-half of the Senate is renewable every 4 years. The Chamber of Deputies consists of 147 members elected for 4 years by departments or groups of departments, one member for every 30,000 inhabitants or fraction of not less than 15,000. The Belgian system of proportional

representation prevails. Electors are all citizens of 21 years of age or over, who are able to read and write; electorate (1947) numbered 529,741 men and 127,744 women. Women were fully enfranchised in Jan., 1949. All voting is by ballot. Congress sits from 21 May to 18 Sept. The President is elected for 6 years, by direct popular vote, but is not eligible for re-election. He has a modified veto; a bill which he has vetoed may, by a two-thirds vote of the members of both Chambers (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 5 members chosen by lot from past-presidents or vice-presidents of the Chamber and Senate, members of the Supreme Court, of the Court of Appeal of the city where Congress meets. The capital is Santiago, founded on 12 Feb., 1541.

President of the Republic.—Gabriel Gonzalez Videla, a left-wing Radical, supported by the Communists, elected by the Chilean Congress on 24 Oct., 1946; assumed office, 3 Nov., 1946, for 6 years.

The salary of the President is fixed at 480,000 pesos a year.

The President is assisted by 12 Ministers of State, who constitute a Cabinet and who are responsible to him. The constitution of 1925 made the Cabinet a unit, *i.e.* the individual minister whose proposals were modified or rejected by the National Congress was no longer compelled to resign. Ministers may speak in Congress but do not vote. By special legislation in 1947, the Communist party was suppressed and the President was given extraordinary powers to quell demonstrations of the 'Left.' These powers were rescinded in Jan., 1949, but re-acquired in August.

National flag: white, blue, red, with a white star in the blue strip.

National anthem: Ha cesado la lucha sangrienta (words by E. Lillo, 1847; tune by Carnicer, 1828).

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 local [illegible] of 5 to 15 members, elected for 3 years. The Government in 1931 took over control of the finances of the 70 departments, to safeguard a loan made to them in New York of $15 million.

Area and Population.

Chile is divided into 25 provinces. All provinces except 3 extend from the Pacific to the international boundary, while the inter-provincial boundaries in most cases now follow watersheds instead of rivers, thus [illegible] being within one province the waters of a single system and avoiding [illegible] disputes.

Many islands to the north, west and south belong to Chile. The coastline is about 2,485 miles in length; the average width of the country, 110 miles. Area, 1947, is 741,767 square kilometers or 286,397 square miles.

On 4 Jan., 1947, Chile reaffirmed its ownership of the sector of the Antarctic lying between 53° and 90° West longitude; and asserted that the British claim to the sector between the meridians 20° and 90° West longitude overlapped the Chilean by 27 degrees. Three Chilean bases were established in British Antarctica in 1947, 1948 and 1951.

The present areas of these various provinces and their populations, as determined by the censuses of 1930 and 1940, are as follows :—

Provinces	Area : sq. miles (1940)	Population 1940 (census)	Population 1930 (census)	Provinces	Area : sq. miles (1940)	Population 1940 (census)	Population 1930 (census)
Aconcagua	3,939	118,049	103,054	Magallanes	52,271	48,813	37,913
Antofagasta	47,502	145,147	178,765	Malleco .	5,511	154,174	135,825
Arauco .	2,222	66,107	61,074	Maule .	2,172	70,497	74,383
Atacamá .	30,834	84,312	61,098	Ñuble .	5,485	243,185	231,890
Aysen .	34,348	17,014	8,615	O Higgins	2,745	200,297	170,536
Bio-Bio .	4,342	127,312	113,988	Orsono .	3,866	107,341	87,086
Cautin .	6,705	374,659	315,264	Santiago .	5,557	1,268,505	967,603
Chiloé .	9,058	101,706	92,944	Talca .	3,721	157,141	142,219
Colchagua .	3,422	131,248	126,408	Tarapacá .	21,340	104,097	113,331
Concepción .	2,201	308,241	267,823	Valdivia .	7,721	191,612	149,029
Coquimbo .	15,397	245,609	198,336	Valparaiso	1,860	425,065	360,490
Curicó .	2,214	81,185	75,035				
Linares .	3,790	134,968	123,085	Total .	286,397	5,023,539	4,287,445
Llanquihue	7,005	117,225	91,651				

Estimated population on 1 Jan., 1950, 5,760,571; 1,161,633 live in Santiago. Density per square mile was 20·1. Chile plans to take a full census of population and agriculture in April, 1951.

Crude birth rate, 1949, was 33·2 per 1,000 population; crude death rate, 18·1; crude marriage rate, 8·1. Infantile mortality rate, 169·0 per 1,000 live births.

In the census of 1930, 2,122,709 were males and 2,164,736 females, and 49·4% were urban; 1,337,814 or 31% were gainfully employed; foreigners numbered 105,463, of whom 23,439 were Spaniards. The great majority of the population is of European origin. The indigenous inhabitants are of three branches : the *Fuegians*, mostly nomadic, living in or near Tierra del Fuego; the *Araucanians* (98,000) in the valleys or on the western slopes of the Andes; the *Changos*, who inhabit the northern coast region and work as labourers.

The two leading cities, with census population in 1940, are Santiago, 952,075, and Valparaiso, 209,945. Other towns with census population in 1940 are :—Concepción, 85,813; Temuco, 42,035; Viña del Mar, 65,916; Chillán, 42,817; Talca, 50,464; Antofagasta, 49,106; Valdivia, 34,496; Talcahuano, 35,774; Iquique, 38,094. Punta Arenas, on the Straits of Magellan, with a population of 29,883, is the most southern city in the world.

Religion.

The Roman Catholic religion was maintained by the state until 1925, when the Church was disestablished. There is one cardinal-archbishop (Santiago), 2 archbishops, 15 bishops and 2 vicars apostolic. The census of 1940 showed 4,508,000 Roman Catholics, 114,000 Protestants and 8,000 Jews.

Education.

Education is free and, since Feb., 1928, compulsory for all children between the ages of 7 and 15. In 1948 the public primary schools had 14,828 teachers and 518,446 pupils; private and municipal schools had 149,802 pupils; secondary schools had an enrolment of 70,622. Professional and secondary instruction is provided in the state university of

Chile (founded in 1842) with, 1948, 5,287 students, the Catholic University at Santiago (1,528 students), the National Institute of Santiago, the University of Concepción, and in the lyceums and colleges established in the capitals of provinces and in some departments. A school of technology was opened at Valparaiso (Universidad Industrial de Valparaiso). There were 8,127 university students (1948).

There are (1949) 39 daily newspapers with an aggregate daily circulation of 456,000; in all there are 318 newspapers and 676 magazines.

Motion-picture theatres numbered 315 in 1949, with seating capacity of 272,000.

Labour.

In 1940 (census) the 'economically active' numbered 1,741,526 (424,828 women) of whom 442,515 were employers or [illegible] 1,299,011 (280,923 women) worked for salaries or wages. [illegible] employed 459,618, manufacturing, 207,551, [illegible] 93,928 and transport, 64,716.

Trade unions began in the [illegible] 1890's. On 1 Jan., 1949, there were 613 industrial unions and 1,234 professional syndicates, with total membership of 257,845. The Chilean Confederation of Workers was long controlled by the Communists, but President Videla has driven them out. In June, 1950, a 'National Central Movement of Workers' was launched comprising federations of unions in mining and other smaller industries to force wage increases and to defend the right to strike.

Justice and Crime.

There are, in addition to a High Court of Justice in the capital, 8 courts of appeal distributed over the republic, tribunals of first instance in the departmental capitals, and second-class judges in the sub-delegations. The police force had (1939) 15,949 officers and men; it is organized and regulated by the President of the republic.

Finance.

In recent years the revenue and expenditure were as follows (1,000 paper pesos = $51·60, U.S., at the old official rate; but $32·30 at the 1946 and subsequent rates):—

Year	Revenue	Expenditure	Year	Revenue	Expenditure
	Paper pesos	Paper pesos		Paper pesos	Paper pesos
1945	5,530,957,554	5,741,461,054	1949	16,395,092,000	15,415,755,000
1947	9,978,791,520	9,610,508,625	1950 [1]	15,649,600,000	15,619,600,000
1948	14,379,300,000	13,027,000,000	1951 [1]	23,259,000,000	23,259,000,000

[1] Budget estimates which, unlike those of previous years, made no provision for the Corporación de Fomento de la Producción and [illegible] loans expended on long-term capital projects.

Outside the 1951 budget are expenditures, already scheduled, of 2,678 million pesos for the Corporación de Fomento de la Producción and some 640 million for 3 other government enterprises. Direct and indirect taxation (20,088 million) is expected to furnish 86% of the ordinary 1951 revenue; but in Jan., 1951, unpaid taxes under the previous budget were reported as 1,500 million or 7% of the proposed revenue.

The principal items of expenditure in the 1950 Budget were (in millions of pesos):—National defence and aviation, 2,856; Ministry of Interior,

2,028; Treasury, 3,171; education, 2,352; health, 1,133. Chief sources of revenue were:—Taxes, 12,780; national services, 619; national properties, 267.

The government in Dec., 1949, was empowered to float an internal loan at 7% interest and at a price not less than 80 pesos (per 100 pesos par value) up to an amount sufficient to yield 1,000 million pesos; object is to help balance the 1950 budget. Government bonds sold in 1950 at prices yielding 8 33%.

Funded external debt, 31 Dec., 1950 (after allowance for bonds purchased and cancelled), amounted to £21,735,521, $114,791,000, U.S., and 93,297,000 Swiss francs. A decree of 22 July, 1948, provides for the conversion of all external debts, whether Federal, state or municipal, into new Federal bonds; during the years 1948–53, not less than $2,531,000 will be used annually in redemption of the debt. Service on the external funded debt (interest and redemption) is provided from the Government's income from the Chilean Nitrate and Iodine Corporation, and from the income tax on copper; this amounted in 1950 to $5,300,000, U.S. American dollar loans to Chile, end of 1941, amounted to $178,900,000, of which 75·8% were in default. American direct investments, 1940, were $413,983,000, of which nearly two-thirds were in copper and nitrates. British investments, end of 1949, were £45,277,707, of which 21·9% were in default; Government bonds outstanding, end of 1949, were $20,144,683. According to the Bank of England, the nominal value in 1948 of Chilean investments held by residents in the U.K. was £47 million (£63 million in 1938) and income received was £700,000 (£900,000 in 1938).

Defence.

Army.

The Chilian Army is a national militia in which all able-bodied citizens are obliged to serve. Liability extends from the 20th to the 45th year, inclusive. Recruits are called up in their 20th year, and are trained for 12 months. After this training they pass into the reserve.

The Army is organized in 3 Army corps, 1 Army division, 1 cavalry division and 1 railway regiment. The 3 corps and the Army division are composed of: 20 regiments (of which 6 are reinforced), 2 mountain infantry detachments, 6 motorized artillery regiments, 1 battery motorized artillery, 4 engineer regiments and 3 groups of mechanized cavalry. The cavalry division includes 6 cavalry regiments, 3 mounted artillery groups and 1 engineering group.

During 1948 the total Army strength was, 1,900 officers and 18,500 other ranks.

Navy.

The principal vessels of the Chilean fleet are as follows:—

Completed	Name	Standard displacement	Armour	Principal armament	Torpedo tubes	Horse-power	Designed speed
	BATTLESHIP	tons	in.				knots
1915	Almirante Latorre	30,000	10	10 14-in ; 14 6-in.; 4 4-in.	—	37,000	23
	CRUISER						
1902	Chacabuco . .	3,437	4½	6 6-in. . . .	—	13,500	24

The *Almirante Latorre*, laid down for Chile in 1911, served in the British Fleet during the 1914–18 war as the *Canada*, was re-acquired by Chile in 1920, and in 1929–31 was refitted and modernized at Devonport Dockyard. In 1951 Chile purchased from the U.S.A. 2 cruisers of the 'Brooklyn' class. There are 6 destroyers, 7 submarines, 6 frigates, a surveying vessel, various training and auxiliary vessels, a submarine depot ship (the *Araucano*), 5 transports and 3 oil tankers, almost all built in England or in Canada. The active strength of the Navy, including marines and coastal artillery, is about 13,000 officers and men.

AIR FORCE.

The Chilean Air Force was during 1943 increased to 4 brigades, 1 for each military zone, equipped chiefly with American material.

Agriculture, Mining and Industry.

There are three zones in Chile—the arid zone in the north, which for many years furnished the world's entire supply of natural nitrate of soda, 90% of its iodine and 18% of copper consumed; the agricultural zone in the centre, and the forest zone in the south. Total area of agricultural land (1936) was 60,219,583 acres, of forest land, 8,671,051 acres; of fruit trees and vines, 459,872 acres; of meadows, 12,393,677 acres. Number of farms in 1937, 201,997. Area planted with cereals in 1948, 2,504,000 acres. The import, export and marketing of wheat is controlled by a State Board. Rice is now usually a leading agricultural export but, in recent years, exports have been restricted. Output of rough rice, 1948, 91,000 metric tons. Hemp fibre (*Phormium Tenax* from New Zealand) is of growing importance; output, 1948, about 12,600,000 lb. from 12,000 acres. Chile produces excellent wine; output in 1948, about 74 million gallons (exports are chiefly to Europe, U.S.A. and Ecuador). Fruit, largely for export to European markets, is normally important. The principal crops of the harvest for 2 years and the annual average for 5 years are shown as follows:—

	Acreage			Output in U.S. bushels		
	Average 1935–39	1947–48	1948–49	Average 1935–39	1947–48	1948–49
Wheat .	1,963,000	2,046,667	2,168,545	31,562,000	39,313,634	38,260 514
Barley .	184,000	155,717	132,892	5,011,000	4,939,395	3,954,754
Oats . .	279,000	221,965	253,010	7,670,000	4,976,530	5,606,413
Rice . .	13,000	70,520	60,000	1,299,000	4,381,619	4,035,000
Maize . .	110,000	120,017	110,000	2,496,000	2,921,171	2,520,000
Potatoes .	121,000	131,078	131,583	15,652,000	20,141,632	19,573,161

According to soil experts, soil erosion is so severe that several rivers have filled with silt, checking navigation. As the top soil goes, yields per hectare decline. Deforestation is heavy and the reforestation practised is said to be negligible. There are 375 large farms each with more than 12,250 acres, while 400,000 peasants live on less than 4 acres per family.

Cattle in 1949 numbered 2,344,188; sheep, 6,300,000; swine, 572,000. In 1945 horses numbered 527,827 and asses and mules, 93,525.

Chile's whale catch in 1948 yielded 2,900 short tons of sperm oil and 2,000 tons of whale oil. Catch of fish in 1949 was 60,375 tons, and of shell-fish, 15,875 tons.

In Patagonia and Tierra del Fuego large tracts of country are devoted to sheep-farming, largely by British subjects; there are about 2,800,000

sheep, chiefly Corriedales. Magallanes, which furnishes about 11,000 tons of wool, has also begun the [illegible] fine-furred animals, especially foxes, for their pelts. Output of wool is about 21,000 metric tons; exports in 1948, 7,490 metric tons, valued at 38,865,000 gold pesos; of sheepskins, 2,322 tons, valued at 8,335,000 pesos. Extensive natural forests are found, the largest in the provinces of Valdivia, Llanquihue and Chiloé. Timber production amounts to about 165,400,000 square feet. About 2,500 tons of *quillay* (soap) bark is produced annually, mostly for export. Digitalis, both wild and cultivated, flourishes in southern Chile.

The wealth of the country, however, consists chiefly in its minerals, especially in the northern provinces of Atacama and Tarapacà. The metals are gold, chiefly obtained by 'washings' (5,572 kilos in 1949), silver (24,873 kilos in 1949), copper (371,094 metric tons in 1949), cobalt, zinc, molybdenum (886 metric tons in 1949), tungsten and manganese (exports, 1949, 12,460 tons); the non-metallic substances are coal, nitrate, borate, phosphate rock (59,529 tons, 1948), salt, sulphur (about 13,000 tons per year) and guano. To protect the silver mining industry the import of silver is virtually prohibited. Mercury output, 1948, 359 metric tons.

Chile's copper reserves are 36·8% of the world's reserves; exports of copper bars (1949), 370,133 tons, valued at 760,367,000 pesos. Peak production, in 1943, was 509,378 tons, with exports of 457,225 tons. The government has constructed a small smelter near Copiapo to handle 142,000 tons of ore annually from small Chilean-owned mines; output forecast at 20,000 tons of copper, 1·4 tons of gold and 3·5 tons of silver per annum. Marble and onyx are mined. Exports of fresh bird guano (like that from Peru) are forbidden, but exports of fossilized guano, mainly from the one-time famous beaches south of Iquique, sprang up in 1934. Iron-ore deposits are found in the provinces of Atacama and of Coquimbo, estimated at over 1,000 million tons. Output, 1949, of ore with iron content of 1,663,000 tons; exports (1949), 2,765,300 tons, valued at 33,500,000 pesos. Coal production in 1949, 2,077,000 tons. Reserves total 2,000 million metric tons, partly low in thermal unit. Cement output, 1949, about 495,000 tons; Chile, by 1947, was self-sufficient in cement. In Dec., 1945, oil was discovered in the Magallanes, with a potential output estimated at 30 million barrels; output, 1949, 7,080 metric tons; in 1950, about 80,000 metric tons.

Nitrate of soda, or 'saltre,' is an important article of export and usually a substantial source of governmental revenue. It is found in the section of the desert of Atacama some 450 miles long and from 5 to 40 miles wide, known locally as the 'pampa salitrera,' and situated from 4,000 to 7,500 feet above sea level. There are 152 nitrate works or oficinas with a productive capacity of 58,136,000 quintals. Three large producers furnish 90% of total output. To lower costs the industry is directed by the government to utilize the solar evaporation process which will also produce some 50,000 tons of potash per annum. Capital is mostly British and American. Output for the 10 years, 1937 to 1946, averaged 1,365,000 tons. Output in 1949 was 1,770,000 metric tons; exports were 1,547,674 tons, valued at 310,900,000 pesos. In 1910, with output of 420,964 tons, Chile furnished 64% of world production, but in recent years its share has fallen to 8%, owing to the competition of synthetic and by-product nitrogen. About 66% of the world's supply of iodine is a by-product of the Chilean nitrate oficinas; exports, 1948, were valued at 7,488,000 pesos.

A nationally-owned steel plant, representing an investment of $31,572,000, U.S., has been established at Huachipato, near Concepción. Iron ore comes from the Bethlehem Chile Iron Mines Co. Chile, in 1950 was the first

Latin-American country to ship pig-iron to the United States. The manufacture of tinplate began in Feb., 1950.

The textile industry consumes the entire wool clip of the northern, central and south-central zones, plus about 3,000 tons from Magallanes, amounting in all to 12,000 metric tons; the industry supplies 85% of the country's consumption of silk and rayon fabrics and employs 22% of the working population.

Commerce.

Imports and exports (including re-exports and excluding bullion and specie) in gold pesos (1 gold peso = 6*d.* gold or about 20 cents, U.S.) :—

	1939	1946	1947	1948	1949
Imports. .	410,438,000	953,439,152	1,287,325,063	1,596,072,370	1,474,999,970
Exports. .	660,445,000	1,049,311,913	1,351,756,138	1,306,332,243	1,493,525,726

Bullion imports, 1949, 100,000 gold pesos; exports, 55,800,000 gold pesos.

Imports, 1948, amounted to 2,129,454 metric tons and exports to 5,271,742 tons; in 1949 the figures were 1,997,169 and 5,110,406 tons.

Imports from the United States in 1949 were valued at 800,597,333 gold pesos (54·3% of the total), from Peru 158,196,396 (10·7%), from Argentina 64,718,125 (4·4%), from Brazil 62,926,171 (4·3%) and from Great Britain 116,822,483 (7·9%). Exports to the U.S. were valued at 724,454,426 gold pesos (48·5%), France 118,429,091 (7·9%) and Great Britain 120,434,849 (8·1%).

Imports in 1949 included industrial machinery and equipment valued at 332,534,487 gold pesos, chemical products, 202,138,589, vehicles (including 35·8 million for motor cars), 150,200,000 and textiles, 90,727,660. Mining products furnished 1,155 million, or 77% of exports, in 1949; much of the proceeds of these exports is retained abroad.

The Central Bank has estimated that in 1946 of the total value of sales of copper abroad ($110·6 million, U.S.), 33·6% was retained abroad; of nitrate and iodine sales ($47·7 million), 7·4%, and of iron-ore ($3·1 million), 55·0%.

The International Monetary Fund reports the sales abroad of the large mining companies in 1948 to have realized $284·6 million, U.S., of which $56·3 million were profits retained abroad, $40·4 million were expended on the companies' own imports, $27·5 million in capital movements, $10·9 million in freight and other expenses, leaving $149·5 million (52·5%) available to cover Chile's payments for general imports. Other exports realized $68·6 million, U.S. Imports (c.i.f.) took $235·2 million.

For the plan of a customs union with Argentina *see* p. 777.

Chile's foreign exchange resources in 1951 were forecast (31 Dec., 1950) at $331,600,000, of which copper would furnish 105·3 million; nitrate and iodine, 40·6 million, and agriculture, 51·3 million.

Total trade between Chile and United Kingdom for 5 years (Board of Trade figures, in £ sterling) :—

	1938	1947	1948	1949	1950
Imports from Chile to U.K. .	7,867,110	9,008,398	7,867,158	7,517,314	5,894,290
Exports to Chile from U.K. .	1,640,832	3,700,015	4,129,004	5,426,818	6,153,492
Re-exports to Chile from U.K..	26,529	45,599	54,957	148,036	98,314

Shipping and Communications.

The mercantile marine had, in 1948, 97 vessels with a gross registered tonnage of 188,000. Valparaiso is the chief port. In the overseas trade, 1949, 728 vessels of 2,909,000 net tons entered and cleared the ports of Chile. The trade agreements concluded in 1949 sharply discriminate against European shipping.

In 1947, there were in Chile 50,925 km. of highways, of which 8,302 km. were motor roads and 42,623 were cart roads. There were (1949) 39,444 automobiles; trucks and motor buses numbered 30,474. There are 2,185 km. of navigable rivers.

The [illegible] lines amounts to 5,277 miles; private railway lines, [illegible] (1948), amounted to 1,369 miles. The Chilean Transandine Line is now part of the State Railway system. A new line 550 miles long, connecting Salta, in Argentina, with Antofagasta, was opened in 1948. The first locomotive built in Chile went into service in 1943. Electrification of the railways is proceeding. Aviation is highly developed between interior points and abroad; a plant for the manufacture of aeroplanes was established in 1930. There are (1950) 5 customs airports, 7 military airports, 17 civilian airports, 89 landing grounds and 9 seaplane bases. In 1950, Chile was served by 9 commercial air companies (5 Chilean, 1 British, 2 Argentine and 1 American).

There are 1,147 post offices and agencies. The length of telegraph lines in 1947 was 25,486 kilometres; there were 732 telegraph offices. In 1949 there were 126,033 telephones in use, all under private companies, of which the largest is American-owned.

A chain of wireless [illegible] the coast for shore-to-ship transmission is operated by the Navy. The [illegible] international radio station was opened at Quilicura in 1928. A wireless station has been erected on the Juan Fernandez Islands, about 400 miles west and south of Valparaiso. There are 3 large broadcasting stations.

Banking and Credit.

In January, 1926, the Government opened at Santiago the Central Bank of Chile, authorized to issue a new peso, value 6*d*., to be the basis of a new national currency; gold payments were re-established. In Jan., 1948, the bank revalued its gold stock at the new rate of 31 pesos = $1, U.S. (instead of the old rate of 4·855 to the dollar). On 31 Aug., 1950, the Central Bank had gold (revalued) amounting to 1,241 million pesos against, notes of 6,124 million pesos; bank deposits of 1,248 million pesos and other deposits of 250 million pesos; loans to credit institutions, which were only 72 million pesos in 1937, had risen to 1,900 million pesos; loans to the Government were 686 million pesos. Since 1936 the bank's gold stock has risen from $29 million, U.S., to $83 million in June, 1946, falling to $40 million in Dec., 1949, where it remained through 1950. The country's gold production, sold to the Central Bank, reached a peak of $11,999,000 in 1940, falling to $5,700,000 in 1948; in 1949, $6,300,000. Bank rate since June, 1935, has been 4½%.

On 31 Dec., 1949, the total deposits in the commercial banks stood at 11,171 million pesos, compared with 2,049 million pesos at the outbreak of war. The total 'money supply' of the Chilean economy (I.M.F. totals for currency and bank deposits) reached 17,055 million pesos in Sept., 1950, compared with 7,578 million at the end of the war.

The Caja Nacional de Ahorros (founded in 1884) is the chief custodian of

savings accounts; on 31 Dec., 1949, its 123 branches had deposits of 3,294 million pesos.

Money, Weights and Measures.

Chile in 1946 proposed to the International Monetary Fund that the unit of account shall be the peso, with a value of 3·22581 cents, U.S., or 31 to $1·00, U.S. The gold equivalent will be 0·0286668 gramme of fine gold, 1 troy oz. being equal to 1,085 pesos.

The old monetary unit was the gold *peso*, containing 0·183057 gramme of fine gold, with, originally, a par value of 6*d.* sterling gold or 12·17 cents U.S. (old U.S. gold dollar or 20·6 cents new U.S.). £1 sterling therefore equalled at par, 40 gold pesos. This is the rate at which the Central Bank until Jan., 1948, stated, in pesos, the value of its gold stock; since then, at 31 pesos to the dollar. On 10 Jan., 1950, a new rate of 60 pesos to $1 (168 pesos to £1) was announced, to apply to all transactions except a few important ones to which it is eventually to apply as well. Imports and exports, however, are still valued in the old peso at 6*d.* gold.

Ordinarily no gold circulates, but in Dec., 1943, the Government minted gold coins (for the bourses) valued at 100 (2 grammes of gold) and 1,000 pesos (20 grammes of gold). The silver coinage was mainly one coin, the peso, with formerly a fine silver content of 2·4 grammes, but in 1934 pesos of nickel (25%) and copper (75%) replaced the silver pesos; in 1948 new silver coins of 10 pesos (*condor*) and 5 pesos (*half-condor*) were minted, mainly to assist the silver mining industry. There are nickel–copper coins of 1 peso and of 20 centavos. Actually the currency in circulation is chiefly paper issued by the Central Bank, in denominations of 10,000, 5,000, 1,000, 500, 100, 50, 10 and 5 pesos. Domestically the Chilean paper currency has depreciated severely; in Dec., 1949, the registered exportable gold coin of 100 pesos commanded an average price of 3,321 paper pesos; in Jan.–March, 1951, of 2,900 pesos.

Foreign exchange is controlled by the Central Bank through an Exchange Control Commission. The greater part of foreign exchange transactions has taken place under the 'banking' rate at 43·10 pesos to the $. In 1950 the transferable account rate on London ranged between 139 and 185 pesos to the £. From 1934 to the outbreak of the war the conversion rate of the gold peso was around 24 to the £; subsequently it has been around 30 to the £.

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 (9 North Audley Street, W.1).

Ambassador Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary.—Manuel Bianchi (accredited 25 June, 1941).

Minister-Counsellor.—Humberto Videla.

Commercial Counsellor.—Pedro Alvarez.

Secretaries.—Salvador Reyes (*Consul*); Jose Antonio Gandarillas.

Naval Attaché.—Capt. Rafael Calderón Silva.

Civil Attaché.—Calixto Rogers.

There are consular representatives at Liverpool and London.

2. Of Great Britain in Chile.

Ambassador [illegible] and Minister Plenipotentiary.—Sir Cecil Bertrand Jerram, K.C.M.G. (appointed 5 Sept., 1949).

First Secretaries.—W. J. M. Paterson; G. S. Littlejohn-Cook; I. C. Mackenzie (*Commercial*); D. R. Dick, O.B.E. (*Information*); W. E. Oakley-Evans (*Labour*); N. D. T. Sutton.

Naval Attaché.—Capt. J. Lee-Barber, D.S.O., R.N.

Air Attaché.—Group Capt. E. S. Finch.

Civil Air Attaché.—G. S. Hill.

Agricultural Attaché.—A. G. Mill.

Consul-General in Valparaiso.—A. Price.

There are consular representatives at Antofagasta (C.), Concepción (C.), Iquique (V.C.), Santiago (C.), Toccpilla (V C.) and other centres.

Books of Reference.

STATISTICAL INFORMATION.—The Dirección General de Estadística (Chilean Statistical Office), Casilla 1317, Santiago), was founded 17 Sept., 1847; *Director General*— Principal publications :—'Anuario Estadístico' and the monthly 'Estadística Chilena.'

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CHINA.

(CHUNG-HUA JEN-MIN KUNG-HO KUO, *i.e.* People's Republic of China; formerly CHUNG-HUA MIN-KUO, *i.e.* REPUBLIC OF CHINA.)

Owing to the change in regime and the dislocation of sources of statistical information, revision of this chapter has been possible only in parts.

Constitution and Government.

In the course of 1949, the Communists obtained full control of the mainland of China. During 1950, the People's Government extended its hold over most islands off the coast, including Hainan. The Kuomintang regime under Chiang Kai-shek is maintained by the American forces in Taiwan and a few small island groups.

On 21 Sept., 1949, the 'People's Republic of China' was proclaimed in Peking by the 'Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference.' The Conference passed the 'Organic Law of the Central People's Government

of the People's Republic of China,' elected Mao Tse-tung as chairman of the Central People's Government, elected the 'National Committee' (for summoning further triennial meetings of the Chinese People's P.C.C.) and incorporated the existing North China People's Government (which had been set up earlier by the Communists in North China) into the new Central Government. The Communist Party, in July, 1950, had 5 million members.

The Conference passed a 'Common Programme' of 60 articles, including the following :—

1. This Republic opposes imperialism, feudalism and bureaucratic capitalism and strives for the independence, democracy, peace, unification, prosperity and strength of China.—2. The Central People's Government . . . must . . . liberate all the territory of China and accomplish the cause of unification of China.—3. The Republic must abolish all prerogatives of imperialist countries in China, confiscate bureaucratic capital for ownership by the People's State; systematically transform the feudal and semi-feudal land ownership system into the system of peasant land ownership; . . . and steadily transform the country from an agricultural into an industrial country.—5. The people of the Republic shall have freedom of thought, speech, publication, assembly, association, correspondence, person, domicile, moving from one place to another, religious belief and the freedom of holding processions and demonstrations.—6. Women shall enjoy equal rights with men in political, economic, cultural, educational and social life.—9. All nationalities in the Republic have equal rights and duties.

11. The Republic unites with all peace and freedom loving countries and peoples throughout the world, first of all the Soviet Union, all People's Democracies and all oppressed nations, and stands in the camp for international peace and democracy to oppose jointly imperialistic aggression and to defend lasting world-peace.—17. All laws, decrees and judicial systems of the Kuomintang reactionary government oppressing the people are abolished.—55. The Central People's Government shall examine the treaties and agreements concluded between the Kuomintang and foreign governments and recognize or abrogate or revise or renew them according to their respective contents.—56. The Central People's Government may negotiate and establish diplomatic relations on the basis of equality, mutual benefit and mutual respect for territory and sovereignty with foreign governments which sever relations with the Kuomintang reactionaries and adopt a friendly attitude towards the People's Republic of China.

The Chinese People's P.C.C. also resolved that Peiping should revert to its former status as the national capital and to its former name, Peking (viz. Northern Capital), that 1 Oct. should be the National Day, that the National Anthem, pending final selection, should be 'The March of the Volunteers,' and that the National Flag should be a red ground with a 5-pointed golden star in the upper corner, near the staff, flanked by an arc of 4 smaller golden stars.

The first five articles of the 'Organic Law' are :—1. The People's Republic of China has the State form of the People's Democratic Dictatorship, led by the working class, based on the alliance of workers and peasants, and rallying all democratic classes and nationalities within the country.—2. The Government of the People's Republic of China takes the form of the People's Congress System based on the principle of democratic centralism.—3. Prior to the convocation of the All-China People's Congress through universal suffrage, the first session of the Chinese People's P.C.C. shall exercise the functions and powers of the All-China People's Congress, enact

the Organic Law of the Central People's Government of the People's Republic of China, elect the Central People's Government Council of the People's Republic of China and vest this Council with the power of exercising state authority.—4. The Central People's Government Council represents the People's Republic of China in international relations and is the prime organ of authority within the state.—5. The Central People's Government Council shall set up the State Administration Council as the highest executive organ of State administration; shall set up the People's Revolutionary Military Council as the supreme military command of the State; and shall set up the Supreme People's Court and the People's Procurator-General's Office as the highest judicial and supervisory organs of the country.

The following bodies were accordingly established :—

The Central People's Government Council (the chief legislative body).—*Chairman :* Mao Tse-Tung, 6 Vice-Chairmen (including Mme. Sun Yat-sen) and 56 Council Members, elected by the Chinese People's P.C.C.

The State Administration Council (the chief executive body).—*Premier :* Chou En-lai, 4 Vice-Premiers (Tung Pi-wu, Chen Yun, Kuo Mo-jo, Huang Yen-pei) and 15 members of Council.

The People's Revolutionary Military Council.—Chairman · Mao Tse-tung, 5 Vice-Chairmen (Chu Teh, Liu Shao-chi, Chou En-lai, Peng Teh-huai, Cheng Chien) and 32 Council members.

The Supreme People's Court.—Chief Justice : Shen Chun-ju, 2 Vice-Chief Justices (Wu Kai-chih and Chang Chih-jang) and 14 members.

The People's Procurator-General's Office.—Procurator-General · Lo Jung-huan, 2 Vice-Procurators-General (Li Liu-ju and Lan Kung-wu) and 11 members.

The State Administration Council, in its turn, has set up the following organs :—

Committee of Political and Legal Affairs which directs the work of the Ministry of the Interior, the Ministry of Public Security, the Ministry of Justice, the Commission of Law, and the Commission of the Affairs of Nationalities.

Committee of Finance and Economics which directs the work of the Ministry of Finance, the Ministry of Trade, the Ministry of Heavy Industry, the Ministry of Fuel Industry, the Ministry of Textile Industry, the Ministry of Food Industry, the Ministry of Light Industries, the Ministry of Railways, the Ministry of Posts and Telegraphs, the Ministry of Communications, the Ministry of Agriculture, the Ministry of Forestry and Land Reclamation, the Ministry of Water Conservancy, the Ministry of Labour, the People's Bank and the Maritime Customs Administration.

Committee of Culture and Education which directs the work of the Ministry of Culture, the Ministry of Education, the Ministry of Public Health, the Academy of Sciences, the News Administration, and the Publications Administration.

Committee of People's Supervision which is responsible for the supervision of the execution of duties by government institutions and government functionaries.

Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Chou En-lai) and
Commission of Overseas Chinese Affairs.

By the end of 1950, the new regime was recognized by 25 countries including the U.S.S.R., India, Pakistan, Great Britain, Ceylon, the Netherlands and Indonesia.

A 30-year treaty of ' friendship, alliance and mutual aid ' between the

U.S.S.R. and the People's Republic of China was signed in Moscow on 14 Feb., 1950, 'in order to prevent, with joint efforts, the recurrence of Japanese imperialism and any renewed aggression instigated by Japan or other nations which may take aggressive action by collaborating with Japan.' The treaty of 14 Aug., 1945, negotiated with the Nationalist Government, was declared invalid.

National emblem (Sept., 1950).—Five stars above Peking's Gate of Heavenly Peace, surrounded by a border of ears of grain entwined with drapings, which form a knot in the centre of a cogwheel at the base; the colours are red and gold.

Administration.—By 1 Oct., 1950, there had been established under the Central People's Government the following administrative units:—4 Military and Administrative Committees for major administrative areas; 28 Provincial People's Governments; 9 Administrative District People's Governments equivalent to provincial level; 12 People's Municipalities directly subordinate to the Central People's Government; 16 Municipal People's Governments under the provinces, and 2,087 Country People's Governments.

Area and Population.

China is composed of 32 provinces (including the 9 provinces of Manchuria) and 12 municipalities. Peking is again the capital, after the interlude from 1928 to 1949 when Nanking was the capital.

The following table shows the area and population of China (including Manchuria), according to data available in March, 1947:—

Provinces	Area: English square miles	Population	Capital
Anhwei	54,319	22,705,000	Hwaining
Antung	22,468	3,214,000	Tunghwa
Chekiang	39,486	21,776,000	Hangchow
Chinghai	269,187	1,513,000	Si-ning
Fukien	45,845	11,990,000	Minchow
Heilungkiang	70,969	2,469,000	Pehan
Hokiang	50,816	1,298,000	Kaimusze
Honan	64,545	31,806,000	Kaifeng
Hopei	51,154	28,644,000	Tsingyuan
Hsingan	103,918	1,293,000	Hulun
Hunan	79,378	28,092,000	Changsha
Hupeh	71,955	24,659,000	Wuchang
Jehol	74,297	2,185,000	Chengteh
Kansu	151,161	6,256,000	Kaolan
Kiangsi	66,600	13,794,000	Nanchang
Kiangsu	42,085	36,469,000	Chenkiang
Kirin	34,616	5,122,000	Changchun
Kwangsi	85,452	14,861,000	Kirin
Kwangtung	85,447	32,339,000	Canton
Kweichow	68,139	10,557,000	Kweiyang
Liaoning	29,200	12,460,000	Shenyang
Liaopei	40,498	4,030,000	Liaoyuan
Nunkiang	23,912	2,094,000	Lungkiang
Shansi	60,394	11,601,000	Taiyuan
Shantung	56,447	38,100,000	Tsi-nan
Shensi	72,919	9,389,000	Changan
Sikang	164,991	1,756,000	Kangting
Sinkiang	705,962	4,360,000	Tihua
Sungkiang	30,703	4,923,000	Mutankiang
Szechwan	144,996	45,846,000	Chengtu
Yunnan	162,342	10,853,000	Kunming
Taiwan (Formosa)	5,362	6,084,000	Taipei
Total	3,032,663	452,548,000	

The sex ratio was 110 males to 100 females. The populations of the 12 municipalities (July, 1946 were Nanking (807,000), Shanghai (3,599,000, of whom 47,800 were foreigners: 3,770 British and 2,068 Americans), Peking (1,688,000), Tientsin 1,718,000, Tsingtao (756,000), Chungking (1,062,000), Mukden (863,500), Dairen 600,000, Harbin (638,000).

Estimated population in Oct., 1949, was 475,000,000.

The total number of Chinese abroad was estimated in 1942 to be 8,717,416 persons (62,738 in Europe, 211,371 in North and South America, 9,064 in Africa, 63,835 in Oceania and 8,370,408 in Asia, of whom 2,500,000 were in Siam, 2,358,335 in British Malaya and 1,344,809 in Netherlands East Indies).

Manchuria.—Manchuria, comprising the 3 North-eastern Provinces (Liaoning, Kirin, Heilungkiang) was, on 9 Sept., 1945, divided into the 9 provinces of Liaonan, Kirin, Hsingan, Liaopeh, Nunkiang, Hsingan, Sungkiang, Hokiang and Antung; the area is 1,303,143 square km.; the population (1 Oct., 1940), 43,233,000. For further details *see* THE STATESMAN'S YEAR-BOOK, 1949, p. 830.

The Sino-Soviet treaty of Feb., 1950, recognized Manchuria as an integral part of the new People's Republic of China and provided for the transfer to China of the naval base of Port Arthur immediately upon the conclusion of a peace treaty with Japan or not later than 1952. The consideration of the status of Dairen was left over until the peace treaty with Japan.

Inner Mongolia.—Inner Mongolia was, in May, 1947, constituted an autonomous region. It comprises the 3 provinces of Ninghsia (106,140 square miles; population in 1947, 724,000; capital, Ninghsia), Suiyuan (134,180 square miles; population 2,080,000; capital, Kweisiu) and Chahar (107,700 square miles; population 2,034,000; capital, Changchiakow). Capital Ulanhoto (formerly Wangyehmiao).

Religion.

Three faiths have long been established in China, viz. Confucianism, Buddhism and Taoism. Confucianism is a philosophy, primarily of ethics and government. It has been indifferent or hostile to religions, and usually dominated the governmental administration from A.D. 618 to 1905. Buddhism and Taoism present a very gorgeous ceremonial, Taoism—of Chinese origin—having copied Buddhist ceremonial soon after the arrival of Buddhism 1,900 years ago. Buddhism in return adopted many Taoist magical beliefs and practices. Buddhists in China number perhaps 150,000,000 and Taoists 30,000,000.

Ceremonies of reverence to ancestors have been observed throughout the country by the whole population regardless of philosophical or religious beliefs.

Moslems are found in every province of China, being most numerous in Yunnan, Shensi, Kansu, Hopei, Honan, Shantung, Szechuan, Sinkiang and Shansi. The total is estimated at over 48,000,000.

Roman Catholicism has had a footing in China for more than three centuries. Protestant Missions date from 1807. Attached to Protestant Missions in 1934 were 19 colleges of university standing, 267 middle schools, with 37,714 pupils. Under Christian instruction were 239,655 pupils. There were 1,237 members of the Society of Friends in 1941. During 1951, more than 600 missionaries were being withdrawn from China.

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'aifêng, capital of Honan.

Education.

The cultural and educational programme of the Central People's Government stipulates that 'universal education shall be carried out, middle and higher education strengthened, technical education stressed, education of workers and soldiers during their spare time shall be promoted, and revolutionary political education accorded to intellectuals in a planned and systematic manner.'

In Sept., 1950, there were 227 higher education establishments (including those in Taiwan and short-term training colleges), 65 of which were universities and 24 missionary schools; total enrolment, 134,000 students. One-fifth of these schools is located in Shanghai. There were also 40,000 primary schools with 30 million pupils, and 3,690 secondary schools with 1,090,000 pupils.

There were, in 1949, 334 cinemas with a seating capacity of 550,000.

Justice.

The People's Government has abolished the judicial system of the Nationalist Government. The Supreme People's Court is now the highest judicial organ of the country. The People's Procurator-General's Office has the responsibility of seeing that the laws are strictly observed by all government institutions and government functionaries.

Finance.

The budget of the People's Government is unbalanced. Military and administrative expenditure is absorbing 60% of the 1950 budget revenue on account of the 9,000,000 of army, government and educational personnel in the employ of the state. Increases in taxation have been drastic and unpopular. A balanced budget is to be 'gradually attained.'

On 30 Sept., 1949, 200,000,000 units of Victory Bonds were issued. One unit equals 6 catties of rice, or 1½ catties of wheat flour, or 16 catties of coal or 4 ft. of fine cloth. Payment was calculated from the average of wholesale prices in Shanghai, Tientsin, Hankow, Sian, Canton and Chungking.

Under the Sino-Soviet treaty of Feb., 1950, the U.S.S.R. granted the People's Republic commodity credits equivalent to $300,000,000 U.S. carrying 1% interest. The credits are to be drawn in 5 equal annual instalments and repaid over 10 years (1954–63).

Following the initiative of the United States of America in returning to China her share of the 1900 Indemnity, commonly known as 'boxer indemnity,' Great Britain exchanged Notes with China on 19 September and 22 September, 1930, by which it was agreed that Great Britain should also return her share of the 1900 Indemnity as from 1 December, 1922, to the control of the Chinese Government, stipulating that the bulk of the funds thus remitted be devoted to railway building and educational purposes. The funds to which the agreement refers amounted to £3,442,731 in April, 1931, when the Board of Trustees for the administration of these funds was instituted, while the instalments payable by the Chinese Government from April, 1931, to December, 1946, when all payments were due to cease, amounted to £7,743,816.

Before the Sino-Japanese war, the amount of foreign loans secured

on customs, salt and national treasury revenues totalled £59,059,200, $30,400,000 U.S., 3,300,000 yen and 1,340,000 Chinese dollars. The unpaid amount of principal and interest on these loans is £52,749,833, $22,885,100 U.S., 2,161,000 yen and 1,340,000 Chinese dollars.

During the Second World War the National Government raised twelve foreign loans, amounting to $870,000,000 U.S. and £58,047,000, as follows: (1) on 1 February, 1942, from the United States, $500,000,000; (2) on 2 May, 1944, from Great Britain, £50,000,000; (3) the Sino-American Tung Oil Loan of $25,000,000 U.S.; (4) the Sino-American Tin Loan of $20,000,000 U.S.; (5) the Sino-American Tungsten Loan of $25,000,000 U.S.; (6) the Sino-American Metal Reserve Loan of $50,000,000 U.S.; (7) the first Sino-Soviet Barter Credit Loan of $50,000,000 U.S.; (8) the second Sino-Soviet Barter Credit Loan of $50,000,000 U.S.; (9) the third Sino-Soviet Barter Credit Loan of $150,000,000 U.S.; (10) the first Sino-British Export Credit Loan of £188,000; (11) the second Sino-British Export Credit Loan of £2,859,000, and (12) the third Sino-British Export Credit Loan of £5,000,000.

The outstanding internal government loans totalled C.N. $12,701,350,000 at the end of 1947. These include loans expressed in Customs Gold Units totalling C.G.U. 100,000,000. (The Customs Gold Unit was a gold unit of account for expressing customs duty payments. During the war with Japan, it was made equivalent to C.N. $20.) During and since the war, the National Government floated a number of domestic loans in terms of foreign currencies: $250,000,000 U.S.; £20,500,000.

On 4 Sept., 1948, the National Government announced a revalorization of the C.N. $ bonds which had been converted into Gold Yuan bonds at the rate of C.N. $3,000,000 to 1 G.Y., in accordance with the August currency conversion. Domestic loans denominated in foreign currency were simultaneously consolidated into a single issue—Reorganized Bonds of 1948, Series A, B and C.

Defence.

Army.—(People's Government.) Commander-in-Chief: Chu Teh. The size of the Army is unknown but would seem to include about 70 good divisions. The army is mainly equipped with Japanese arms turned over by the U.S.S.R. occupation forces in Manchuria and with American war material captured from the Nationalist Government forces. The People's Militia Force, in Oct., 1950, was declared to number 5·5 million.

(National Government.) The formerly large Nationalist Army has disintegrated mainly by defection to the Communist forces. The present army consists entirely of the better-trained 'personal troops' of Chiang Kai-shek in Taiwan.

Navy.—Present strength including vessels being transferred from the British and U.S. Navies, or taken over from the surrendered tonnage of the Japanese fleet, comprises 7 destroyers, 23 destroyer escorts, 1 sloop, 8 patrol vessels, 20 [illegible], 14 minesweepers, 11 submarine chasers, and various auxiliary [illegible] craft, divided between Nationalists and Communists. In July 1950, the Nationalists had 7 destroyers, 13 destroyer escorts, 1 sloop, 4 patrol vessels, 12 minesweepers, 3 gunboats, 25 landing ships, 1 minelayer, 1 transport and 1 oiler. A number of Chinese naval officers have undergone training in the British Navy.

There are no naval bases of any importance. Existing dockyards are: Foochow, Taku, Kiangnan (Shanghai) and Amoy (Fukien).

Air Force.—The small National air force is equipped with aeroplanes of British or U.S. manufacture acquired under Lend-Lease. The People's

Government built up, in 1950–51, a tactical force of about 700–800 aircraft, including jet fighters. Equipment and instruction are provided by the Soviets.

Production and Industry.

Agriculture.—China is essentially an agricultural country. The distribution of farm tenancy in 1946 was :—Owners, 40%; part-owners, 25%; tenants, 35%. The standard of living of the farming population is low.

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 has reached a high state of perfection, and fruit trees are grown in great variety. Indeed the Chinese are gardeners rather than farmers. Wheat, barley, maize, kaoliang and millet and other cereals, with peas and beans, are chiefly cultivated in the north; rice, sugar and indigo in the south. China's fibre crops are also important: chief are abutilon, hemp, jute, ramie and flax.

A law passed on 30 June, 1950, decreed the confiscation of land belonging to feudal lords and the requisition of land owned by churches, monasteries, schools and similar institutions; the land is to be taken over by the peasants' associations.

The production of the principal crops in 1942, 1943 and 1946 in the following 15 provinces (Shensi, Kansu, Ningshia, Chinghai, Honan, Hupeh, Szechwan, Yunnan, Kweichow, Hunan, Kiangsi, Chekiang, Fukien, Kwangtung and Kwangsi), and in 1947 for an unspecified area called 'China proper' was as follows, in 1,000 piculs (1 picul = 110 lb.) :—

	1942	1943	1946	1947
Rice	635,229	609,488	967,482	905,155
Wheat	209,729	199,196	467,762	492,850
Barley	89,363	81,042	125,947	138,099
Kaoliang	24,044	28,055	109,761	98,371
Maize	58,196	64,899	151,962	150,131
Millet	14,754	17,915	155,922	132,257
Oats	3,094	2,916	13,907	—
Sweet potatoes	242,606	290,284	508,176	487,687
Soya beans	—	—	90,692	94,512

Wheat yield, 1950, was estimated at 20 million tons.

Cotton is grown widely even as far north as the southern and central part of Hopei, the chief area of production being along the Yangtse and Yellow River valleys. China ranks after the United States and India as the third among the world producers of cotton. The average yearly production was 2,855,000 bales in 1935–39; production in 1946–47, 2,500,000 bales; in 1947–48, 2,030,000 bales; in 1948–49 (estimate), 1,850,000 bales; in 1949–50 (estimate), 1,955,000 bales (of 480 lb. net). Tea is cultivated exclusively in the west and south; silk culture is one of the oldest industries, but has much deteriorated in recent years. The production of silk cocoons is estimated at 3,300,000 *piculs*, of which about 40% is produced in the central provinces of Kiangsu, Chekiang and Anhwei. Raw-silk production in 1949 was estimated at 73,000 *piculs*.

The tobacco crop in 1949 was estimated at 140 million lb. in China (1948, 270 million lb.) and at 24 million lb. in Taiwan.

By the middle of 1950, 26·6 million hectares of farm land had been brought under irrigation.

Pigs are raised everywhere in China, and pigs' bristles have become

a foremost article of export. Livestock estimates, in 1946:—Oxen, 22,885,000; buffaloes, 9,203,000; goats, 17,859,000; sheep, 19,227,000; pigs, 55,605,000; horses, 4,967,000; donkeys, 6,847,000; mules, 2,828,000; chickens, 191,652,000; ducks, 56,187,000; geese, 6,878,000.

The chief forested areas are in Heilungkiang (Manchuria), Szechuen and Yunnan. The most important tree is the tung (*Jatropha Curcas L.*), from which oil is produced: it grows chiefly in Szechuen. Tung-oil production averaged 132,000 short tons in 1933–39 and amounted to 115,000 metric tons in 1948–49; tung-oil exports in 1947 totalled 82,494 tons.

The most important timber product is teak, which is used everywhere in China for building, furniture and coffins. Vast waste mountainous areas are suitable for re-afforestation.

Manufacture.—An important feature in the development of Chinese industries has been the erection of cotton and wool mills, and of silk filatures in Shanghai, Canton and elsewhere. Native looms are found in most districts. The cotton spinning industry, in 1947, had 3 million spindles operating, compared with 4 million pre-war. A large number of Japanese spindles, principally in Shanghai, was taken over as war reparations in 1945. At the large centres flour and rice mills are beginning to supersede native methods of treating wheat and rice. At Hanyang, near Hankow, are large Chinese iron-works, supplied with ore from mines at Tayeh, about 60 miles distant. Electrical enterprises are making good progress. Water-works have been established in most of the big cities. The tanning industry has 116 factories principally in Kiangsu, Hopei and Shantung. Cement works number 12, with an annual output of 8,140,000 barrels. Match manufacturing is centred in Shantung, Kwantung and Kiangsu.

At the end of 1947, registered factories numbered 7,815:—Food, 1,888; chemical, 1,840, textiles, 1,679; machinery, 970; clothing, 385; metal works, 353; metallurgy, 169; electrical appliances, 146; others, 420. One third of these was in Shanghai.

Mining.—Coal, gold, iron, copper, lead, zinc, silver, tungsten, mercury, antimony and tin are all produced in Western China. Most of the provinces contain coal; output in 1946 was 18,457,000 metric tons; 1947, 17,200,000. The coal resources of China at the end of 1946 were estimated at 262,941,000,000 metric tons. Iron ores are abundant in the anthracite field of Shansi (where the iron industry is the oldest in the world), in Hopei, 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 principal iron ore reserves total about 1,984,000,000 tons. The Tayeh iron deposits, near Hankow, are among the richest in the world. Output of iron ore in 1948, 246,600 metric tons (estimate). Output of pig-iron (1948), 47,400 metric tons (estimate). The output of pyrites fell from 64,876 metric tons in 1947 to 42,907 metric tons in 1948.

On the Upper Yangtse and in Shensi petroleum is being worked; there are 91 wells. Oil is being extracted in South Manchuria, Shensi and Kansu Provinces. Tin ore is plentiful in Yunnan, where the tin-mining industry has long existed; production of tin in 1947, 1,279 metric tons. Tin and wolfram are the most important mineral exports. China used to produce 60% of the world's total production of antimony; but has been outpaced by Bolivia, Mexico, the United States and the Union of South Africa; output in 1948, 3,251 metric tons. Molybdenum ore has been found in Fukien and Kiangsi; bismuth has also been worked. China is the world's principal producer of tungsten, supplying 12,200 metric tons in 1948 out of the world's output of 32,000 metric tons. Mining for wolfram (tungsten

ore) is carried on in Hunan, Kwantung and Yunnan. Manganese output in 1947 and 1948 was 20,000 metric tons each year. Output of mercury in 1948 was 290 metric tons, compared with 4,293 in 1942.

Output of alumina rose from 15,000 metric tons in 1942 to 392,300 metric tons in 1945, fell to 138,000 tons in 1946 and was negligible in 1947.

On 27 March, 1950, two Chinese-Soviet joint-stock companies were established for developing oil and non-ferrous metals in Sinkiang province.

Trade Unions were given a legal status by the Guild Law of the National Government of 12 June, 1947. The Railwaymen's Union, founded 1 Dec., 1947, claimed a membership of 300,000; the Seamen's Union, founded 5 Dec., 1947, of 150,000; the Textile Workers' Union, formed 24 July, 1950, of 400,000. Total trade-union membership in 1950 was over 4 million.

In Aug., 1950, there were some 38,000 co-operative organizations with 20 million members, mostly peasants' supply and marketing co-operatives.

Commerce.

Foreign trade of China (exclusive of bullion), in Chinese dollars[1]:—

	1939	1943	1946[2]	1947[2]
Net imports . .	1,333,653,896	3,384,324,100	1,501,165,216,000	10,681,326,571,000
Net exports . .	1,027,246,508	164,459,288	412,111,811,000	6,376,504,297,000

[1] The Chinese foreign trade statistics are distorted by the depreciating value of the Chinese currency in recent years.

[2] Additional value of imports of UNRRA supplies, in 1946, 399,231,335,000 Chinese National dollars; in 1947, 3,696,520,677,000 Chinese National dollars.

Ever since the [illegible] China to foreign trade, China has had (with the exception of a [illegible] an unfavourable balance of trade, which was covered, in the main, by homeward remittances of overseas Chinese.

Of the total imports in 1947, the United States furnished 50·15%, India 9·04%, Great Britain 6·86%, Canada 3·80% and Persia 3·70%. Of the total exports 34·18% went to Hong Kong, 23·31 to U.S.A., 6·56% to Great Britain, 5·05% to Aden and 3·36% to the Philippines.

Principal imports in 1947 (in 1,000 Chinese National dollars):—Dyes, pigments, paints and varnishes, 491,691,123; books, maps, paper and wood pulp, 653,150,099; raw cotton, cotton yarn and thread, 1,982,264,167; metals and ores, 990,802,386; oils, fats, soap, etc., 1,657,026,493; vehicles and vessels, 569,708,082; chemicals and pharmaceuticals, 649,312,458. The principal exports were animals and animal products, 1,190,157,366; oils, 1,222,042,834, ores and metals, 342,791,082; tea, 230,172,101; piece-goods, 1,082,753,987; yarns and threads, 528,817,791. Tung oil (wood oil) has since 1936 become the chief item of export.

The total export of tea to foreign countries has been as follows (in lb.):—1895, 248,757,333; 1905, 182,573,064; 1915, 237,647,066; 1938, 91,764,493; 1947, 36,250,900 (including 10·5 million lb. from Taiwan); 1948, 38,583,600 lb. The export of tea and silk has been decreasing, due to competition from other countries and lack of improvement in production methods, marketing and sales technique in China

Total trade between the United Kingdom and China (in £ sterling):—

	1938	1947	1948	1949	1950
Imports into U.K. . .	7,137,935	7,172,090	8,201,085	3,622,320	10,364,370
Exports from U.K. .	4,357,581	12,777,090	8,649,844	2,257,077	3,588,863
Re-exports from U.K. .	104,935	47,168	67,496	148,925	3,833

In December, 1947, the following foreign firms were engaged in business in China :—140 export and import, 7 shipping, 80 insurance, 14 banking, 48 general traders, 42 engineering, 6 hotels, 10 film production, 1 press, 1 aviation. Nationality of the firms :—151 British, 142 American, 20 Swiss, 11 French, 7 Oversea Chinese, 6 Belgian, 6 Dutch, 4 Danish, 2 Canadian, and one each Australian, Cuban, Czech, Italian and Swedish.

Communications.

Although the Communist Government extended its authority southward during 1949, the Nationalist Government's blockade of the coast prevented all but a few small ships from entering Chinese ports. With the repairing of the Canton–Hankow Railway at the end of 1949, goods began to move in and out of South China increasingly *via* Hong Kong.

Shipping.—Total shipping under Chinese flag, in 1948, 1,179 vessels of 714,548 tons.

Vessels entered from and cleared for abroad in 1947 :—31,751 vessels of 9,979,421 tons. Of these, 2,640,528 tons were American, 2,445,705 British, 554,008 Norwegian and 517,844 Dutch.

All questions relating to navigation and port control were, in Aug., 1950, placed under the Bureau of Navigation, with regional centres at Tientsin, Shanghai, Tsingtao Dairen and Canton.

Roads.—China is traversed in all directions by numerous roads, and a vast internal trade is carried on partly over them, and partly by means of numerous canals and navigable rivers. The construction of modern roads in China has gained considerable impetus in recent years. In 1947 highway mileage was 81,382. Among the principal roads is one from Kunming to Lashio in Burma (the Burma road), 700 miles long; another, a motor road to the north-west, connects Szechwan with Sinkiang and runs through that province to the Turkestan–Siberian railway, a distance of 2,500 miles from the war-time capital, Chungking. A railway and a motor road connect China with Indo-China.

Railways.—Chinese railway history began in 1876 when the Woosung [illegible] line was opened. At the end of 1947, there were 7,812 miles of railway excluding the South Manchuria Railway and the Chinese Eastern Railway, of which about 1,300 miles has been constructed by British enterprise and British capital.

The principal railways in China are :—(1) Peking–Hankow Railway, 814 miles; (2) Tientsin–Pukow Railway, 686 miles; (3) Canton–Hankow Railway, 768 miles; (4) Peking–Mukden Railway, 832 miles, including 305 miles of branch line; (5) [illegible] Railway, 247 miles; (6) [illegible], (7) Lung-Hai Railway, [illegible] Railway, 285 miles; (9) Peking–Suiyuan Railway, 540 miles; (10) Chekiang–Kiangsi Railway, 403 miles; (11) Tatung–Puchow Railway, 389 miles; (12) Yunnan Railway, from the Tonkin border to Kunming, 288 miles; (13) South Manchuria Railway, from Changchun to Dairen, 696 miles; (14) the Chinese Eastern Railway running eastward from Manchuli through Northern Manchuria to Suifenho (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 [illegible], joining the South Manchuria Railway. This line was built by the Russians, and under agreements dated 2 August, 1896, and 6 March, 1898, was operated by Russians and Chinese. It runs for 1,470 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.

According to the Treaty between China and the U.S.S.R. of 14 August, 1945, the trunk line of the Chinese Eastern Railway and the South Manchuria Railway are now combined into one line, the Chinese Changchun Railway, and were to be jointly owned and operated by China and the U.S.S.R. for a period of 30 years, after which the railway was to revert to China without compensation. The Sino-Soviet treaty of Feb., 1950, provides for the transfer to China of 'her rights of co-administration' of the Changchun Railway immediately upon the conclusion of a peace treaty with Japan or not later than 1952.

Aviation.—In September, 1947, there were about 57,000 miles of commercial aviation routes in China operated by 2 Chinese companies (China National Airways Corporation and Central Airways Transport Corporation). These 2 companies were, in 1950, merged and reorganized under the name of Civil Aviation Company. On 1 Aug., 1950, services on the lines Tientsin–Canton and Tientsin–Chungking were inaugurated.

All foreign air services have ceased. Previously many international airlines came to Shanghai, and Chinese airlines operated to U.S.A., Hong Kong and other countries in the Far East.

A Sino-Soviet Civil Aviation Joint Stock Co. was formed in 1950, it operates lines from Peking to Alma Ata, Urkutsk and Chita.

Post.—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 in 1947 had a length of 97,360 miles. Wireless telegraph stations have been installed at 673 centres. Telephones in use in 1948: 244,000; length of telephone lines, 1947, 70,770 miles. Radio telephone services to U.S.A. and Great Britain were opened in 1947, to Moscow and Berlin in 1950.

Number of post offices of all kinds 1946 was 68,808.

Banking and Credit.

Under the National Government there were 7 government or state banks:—The Central Bank of China, the Bank of China, the Bank of Communications, the Farmers' Bank of China, the Postal Savings and Remittances Bank, the Central Trust of China, and the Central Cooperative Bank (established 1 Oct., 1947). The most important, the Central Bank of China, was opened on 1 Nov., 1928, with a capital of $20,000,000 supplied by the Ministry of Finance. It had the right to issue bank-notes, to mint and issue coins, to serve as the National Treasury, and to direct the flotation of national loans and treasury notes. In 1934 its capital was increased to $100,000,000.

Shortly after the Communist army moved into Peking, the People's Bank, established in Dec., 1948, superseded the Central Bank of China and became the sole [illegible] authority for all areas controlled by the People's Government. [illegible] of the Central Bank of China was moved to Taiwan at the end of 1949.

After the revolution, the Ta Ching Bank was re-organized as the Bank of China. In 1928 the Bank of China Regulations made it an international exchange bank. Its capital was again increased to $40,000,000 in 1935 and to $60,000,000 in July, 1942. Under the People's Government, it has been made the foreign exchange controlling authority. It now has 190 branches

at home and abroad. In 1928, the Bank of Communications was converted into a bank specially devoted to the development of the industries. In 1935 and 1942, the capital was successively increased to $20,000,000 and $60,000,000. It has 102 branches.

The Farmers' Bank of China was entrusted with extending farm loans and assisting rural finance; its capital was also increased to $60,000,000 in 1942. Besides its banking business, the Central Trust of China was authorised to purchase and sell commodities, to dispose of alien and enemy properties and to conduct insurance, trust and real estate business on behalf of the government. The Postal Savings and Remittance Bank is mainly a savings bank.

At the end of 1946, there were 621 'modern-style' banks, with 3,049 branches; 859 native banks, with 65 branches; 17 trust companies; 112 insurance companies, with 352 branches, and 377 co-operative banks with 11 branches.

The People's Government has proclaimed that financial enterprises shall be strictly controlled by the state. Private financial enterprises are to be subjected to state supervision and direction. On 28 Dec., 1950, all assets of the U.S. Government and private American firms were placed under control of the People's Government.

The Post Office has operated a savings bank since 1 July, 1919. In Jan., 1930, the banking department was authorized to form an administration separate from that in charge of posts and mail. By 30 June, 1936, there were 679 establishments with savings facilities, with 236,646 depositors.

In order to encourage the deposit of funds with the banks, and thus permit a check to the inflation, the People's Government has introduced a system of Parity Deposit Units (contemplated earlier by the National Government) whereby bank deposits are constituted and repaid in fixed value units expressed in terms of commodities. Like the official exchange rate, the Parity Deposit Unit, in terms of People's Dollars, has increased considerably since its introduction.

Currency.

On 3 November, 1935, China left the silver standard. The notes of the 4 government banks, denominated in yuan, or Chinese National dollar (C.N. $), were declared legal tender (*fa pi*). A new token silver dollar 880/1,000 fine, of gross weight 26·6971 grammes and fine silver content of 23·493448 grammes, was to be minted, mainly at the Central Mint in Shanghai. The coins were never issued.

The Chinese dollar was given an exchange value of 1*s.* 2½*d.* and U.S. cents 30 at the time of the currency reform and this value was maintained until March, 1938. Since then progressive depreciation occurred under the impact of note issue financing of the budget deficit. Control of foreign exchange transactions was instituted when the Central Bank of China returned to Shanghai from Chungking soon after the end of hostilities. In Nov., 1946, licensing of imports was introduced. On 19 Aug., 1948, when prices were 6–10 million times the 1937 level and the U.S. $ exchange rate was nearly 4 million times the pre-war rate of 3·39, the Gold Yuan was introduced by decree. C.N. $ bank-notes and obligations were converted into Gold Yuan at C.N. $3,000,000 to 1 G.Y. The conversion rate for North Eastern Provinces notes was N.E.P. $300,000 to 1 G.Y. Taiwan currency was not affected. The Gold Yuan was given a value of U.S. cents 25. The new notes were backed 40% by gold, silver and foreign exchange, and 60%

by government industrial assets. A ceiling of G.Y. 2,000 millions was set to the new note issue. Prices and wages were pegged at the 19 Aug. level. For a month or two the currency conversion was successful in restoring confidence and bringing in substantial amounts of gold, silver and foreign exchange. The currency expansion resulting from these receipts, and the inability of the authorities to off-set this by sufficiently large sales of shares [illegible] industrial enterprises, led to a great redundancy of money. [illegible] developments in North China and Manchuria caused a wild rush of money into goods. On 1 Nov., 1948, the government was forced to lift the price and wage ceilings and ten days later to permit the legal circulation of silver coins and the holding of gold and foreign currencies, all of which had been banned under the 19 Aug. decree. The Gold Yuan was also devalued to one-fifth, viz. 20 G.Y. = U.S. $1.

As the Communists advanced during 1949, the Gold Yuan in the Nationalist Government areas rapidly and finally collapsed amidst all the manifestations of hyper-inflation. Whereas the former currency (*fa pi*) had lasted for the unprecedented period of 11 years of continuous war-time inflation, its successor endured for barely 9 months.

The new legal tender currency on the mainland of China is the 'Jen Min Piao' (People's Dollar) issued by the People's Bank. It has not escaped inflation on account of the continuing budget deficit. Prices throughout China have risen considerably and the official exchange rate of the People's Dollar has had to be adjusted frequently. The rates on 12 Sept., 1950, were :—U.S. $1 = P.B. $31,000 and £1 = P.B. $78,210. For the first time in recent years an official rouble exchange rate is being quoted (P.B. $4,340 on 23 Dec., 1949).

Weights and Measures.

In China, standards of weights, measures and length vary all over the country. Generally speaking, two kinds of standards are 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 6 February, 1929, and was 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, which came into operation in the Customs service on 1 February, 1934, and the other, which was temporary in nature and to be abolished as soon as the people were accustomed to the use of standard units, was designed only for market use. The latter was 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 of *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 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 = 1 litre, 1 lb. = ½ kilogramme and 1 yard = 1 metre. The Russian and Japanese systems 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 *Ssu*	.	= 1	*Hao*.
10 *Hao*	.	= 1	*Li*.
10 *Li*	.	= 1	*Fên* (*candareen*).
10 *Fên*	.	= 1	*Ch'ien* (*mace*).
10 *Ch'ien*.	.	= 1	*Liang* (*tael*) = 37 301 grammes.
16 *Liang*.	.	= 1	*Chin* (*catty*) = 596·816 grammes.
100 *Chin*	.	= 1	*Tan* (*picul*).

CAPACITY.

10 *Sho*	.	= 1	*Ko*.
10 *Ko*	.	= 1	*Sheng*.
10 *Sheng*.	.	= 1	*Tou* = 10·354688 litres.
10 *Tan*	.	= 1	*Tan*. Commodities, even liquids, such as oil, spirits, etc., are commonly bought and sold by *weight*.

LENGTH.

10 *Fen*	.	= 1	*Ts'un* (inch).
10 *Ts'un*.	.	= 1	*Ch'ih* (foot) = ·32 metre.
10 *Ch'ih*	.	= 1	*Chang* = 3·2 metres.
180 *Chang*.	.	= 1	*Li* = 576 metres = $\frac{1}{3}$ mile.

By treaty between Great Britain and China, the *Ch'ih* of $14\frac{1}{10}$ English inches has been adopted as the standard, the Tael, Catty and Picul have been fixed at $1\frac{1}{3}$ oz., $1\frac{1}{3}$ lb., $133\frac{1}{3}$ lb. avoirdupois respectively. 1 *Mow* = $\frac{1}{6}$ of an acre.

Diplomatic Representatives.

1. OF CHINA IN GREAT BRITAIN (49 Portland Place, W.1).

Ambassador.—(Vacant.)

There are consular representatives at Birmingham, Liverpool, London and Manchester.

2. OF GREAT BRITAIN IN CHINA.

Chargé d'Affaires.—Lionel Henry Lamb, C.M.G., O.B.E.

Counsellors.—W. G. C. Graham (*Chinese and Consular*); H. H. Thomas, C.B.E. (*Financial*).

First Secretaries.—C. T. Crowe; J. F. Ford, O.B.E. (*Chinese*); P. A. North (*Consular*).

Civil Air Attaché.—Group Capt. R. J. Bone, C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O.

There are British consular representatives at Amoy, Canton, Chungking, Hankow, Nanking, Peking, Shanghai, Tientsin, Tsingtao and other towns.

The Island of **Taiwan**, was ceded to Japan by China by the treaty of Shimonoseki, which was ratified on 8 May, 1895, and Japan took formal possession on 2 June of the same year. After the Second World War the island was *de facto* returned to China (Sept., 1945) and is now a province. It is controlled and administered by the remnants of the National Govern-

ment under Chiang Kai-shek who, on 1 March, 1950, resumed the presidency of the ' National Republic of China.'

Governor.—K. C. Wu.

The island, which was formally incorporated as part of China in 1683, has an area of 13,890 square miles, with a population, according to the census of 1946, of 6,083,617 exclusive of 4,318 foreigners, of whom 35 were British. The chief towns are Tai-pei (340,114 inhabitants in 1940 census), Tainan, Ki-lung (Kurun) and Taichu. The official language is Chinese (Amoy dialect).

The island is divided into five provinces (Taipei, Hsin-chu, Taichung, Tainan and Takao) and three districts (Hwa-Lien-Kang, Taitung and the Pescadores).

National and provincial taxes in 1950 yielded N.T.Y. 170 million.

The agricultural products of Taiwan are rice, tea, sugar, sweet potatoes, ramie, jute, turmeric; while camphor is worked in the forests under a government monopoly. The cultivated area was estimated at 2,055,000 acres in 1949. Rice production in post-war years averaged 1,150,000 metric tons. Pineapple crop, 1946, 17,265 metric tons; 1948 (estimate), 16,000 metric tons. Bananas, 1938–44 average, 150,000 metric tons; 1948, 78,000 metric tons. The quantity of tea produced in 1935–40 [illegible] 10,350 metric tons; estimate for 1948, 9,600 metric tons; for [illegible] metric tons. Yield of sugar in 1948, 500,000 metric tons (nearly 1 million in 1938). The number of animals (13 Dec., 1937) was:—Horses, 924; goats, 70,384; cattle, 76,341; pigs, 1,849,195; buffaloes, 282,101. The industries comprise flour-milling, sugar, tobacco, oil, spirits, iron-work, glass, bricks, soap, and many other manufactures. Mining is making steady progress, gold, silver, copper and coal being the principal minerals; the output (in metric tons) of coal in 1948, was 1,649,000; aluminium, 2,500; copper, 1,183; sulphur, 1,000; gold, 12,000 troy oz.; silver, 6,870 fine oz.

Exports in 1948 included 72,000 metric tons of sugar and 32,350 tons of salt to Japan, and 32,150 metric tons of cement to the Philippines; exports to U.S.A., consisting chiefly of tea, canned pineapples, bamboo poles and aluminum, were valued at $1,728,179.

Taiwan exports to the United Kingdom, 1947, £19,791; 1948, £58,604; 1949, £124,029; 1950, £442,966; imports from United Kingdom, 1947, £100; 1948, £42,139; 1949 £100,784; 1950, £44,261. Taiwan exports to U.S.A., 1949, $1,708,000 (1948, $1,116,000); imports from U.S.A., $53,440,000 (1948, $5,962,000).

The total length of the Taiwan Railway, which is under provincial control, is approximately 1,000 kilometres; there are in addition approximately 3,000 kilometres of privately owned railways, most of them owned by the Taiwan Sugar Corporation. Taiwan railways have various gauges, ranging from 3 ft. 6 in. to 2 ft.

Roads have been and are being constructed throughout the island.

In 1937–38 there were 193 post offices. The telegraph service had 217 offices; length of line, 734 miles; of wire, 3,843 miles. Telephone line, 2,946 miles; length of wire, 71,112 miles. The Taiwan power plant had a capacity of 48,000 kw. in 1945.

On the return of Taiwan to Chinese sovereignty, the existing currency was converted into notes of the Bank of Taiwan. Taiwan dollars were linked to Chinese national currency at a fixed rate of exchange. Taiwan was not so affected by inflation as the mainland, and Taiwan dollars have maintained a premium over C.N. $. On 19 Aug., 1948, the rate was fixed at T. $1.835 to 1 G.Y. When the Gold Yuan entered upon its last phase

in early 1949, the Taiwan currency was detached and linked to the U.S. dollar. The New Taiwan Yuan, however, has also been unable to keep its original rate of exchange N.T.Y. 8 = $1, U.S.; on 14 June, 1950, the buying rate for $1, U.S., was N.T.Y. 14.30. Note circulation, 30 June, 1950, was N.T.Y. 195,740,471, plus an additional circulation of subsidiary notes and coins of about N.T.Y. 40 million.

Taiwan is normally linked with the mainland by daily air services. A shipping service continues between Taiwan and Hong Kong.

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COLOMBIA.

(REPÚBLICA DE COLOMBIA.)

Constitution and Government.

THE Republic of Colombia, which in colonial days was called 'Viceroyalty of New Granada,' gained its independence of Spain in 1819, and was officially constituted 17 Dec., 1819, together with the present territories of Panama, Venezuela and Ecuador, the state of 'Greater Colombia,' which continued for about 12 years. It then split up into Venezuela, Ecuador and the republic of New Granada in 1830. The constitution of 22 May, 1858, changed New Granada into a confederation of 8 states, under the name of Confederation Granadina. 8 May, 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 2 delegates from each state, to promulgate the constitution of 5 Aug., 1886, forming the republic of Colombia, 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 2 houses, the Senate, of 63 members, elected for 4 years, and the House of Representatives, of about 131 members, chosen for 2 years. By the Act of 1945 the senators are elected (1 for each 190,000 inhabitants) by direct vote of the electorate instead of, as previously, indirectly by departmental assemblies; the representatives are chosen by the people in each department (one for every 90,000). Voters at the 1941 elections numbered 1,933,345, or 46·16% of the electorate. Congress meets annually at Bogotá on 20 July; members are fined for non-attendance and receive 1,800 pesos monthly while in session. Women, though conceded citizenship, are expressly barred from voting (as are members of the Army and the police) and from elective office.

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. There are 13 Ministries. A National Economic Council, including 5 ministers and representatives of banking, [illegible] commerce, has been functioning since May, 1935. A Ministry [illegible] authorized in 1945, began to function in 1947.

The following is a list of presidents since 1898 :—

Dr. Manuel Antonio Sanclemente, 7 Aug., 1898–31 July, 1900.
Dr. José Manuel Marroquin, 31 July, 1900–7 Aug., 1904.
General Rafael Reyes, 7 Aug., 1904–April, 1909. Went abroad April, 1909, and resigned on his return 29 July, 1909.
General Jorge Holguin, April, 1909–7 Aug., 1909.
Dr. Ramón González Valencia, 7 Aug., 1909–7 Aug., 1910.
Dr. Carlos E. Restrepo, 7 Aug., 1910–7 Aug., 1914.
Dr. José Vicente Concha, 7 Aug., 1914–7 Aug., 1918
Dr. Marco Fidel Suárez, 7 Aug., 1918–11 Nov., 1921.
General Jorge Holguin, 11 Nov., 1921–7 Aug. 1922
General Pedro Nel Ospina, 7 Aug., 1922–7 Aug., 1926.
Dr. Miguel Abadia Méndez, 7 Aug., 1926–7 Aug., 1930.
Dr. Enrique Olaya Herrera, 7 Aug., 1930–7 Aug., 1934.
Dr. Alfonso López Pumarejo, 7 Aug., 1934–7 Aug., 1938.
Dr. Eduardo Santos, 7 Aug., 1938–7 Aug., 1942.
Dr. Alfonso López Pumarejo, 7 Aug., 1942–resigned in July, 1945.
Dr. Alberto Lléras Camargo, 7 Aug., 1945–7 Aug., 1946.
Dr. Mariano Ospina Peréz, 7 Aug., 1946–7 Aug., 1950.

President of the Republic (1950–54).—Dr. Laureano Gómez (a Conservative; elected on 27 Nov., 1949, without opposition as the Liberal party refused to take part in the election; he polled 956,000 votes). He was inaugurated 7 Aug., 1950; Congress had previously been dissolved by the out-going president who was also a Conservative. The Congress elected 5 June, 1949, was composed of 35 Liberals and 28 Conservatives in the Senate, and of 69 Liberals and 63 Conservatives in the House. Elections for a new Congress are scheduled for 5 June, 1951; an Electoral Mission from Canada will supervise the electoral rolls. On 26 Sept., 1950, President Gómez, then seriously ill, issued a decree naming the Minister of the Interior, Dr. Domingo Sarasty, as his successor in the event of his being forced to vacate the Presidency.

On 3 Nov., 1903, Panama asserted its independence and was formed into a separate republic. On 6 April, 1914, Colombia signed a treaty with the United States, at Bogotá, agreeing to recognize the independence of Panama and receiving as indemnity for the Panama Canal zone $25 million, U.S., 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 boundary dispute with Peru, which lasted for over 100 years, was finally settled on 25 May, 1934, by a treaty signed in Rio de Janeiro adjusting the differences; that treaty has been ratified by the two [illegible].

On 5 April, 1941, Colombia signed a treaty with Venezuela delimiting the frontiers and establishing the free navigation of the rivers common to both countries.

National flag: yellow, blue, red (horizontal).

National anthem: Cesó la horrible noche (words by R. Nuñez; tune by O. Sindici).

Area and Population.

The area of the Republic is estimated at 1,139,155 sq. km. (439,829 square miles). It has a coastline of about 2,007 miles, of which 1,094 miles are on the Caribbean Sea and 913 miles on the Pacific Ocean. The estimated population on 1 July, 1949, was 11,015,210, with a density of 9·6 per sq. km. (25·0 per square mile). The area and population of the 15 departments, 2 intendencies and 7 commissaries, according to the census of 5 July, 1938, and as estimated for 5 July, 1949, were as follows (the capitals in brackets):—

	Area sq. miles	Census population, 5 July, 1938			Est. 1949
		Males	Females	Total	Total
Departments					
Antioquia (Medellín)	25,402	576,138	612,449	1,188,587	1,458,850
Atlántico (Barranquilla)	1,340	131,629	136,780	268,409	392,700
Bolívar (Cartagena)	22,981	379,062	386,132	765,194	1,020,280
Boyaca (Tunja)	24,928	351,478	385,890	737,368	786,660
Caldas (Manizales)	5,160	395,150	374,818	769,968	1,068,090
Cauca (Popayán)	11,657	175,122	180,918	356,040	445,080
Chocó (Quibdó)	17,976	55,797	55,419	111,216	112,320
Cundinamarca (Bogotá)	9,106	570,199	604,408	1,174,607	1,443,240
Huila (Neiva)	7,990	105,954	110,722	216,676	237,820
Magdalena (Santa Marta)	20,813	173,286	169,036	342,322	447,710
Nariño (Pasto)	11,515	228,250	237,618	465,868	554,750
Norte de Santander (Cúcuta)	8,295	172,095	174,086	346,181	425,350
Santander (Bucaramanga)	12,379	305,627	310,083	615,710	743,500
Tolima (Ibagué)	8,874	278,578	269,218	547,796	728,070
Valle del Cauca (Cali)	8,083	315,827	297,403	613,230	996,240

	Area sq. miles	Census population, 5 July, 1938			Est. 1949
		Males	Females	Total	Total
Intendencies					
Meta (Villavicencio)	32,895	28,897	22,777	51,674	59,200 [1]
San Andrés (San Andrés)	21	3,135	3,393	6,528	
Commissaries					
Amazonas (Leticia)	48,005	3,929	2,485	6,414	125,350 [1]
Arauca (Arauca)	9,970	5,679	5,177	11,156	
Caquetá (Florencia)	30,754	11,628	9,286	20,914	
Goagira (Uribia)	4,725	27,757	25,652	53,409	
Putumayo (Mocoa)	10,217	8,549	7,139	15,688	
Vaupés (Mitú)	57,812	4,192	3,575	7,767	
Vichada (Puerto Carreño)	39,754	4,806	4,288	9,094	
Grand total	439,829	4,312,761	4,389,152	8,701,816	11,015,210

[1] 1946.

Of the total population (including 105,807 Indians in 398 tribes) in 1938, 49·56% were males; urban population totalled 2,539,721, or 29·2%. The crude birth rate appears to be about 38·8 per 1,000 population; crude death rate, about 15·6; infant mortality rate, 163·0 per 1,000 live births (compared with 33·8 for the United States); crude marriage rate, 1946, was 5·3 per 1,000 population.

Foreigners in 1938 numbered 34,322, including:—Venezuelan, 9,942; German, 2,977; American, 2,887; British, 1,944; Italian, 1,448; Polish, 1,059; French, 1,055. In 1946 arrivals numbered 27,832, including 8,083 Americans, 6,403 Venezuelans and 1,274 British; departures were 23,776. Immigration of farmers and, up to a point, of technicians is encouraged but not that of the trading and commercial class. The immigrants are selected by a committee representing manufacturers, coffee growers, farmers and tradesmen.

The bulk of the population lives at altitudes of from 4,000 to 9,000 feet above sea level. In 1950, about 34% of the population was urban.

The capital, Bogotá (estimated population in 1950, 543,590), lies 8,703 feet above the sea. The chief commercial towns, with their population as estimated in 1950, are:—Medellín (264,570); Barranquilla (255,050); Cali, a coffee and mining centre (165,200); Manizales (130,060); Monteria (118,010); [illegible] (114,830); Pereira (103,405); Armenia (96,710); Ibagué (94 [illegible]). Barranquilla, which used to be connected with the coast at Puerto Colombia by 17 miles of railway and road, is now a seaport by the opening of the Bocas de Ceniza; the railway is no longer in service.

The language spoken is Spanish.

Religion, Education and Justice.

The religion of the nation is Roman Catholic. There are 4 Catholic archbishops, viz., of Bogotá, Cartagena, Medellín and Popayán, the first having 4 suffragans and the others 3 each. Other forms of religion are permitted, so long as their exercise is 'not contrary to Christian morals nor to the law.'

Population over 7 years of age numbered 8,818,000 in 1947, of whom 2,741,613 adults and 1,170,458 children (7–14 years) or about 44% were literate.

Primary education is free but not compulsory, and facilities are limited. In 1948 public and private primary schools had 718,108 pupils out of a

primary school population (7 to 14 years old) estimated at 1,457,000. In 1946, there were 519 kindergartens, with 14,870 pupils; 12,886 elementary schools, with 17,539 teachers and 732,371 pupils; 37 vocational schools, with 3,513 pupils; 349 night schools, with 11,059 pupils; 188 commercial schools, with 6,527 pupils; 637 high schools, with 45,678 pupils; 38 agricultural schools, with 891 pupils; 28 art schools, with 2,485 pupils. The entire school system embraced 14,591 establishments with 26,092 teachers and 828,210 students; the Catholic Church is in charge of secondary education.

Besides the National University in Bogotá (founded 1572), there are four universities, that of Antioquia at Medellín, of Bolivar at Cartagena, of Cauca at Popoyán and Narino at Pasto. These and the private universities, in 1946, had 52 faculties with 1,200 teachers and 7,337 students (579 women). A law signed 17 Dec., 1934, requires that at least 10% of national government's revenue must be devoted to education; but an inquiry in 1950 showed that in 1948 only 5% (20·8 million pesos) out of a national expenditure of 414·6 million pesos went to education.

Motion-picture theatres numbered 641 in 1951 with seating capacity of 410,000. There are 34 daily newspapers (with aggregate daily circulation, 1947, of 340,000) and about 115 broadcasting stations.

The Supreme Court, at Bogotá, is divided into 3 chambers—civil cassation, criminal cassation, general business. Each judicial district has a superior court of 3 judges or more. Since 1932, married women have been granted full control of their property, and a share of property jointly acquired since marriage.

Finance.

Ordinary revenue and expenditure for 6 calendar years in paper pesos (worth about 57 cents, U.S.):—

Year	Revenue	Expenditure	Year	Revenue	Expenditure
1946	277,342,538	281,919,910	1949 [1]	383,476,933	383,476,933
1947	373,519,000	329,511,000	1950 [1]	422,431,000	422,431,000
1948	399,261,000	391,425,000	1951 [1]	460,820,450	500,635,417

[1] Budget estimates.

With the declaration of martial law, 9 Nov., 1949, Congress adjourned without having passed the budget (389 million pesos) whereupon the government decreed a budget of 422 million. Beginning Jan., 1950, all receipts were pooled in a common fund, [illegible] previous system under which certain revenues were earmarked [illegible] expenditures.

In 1948 revenue from direct and indirect taxation was 246,765,000 pesos. Petroleum taxes furnish about 16% of total revenue. Expenditure:—Finance, 52,928,000 pesos; public debt service, 58,163,000 pesos; defence, 57,787,000 pesos; public works, 89,327,000 pesos; education, 20,957,000 pesos. Direct taxation has risen from 17 million in 1937 to 157·9 million in 1949 (budget); income tax, 1950, yielded 178 million pesos.

On 30 June, 1949, the total debt of the central government was 533,800,000 pesos, of which external debt (in dollars and sterling) was 165,900,000 pesos; internal debt was 368,800,000 pesos. Total debt of the departments was 106·8 million pesos (66·5 million external) and of the municipalities, 158·1 million (18·1 external). Only about 20% of the loans issued in the 1940s went into the hands of the public, including the commercial banks; there is no bond market of the usual type. The servicing

of the United Kingdom sterling debt was resumed in July, 1942, and a definite settlement reached in Dec., 1943. Nominal or par value of British investments, end of 1949, were £5,280,917, of which 18% were in default. American dollar loans outstanding at the end of 1941 were $123 million, of which 79·3% were in default, including $40 million in 11 bond issues of 6 departmental governments and 2 cities which have been in default since 1931. In Sept. 1949, service on the defaulted dollar bonds was resumed.

Defence.

Army.

Military service is compulsory between the years of 21 and 30. Service with the colours is for 1 year. From 30 to 45 years of age the citizens are on the reserved lists, classified in 1st, 2nd and 3rd classes, with the obligation of presenting themselves on being called up. The permanent Army consists of infantry, artillery, cavalry, engineers, motorized troops and the usual services. The peace effective varies between 12,000 and 15,000 men, according to the conditions established by the General Staff at each conscription period: the war effective is about 300,000 men, excluding the territorial army which would raise the figure to about 500,000. Number of national police, about 10,000.

Navy.

Colombia has 2 destroyers, the *Antioquia* (launched 1932) and *Caldas* (1933), refitted during the 1939–45 war, 1 frigate (*Almirante Padilla*), used as a cadets' sea-going training ship, 1 gunboat, 3 coastguard patrol vessels, 6 river gunboats, a transport, 2 oilers and some smaller craft. In 1934 the Colombian Navy was [illegible] by retired British naval officers. Personnel, 260 officers and [illegible]; the Navy has also a battalion of marines with 400 officers and men.

Air Force.

The Air Force, to which are attached several training schools, comprises fighting and training squadrons, including a paratroop company, and possesses an appreciable number of aircraft of various types.

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. The range of climate and crops is extraordinary; the [illegible] colleges have different courses for 'cold-climate farming' and '[illegible] farming.' Colombia is the second largest producer of coffee and ranks first in the output 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: the coffee census of 1935 showed 150,000 plantations with 532,200,000 producing trees. Coffee output approaches 6,000,000 bags (of 60 kilos). Exports in 1950, were 4,472,000 bags valued at U.S. $357·8 million, compared with 5,410,000 bags in 1949, valued at $242·3 million. Exports are mainly to the United States. In 1948 coffee exports furnished 75% of the country's foreign exchange.

Rice, for domestic consumption, is increasingly important; output, 1949, 240,000 metric tons. Sugar output (exclusive of panela) in 1950 was 146,445 metric tons from 27 mills compared with 138,450 tons in 1949. Sugar plantations now cover 53,000 acres. Unrefined brown sugar, known as panela, is consumed locally; output, 1948, about 670,000 tons. Other

crops were (1949) maize, 635,000 tons; potatoes, 490,000 tons; plantain; and wheat, 118,000 tons. Banana exports reached the post-war record level of 6,000,000 stems in 1949. High-grade tobacco (about 19 million lb.) is an important crop. The rubber tree grows wild, and its cultivation has begun; output is a few hundred tons. Fibres are being exploited, notably the 'fique' fibre, which furnishes all the country's requirements for sacks and cordage; output, 1941, 38,428,500 lb. 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 180 million acres. An important agricultural colony has been established at Solano Bay in El Chocó Territory on the northern Pacific coast. Livestock census in 1947–48 showed 13,902,000 cattle, 2,070,000 pigs, 1,142,000 horses, 1,022,000 sheep, 400,000 goats and 772,000 mules and asses.

Colombia is rich in minerals; gold is found chiefly in Antioquia and moderately in Cauca, Caldas, Tolima, Nariño and Chocó; output in 1950, 406,320 fine oz. Foreign concessions produce about 60% of the gold. The domestic price for gold was raised in June, 1949, from 3·10 pesos per gramme to 6·30 pesos. Other minerals are silver (106,590 fine oz., in 1949), copper, lead, mercury, manganese, emeralds and platinum (first discovered in Colombia in 1735), which was long abundant in the alluvial deposits of the Chocó River; production, 1948, 40,047 fine oz. The working of the emerald mines is government-controlled, but exports have ceased. The chief mines are those of Muzo (government-owned) and Chivor (American-owned).

The country also has coal, iron, limestone, sand and fireclay deposits, and the 'National Steel Project' was launched in 1940 to develop an iron and steel industry in the Paz de Rio region; about 8 million tons of iron ore are available. The extraction of salt from the remarkable mines in Zipaquirá (several hundred feet thick and covering several hundred square miles) and the evaporation at the numerous natural salt pans along the Caribbean coast are a Government monopoly, leased to the Banco de la República; output of salt in 1949 was 126,000 tons. A new plant for caustic soda was opened nearby in Aug., 1950; output consists of caustic soda, soda ash, bicarbonate of soda and refined salt from the mines.

Petroleum production in 1950 amounted to 34,000,000 barrels; about half goes to Curaçao for refining. Exports, 1949, 23,672,000 barrels valued at $58,000,000, U.S. Investments in the petroleum industry amount to $176,159,720, of which Americans hold 70·54%, British 14·52%, Canadians 13·31%, Dutch 0·80% and Colombians 0·83%. But the petroleum companies are tending to withdraw from the country; proved reserves are still small (279,600,000 barrels as of Aug., 1951) and explorations have not been reassuring. Cement output, from 4 works in 1949, 475,000 tons; imports are about 100,000 tons.

Value of industrial output by 135,400 workers in 7,853 establishments (in the first census of manufactures in 1945) was 508,205,254 pesos, exclusive of salt, precious metals and petroleum. Capital investment was 399,940,643 pesos. Value of food products was 96,814,405 pesos; beverages 91,685,615 pesos, and textiles, 118,056,404 pesos. Of the workers employed, 90,111 were men; 45,289 were women; 1,659 were aliens. Colombia, 1949, had 447 electric power-plants of which 352 were hydro-electric. Electric power consumed in 1949, 625,000,000 kwh.

An expert mission from the International Bank in Washington studied the country's economy in 1949, and recommended in 1950 a 5,000 million pesos programme covering the years 1951–55.

New foreign investments in 1940 were $15,400,000; in 1945, $54,263,000. The total of foreign funds arriving in the 6 war years was $176,431,000.

The left-wing Colombian Federation of Labour (C.T.C.) had, in 1947, 109,000 members out of a total of 165,000 organized workers. The Jesuits in 1946 established a Catholic trade union, *Union de Trabajadores Colombianos*. In 1948 compulsory sharing of all profits exceeding 12% of a company's net worth was established for all concerns, domestic or foreign, employing 20 workers or more. Agricultural workers, though the lowest paid economic group, are specifically excluded from the minimum wage legislation on the grounds that they raise at least part of their food from their small plots of ground.

For distribution of population in 1938 as wage-earners, *see* THE STATESMAN'S YEAR-BOOK, 1944, p. 809

Commerce.

On 9 Aug., 1948, Colombia, Ecuador, Panama and Venezuela signed at Quito the 'Charter of Quito' pledging themselves to co-operate closely in trade and economic affairs with the ultimate goal of a 'Gran-Colombian Customs and Economic Union.' This was ratified by the Colombian Congress in Nov., 1949.

Exports and imports were placed in 1931 under Government control, to protect the foreign exchange value of the peso.

Imports (c.i.f. values) and exports (f.o.b. values) (excluding bullion and specie) for 6 years (in paper pesos, equal to 57 cents, U.S.):—

Year	Imports	Exports[1]	Year	Imports	Exports[1]
1944	174,666,000	227,299,000	1947	638,625,000	416,272,000
1945	281,182,399	216,175,441	1948	589,079,000	504,930,000
1946	403,013,029	351,836,381	1949	499,000,000	594,000,000

[1] Excluding export tax.

According to Washington figures, of Colombia's imports in 1949 the United States furnished 69·9%, Canada 5·4% and the United Kingdom 4·4%. Of Colombia's exports the United States took 100% of her gold and platinum, 90% of her coffee, 81% of her bananas and 50% of her petroleum.

Trade by principal countries in 1948, in paper pesos:—

Imports		Exports	
United States	410,978,000	United States	119,621,000
United Kingdom	33,162,000	Curaçao	22,461,000
Peru	16,848,000	Trinidad and Tobago	15,711,000
Sweden	11,551,000	Canada	11,519,000
Canada	11,281,000	Finland	7,012,000
Switzerland	13,258,000	Argentina	3,080,000
Belgium	10,890,000	Sweden	3,010,000
Brazil	8,736,000	United Kingdom	2,572,000

Important articles of export (1946) were, in pesos:—Coffee, 269,829,233 (76% of the total); petroleum, 41,749,266; leather, 4,208,862; cotton textiles, 5,682,851, and platinum, 2,554,684. The chief imports (1947) were, in pesos:—Machinery, 134,766,000; vehicles, 72,613,000; metals and

manufactures, 104,234,000; chemical products, 73,924,000. In 1947, exports of agricultural products totalled 349,814,000 pesos (nearly 80% of total) and minerals 65,663,000 pesos (14%).

Foreign exchange received in 1950 was nearly $58 million, U.S.

Total trade between United Kingdom and Colombia for 5 years (Board of Trade figures, in £ sterling):—

	1938	1947	1948	1949	1950
Imports into U.K. . . .	253,827	473,863	560,883	149,778	214,782
Exports from U.K. . . .	1,761,708	3,040,186	4,362,112	3,375,528	5,923,601
Re-exports from U.K. . .	19,557	36,089	16,369	12,424	38,457

Shipping and Communications.

Owing to the mountainous character of the country, the construction of arterial roads and railways is both costly and difficult. The Government has completed 60% of the 1931 programme for the construction of main roads and railways. The overhead ropeway connecting Mariquita with Manizales is the longest in the world (·72 kilometre). Total length of motor highways, 18,000 kilometres. Of the 2,300-mile Simon Bolivar highway which runs from Caracas in Venezuela to Guayaquil in Ecuador, the Colombian portion is complete. Buenaventura and Cali (Carretera al Mar) are linked by a highway. Motor vehicles numbered 55,800 in 1948.

In Colombia there are 17 lines of railway (8 national and state), with a total length of 3,467 kilometres, or 1,914 miles. Of the total, 1,606 miles have a gauge of 3 ft.; the rest a metre gauge. There is only one British-owned line in Colombia, La Dorada Railway Co. (111 kilometres). 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. The Pacific Railway connects Bogotá with the port of Buenaventura.

Venezuela, Colombia and Ecuador formed the Greater Colombia Merchant Marine (*Flota Mercante Grancolombiana*) on 8 June, 1946, with headquarters in Bogotá and sectional executive boards in Caracas and Quito. The corporation has an authorized capital of $20,000,000, of which Venezuela and Colombia propose to subscribe 45% each and Ecuador 10%. A fleet of 11 freighters (4,000 tons each) belonging to the company plus 22 chartered vessels in 1949 carried 729,695 metric tons of merchandise to and from the United States. Vessels entering Colombian ports in 1949 had a net registered tonnage of 6,960,000.

In civil aviation Colombia ranks either first or second among South American countries. In 1949 the 10 airlines flew 23,878,029 km., and carried 797,184 passengers and 143,598,384 kilos of cargo. Two lines, Avianca and Lansa, accounted for 93% of the total passenger traffic and 73% of the freight traffic. A daily aeroplane service connects Bogotá with the principal cities of the country.

The Magdalena River is subject to drought, and navigation is always impeded during the dry season. That river is navigable for 900 miles: steamers ascend to La Dorada, 592 miles from Barranquilla.

The length of telephone lines in service is 218,101 kilometres; instruments in use, 1 Jan., 1949, 70,300, of which 43% were automatic and about 88% under government operation. The All-American Cables Co., Inc., and the Marconi Wireless Company operate.

Money, Banking, Weights and Measures.

Colombia, in 1946, stated to the International Monetary Fund that the Colombian peso was equal to 57·1433 cents, U.S., or to 0·507816 gramme of fine gold; $1·00, U.S., was equal to 1·74999 pesos and 1 troy oz. of gold to 61·2495 pesos. But on 18 Dec., 1948, Colombia (with the consent of the I.M.F.) lowered the value of the peso to 0·50637 gramme of gold $\frac{9}{10}$th fine (compared with the previous level of 0·56424 gramme $\frac{9}{10}$th fine) representing a devaluation of 10 25%. The bank altered its buying rate for the dollar from 174·5 pesos to 194 9, making the peso equal to 51·282 cents, U.S.

After its devaluation, 18 Sept., 1949, the buying rate for sterling was 5·46 pesos to £1 compared with 7·86 before.

Under the law of 21 June, 1907, the monetary unit was a gold peso equal to one-fifth of a £ sterling and of proportionate weight, the fineness being the same; it equalled 97·3 cents, U.S. After some moderate fluctuations in the 1920s and 1930s it became stabilized at 57·143 cents in 1939.

Gold coins are 2½, 5 and 10 pesos. Silver coins are (900 fine) the half-peso and 20 and 10 centavos; but these are being replaced by 21 million new coins, half silver, half copper-nickel-zinc. Copper-nickel coins for 1, 2 and 5 centavos also circulate. There are also notes representing gold pesos of 1, 2, 5, 10, 20, 50, 100, 500 and 1,000 pesos respectively. Gold coins are no longer in circulation.

On 23 July, 1923, the Banco de la República was inaugurated as a semi-official central bank, with the exclusive privilege of issuing bank-notes in Colombia. The capital amounts to 11,735,800 pesos. Its note issues must be covered by a reserve in gold or foreign exchange of 30% of their value; deposits are covered by a special currency reserve up to 12½% of their total. In 1948 the legal reserve was temporarily lowered to 25% to enable the authorities to buy abroad materials needed for the reconstruction of Bogotá following the destructive riots of 9 April. Gold stock has risen from $5,000,000, U.S., at the start, to $21,000,000 at the outbreak of the war and to $147,000,000 in Jan., 1947, falling rapidly thereafter to $63,000,000 in July, 1948, when publication of the gold figures ceased. On 31 Jan., 1950, the Central Bank had gold and foreign exchange valued at $127 million, U.S. (compared with $64 million in April, 1949); this was equal to 246,341,000 pesos against a note circulation of 424,371,000 (the latter compared with 270,933,000 pesos before the riots in Bogotá of April, 1948).

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 (later increased to 50 million) subscribed by Government departments, municipalities and others. It has 192 offices.

There are 10 domestic commercial banks of major size and 13 small ones; 4 foreign banks (British, Canadian, American); but 70% of all commercial bank deposits are with the 3 largest domestic banks which have branches throughout the country. In Nov., 1950, they were permitted to accept savings deposits, hitherto a government monopoly.

The metric system was introduced into the republic in 1857, but in ordinary commerce Spanish weights and measures are generally used.

Diplomatic and Consular Representatives.

1. Of Colombia in Great Britain (3, Hans Crescent, S.W.1).

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary.—General Rafael Sánchez Amaya (accredited 22 June, 1950).

Minister-Counsellor.—Dr. José Joaquin Gori.
First Secretary.—Alfredo Taboada Buelvas.
Commercial Attaché.—Dr. Ernesto Anzola Cubides.

There are consular representatives at London, Glasgow and Liverpool.

2. Of Great Britain in Colombia.

Ambassador Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary.—Gilbert MacKereth, C.M.G., M.C. (appointed 25 Nov., 1947).
First Secretaries.—F. F. Garner; T. E. Rogers, M.B.E. (*Commercial*); L. Boas (*Information*); C. A. Bryer (*Labour*),
Naval Attaché.—Capt. J. Lee-Barber, D.S.O., R.N.
Air Attaché.—Wing Cdr. A. F. Johnson, D.F.C.
Civil Air Attaché.—C. J. Lewin.

There are consular representatives at Barranquilla, Bogotá, Cartagena, Medellin, Santa Marta, Cali, Buenaventura and Mariquita.

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COSTA RICA.

(República de Costa Rica.)

Constitution and Government.

The republic of Costa Rica (literally the 'Rich Coast') has been an independent state since the year 1821, although it formed, from 1824 to 1838, part of the Confederation of Central America. It has been governed under a constitution promulgated on 7 Dec., 1871, and modified very frequently since that date and as recently as 1949. The legislative power is normally vested in a single chamber called the Constitutional Congress, which since 1946 consists of 45 deputies, one for every 15,000 inhabitants.

The members of the chamber are elected for 4 years, one-half retiring every 2 years. The President is elected for 4 years; the candidate receiving the largest vote, provided it is over 40% of the total, is declared elected, but a second ballot is required if no candidate gets 40% of the total. By the election law of 18 Jan., 1946, all male citizens who are 20 years of age are entitled to vote; married men and teachers, from the age of 18. Barred are those deprived of civil rights, criminals, bankrupts and the insane; women over 21 were enfranchised in 1949, under the new constitution. Elections are held on the second Sunday in February. Voting for President, Deputies and Municipal Councillors is, by the law of 26 July, 1925, secret, and, by an amendment to the constitution in 1936, compulsory for all men under 70 years of age. Independent non-party candidates are barred from the ballot.

President.—Otilio Ulate, elected Feb., 1948, but his election was declared invalid by the Congress of that time. Following the revolution in March, 1948, and the establishment, in agreement with Ulate, of José Figueres as head of the Founding Junta which was to govern the country for a period of 18 months, a Constituent Assembly was elected in Dec., 1948, to revise the constitution. The election of President Ulate was confirmed by that assembly on 19 Jan., 1949, and on 8 Nov., 1949, Figueres formally handed over to Ulate.

Elections for Congress took place on 2 Oct., 1949, with the following results :—Unión Nacional (Ulate's party) 33 seats, 5 other parties, 12 seats between them.

The administration normally is carried on by 9 ministers, appointed by the President. The powers of the President are limited by the constitution, which leaves him the power to appoint and remove at will members of his cabinet. All other public appointments are made jointly in the names of the President and of the minister in charge of the department concerned.

National flag : blue, white, red.

National anthem : Nobile patria, tu hermosa bandera (words by J. M. Zeledón; tune by M. M. Gutierrez, 1821).

Area and Population.

The area of the republic is estimated at 51,011 square km. (19,695 square miles), divided into 7 provinces. The population at the census of 22 May, 1950, was 794,081, compared with 471,524 shown in the 1927 census. It is made up in the 7 provinces as follows :—San José, 281,252; Alajuela, 148,791; Cartago, 100,686; Heredia, 51,650; Guanacaste, 85,692; Puntarenas, 84,835; Limón, 41,088. The populations of the chief towns of the provinces are as follows :—San José, 86,718; Alajuela, 13,916; Cartago, 12,925; Heredia, 11,936; Puntarenas, 11,611; Limón, 11,302; Liberia (Guanacaste), 3,400. The census of May, 1950, covered agriculture as well as population; a housing census was taken on 28 Nov., 1949.

The vital statistics for 5 years were as follows :—

	Marriages	Births	Deaths	Increase	Immigration	Emigration
1940	3,722	28,004	11,211	16,793	7,409	7,270
1945	4,813	32,529	10,768	21,761	15,340	15,715
1946	4,090	32,159	9,971	22,188	21,745	21,190
1947	5,568	41,930	10,967	30,963	22,833	22,215
1948	3,582	33,618	9,944	23,674	14,710	16,090

Crude birth rate, 1949, was 41·0 per 1,000 population; crude death rate, 11·8; infantile death rate, 97·4 per 1,000 live births; crude marriage rate, 6·5 per 1,000 population.

The population of European descent, many of them of pure Spanish blood, dwell mostly around the capital of the republic, San José, and in the principal towns of the provinces. Limón, on the Caribbean coast, and Puntarenas, on the Pacific coast, are the chief commercial ports. The United Fruit Company, who have abandoned their banana plantations on the Atlantic coast in favour of large new plantations on the Pacific coast, have constructed ports at Quepos and Golfito. There are some 15,000 coloured West Indians, mostly in Limón Province. The native Indian population is dwindling and is now estimated at 1,200.

Spanish is the language of the country.

Religion and Education.

Roman Catholicism is the religion of the state, but there is entire religious liberty under the constitution. The Archbishop of Costa Rica has under him the Bishops of Alajuela and Limón.

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 Feb., 1950, there were 884 elementary schools with 4,331 teachers and 95,813 enrolled pupils. For secondary instruction there are 7 schools with 4,357 pupils and 253 teachers. There are also 59 private schools with 278 teachers and 6,456 pupils; and 7 technical schools with 37 teachers and 342 pupils. The University of Costa Rica, founded in San José in 1843, has 200 professors in 10 faculties. The budget for 1950 provides 10 million colones for public education. Since 1944, English has been taught in all secondary schools; the Assembly in Sept., 1949, voted that secondary education should be free.

Motion-picture theatres numbered 77 in 1949, with seating capacity of 36,013.

Labour and Social Security.

As Costa Rica is still essentially an agricultural country, the organization of labour has made progress only in the larger centres of population, and even there it is not a strong movement. Most of the unions are affiliated to an a-political confederation, the 'Rerum Novarum.' The Vanguardia Popular, formerly a Communist organization which made its peace with the Roman Catholic Church and, before the 1948 revolution, represented Labour in Congress, with 5 deputies in a house of 45, was banned in July, 1948.

As regards social legislation Costa Rica has possessed since 1943 an advanced labour code which provides considerable protection for the workers, while a system of social insurance against sickness, old age and death is gradually being extended throughout the country.

In 1946, there were 228 trade unions and 46 employers' organizations.

Justice.

Justice is administered by the Supreme Court of Justice, 4 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 1948 there were 711 criminal cases and 11,121 cases of misdemeanour, including drink and traffic convictions.

Finance.

The revenue and expenditure (in colones) have been as follows (£ = 15·56 colones; $ = 5·60 colones):—

	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949[1]	1950[2]
Revenue .	60,549,229	62,922,712	88,047,783	90,079,514	113,008,650	108,168,365
Expenditure	74,438,760	78,726,614	92,491,327	114,796,553	113,008,650	108,168,365

[1] Actual revenue and expenditure are described as approximately the same as the Budget estimate herewith.
[2] Estimates.

The figures for 1949 are exclusive of an extraordinary budget of 107 million colones, comprising a 97 million colones bond issue for the national banking system and the co-ordination of the internal debt and a 10 million colones tax on capital to be devoted to various ministries.

The state finances steadily deteriorated, leading up to a political crisis in July, 1947, and finally to a revolution which overthrew the government in April, 1948. The new government decreed a capital levy of 10%, designed to raise 32 million colones, payable in 16 annual instalments; there has been a marked improvement in the finances of the state.

Estimated revenue for 1950 (in colones) includes customs receipts, 45,740,033; government commercial enterprises, 14,599,588; various taxes, 19,691,208, and capital levy, 12,997,059. The largest items of estimated expenditure for 1950 (in colones) are internal debt, 24,460,426; pensions and subventions, 17,319,865; public instruction, 10,192,842; public works, 9,693,000.

The public debt at the end of 1949, was 424,878,928 colones, including 157,117,139 colones external debt. Nearly 30% of the foreign debt represents unpaid interest (48,006,411 colones). Par value of British investments, 1949, was £4,459,960, of which 85·3% were in default. The only provision made in the 1950 budget for payments of external debt is 2,672,726 colones on a loan from the Export-Import Bank and £6,408 to a British construction firm.

Defence.

The Costa Rican army was abolished in 1948, and replaced by a Civil Guard reputed to be 1,200 strong.

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 1,040,000 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 rosewood, cedar, mahogany and other cabinet woods. Exports of logs and lumber, 1949, totalled 22,620 metric tons. The war temporarily stimulated the collection of wild rubber, the establishment of plantation rubber on 2,500 acres and the planting of some 11,500 acres to abaca or hemp. Rubber exports rose from 14 long tons in 1937 to 381 in 1943, falling to 25 long tons in 1946 and ceasing in 1948.

Output of dry abaca fibre, 1949, was 5,322 metric tons. The war also led to intensive cutting and shipping of balsa wood. The principal agricultural products are coffee (about 117,500 acres; average crop, 20,500 metric tons; exports, 1949, 16,590 metric tons, most of which went to U.S.A.); bananas (of which 223,459 metric tons were exported in 1949, practically all to the U.S.A.), and cocoa (exports, 5,510 metric tons). Maize, sugar cane (51,849,300 lb. of sugar in 1949), rice (41,313,000 lb. in 1948) and potatoes are [illegible] cultivated. About 5,000 acres are under tobacco. The [illegible] spirits is a government monopoly.

Soil erosion is serious; in some areas coffee cultivation has fallen to a fifth of its former output.

Dairy-farming and cattle-raising are substantial pursuits. In 1945, cattle numbered 401,104.

Gold is mined on the Pacific slope, but the mining of other mineral deposits is not very fully developed. Output of salt is between 3,000 and 4,000 tons annually.

Industry is still on a very small scale. Electricity, derived from water power in the highlands, is widely used as motive power; it was nationalized in 1928. Costa Rica is the seat of the Inter-American Institute of Agricultural Sciences, with headquarters at Turrialba.

Commerce.

The value of imports into and exports from Costa Rica in 5 years (including coin and bullion) was as follows in U.S. dollars (5·60 colones = $1 U.S.):—

	1946	1947	1948	1949[1]	1950[2]
Imports	33,041,135	48,079,191	42,344,379	43,350,000	46,032,918
Exports	14,337,272	23,023,159	31,839,900	31,440,000	34,689,235

[1] Revised. [2] Provisional figures.

The quantity (in metric tons) and value (in U.S. dollars, at the rate of 5·60 colones = $1) of the principal imports and exports were as follows:—

Imports	1948		1949	
	Metric tons	Dollars	Metric tons	Dollars
Wheat flour	13,954	2,461,052	17,614	2,632,241
Copper sulphate	8,407	1,314,806	6,937	1,117,324
Cotton and rayon cloth	502	2,152,977	488	1,892,775
Petrol	22,864	993,344	22,589	967,217
Crude and Diesel oils	67,498	1,576,402	58,821	1,081,316
Motor vehicles	865 units	1,359,773	403 units	727,096
Fertilizers	9,685	674,991	10,827	852,838
Cement	21,111	573,223	28,357	833,960
Machinery	826	1,234,739	1,101	1,470,091
Total (all items)	214,062	42,344,379	225,307	43,351,519

Exports	1948		1949	
	Metric tons	Dollars	Metric tons	Dollars
Coffee	23,523	14,189,041	16,590	11,078,999
Bananas	190,460	8,036,729	223,459	11,815,410
Cocoa	4,304	3,378,925	5,511	2,319,090
Abaca (hemp)	6,264	3,240,225	5,322	2,534,661
Tunny fish	2,759	676,665	4,101	888,259
Sugar	5,704	608,921	9,284	1,038,043
Timber	28,261	562,712	22,621	250,568
Rice	736	155,909	nil	nil
Total (all items)	265,638	31,839,900	293,525	31,439,389

Imports from the United States were valued at $32,908,736 in 1948, and at $31,668,247 in 1949.

Imports from the British Commonwealth in 1949 were valued in dollars as follows:—United Kingdom, 1,833,145 (1,911,315 in 1948); Canada, 2,045,076 (808,645); India, 278,243 (450,181); Ceylon, 2,871 (4,133); Australia, 2,130 (3,857).

Exports to the United States, Canada and United Kingdom in 1949 and 1948, valued in dollars, were:—United States, 22,762,197 (in 1948, 25,034,418); Canada, 894,817 (480,787); United Kingdom, 97,787 (52,576).

By a law promulgated in April, 1950, imports are divided into one preferential and four other categories: importers of goods in the preferential category obtain foreign currency at the official rate of exchange; importers of goods in the other categories buy dollars auctioned on the open market (price March, 1951, *c.* 8·00 colones = $1). There is a surcharge on the official rate of exchange payable by importers as follows:—Preferential and first categories, 10%; second category, 55%; third, 75% and fourth, 100%.

Total trade between the United Kingdom and Costa Rica (Board of Trade returns) for 6 years (in £ sterling):—

	1938	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950
Imports into U.K.	807,372	38,460	113,455	53,157	11,791	8,641
Exports from U.K.	149,363	207,055	256,219	399,824	439,977	814,264
Re-exports from U.K.	2,877	104	2,323	3,172	2,107	3,922

Shipping and Communications.

In 1949, 1,000 ships entered the ports of the Republic (Port Limón, Puntarenas, Quepos and Golfito).

Passenger movement in and out of Costa Rica is almost entirely by air *via* Pan-American Airways, Taca and the Royal Dutch Airlines (K.L.M.). Subsidiary airlines controlled by these companies link San José by daily services with all the more important towns.

Two railway systems, totalling about 500 miles, connect San José with Limón, the Atlantic port (the Costa Rica Railway Company), and San José with Puntarenas, the Pacific port (the state-owned Ferrocarril Eléctrico al Pacífico). When the railway system is completed, through rail communication will be established between Port Limón and the port of Almirante in Panama. About 350 miles of motoring roads, in very fair repair, are now open. Of the Costa Rica section of the Inter-American highway, 204 kilometres have been

completed; 300 kilometres remain to be constructed. There is no road connecting with Panama, but in dry weather there is a rough road leading into Nicaragua. Motor vehicles, 1950, numbered 6,850.

A telephone service covering some 8,000 subscribers operates in and between San José and 6 other provincial centres. Cables were being laid (1947) to furnish service to another 10,000 subscribers.

The commercial wireless telegraph stations are operated by Cía. Radiográfica Internacional de Costa Rica. The stations are located at Cartago, Limón, Puntarenas, Quepos and Golfito. The Cartago station is remotely controlled from San José and offers international as well as local radiotelegraph and radiotelephone services. The station at Limón maintains coastal station service for communication with ships at sea. The stations at Limón, Puntarenas, Quepos and Golfito are mainly for local radiotelegraph and telephone service; Limón maintains radiotelegraph and telephone services to Almirante in Panama.

The Government has 19 wireless telegraph stations in its local network The principal or central station at San José also maintains international r[illegible] circuits to Nicaragua, Honduras, San Salvador and Mexico [illegible] has 202 telegraph offices and 88 official telephone stations. The official list of broadcasting stations shows 28 long-wave stations and 7 short-wave stations.

Banking and Credit.

By a law passed on 31 Jan., 1950, a Central Bank was established for the organization and direction of the national monetary system and of dealings in foreign exchange, the promotion of facilities for credit and the supervision of all banking operations in the country. The bank is an autonomous institution with a board of 7 directors appointed by the government, including *ex officio* the Minister of Economy and Finance. The initial capital is 3 million colones with reserves of 1½ million colones derived from the capital of the issue department of the National Bank which it replaced. On 31 Dec., 1950, it had gold amounting to 11,511,000 colones and foreign exchange, 9,353,000 colones; note circulation was 107,534,000 colones.

Preceding the Central Bank was the Banco Internacional de Costa Rica, established in Oct., 1914, as a Government bank of issue with an initial capital of 2,090,000 colones. In 1937 it was merged with the Credito Hipotecario to form the Banco Nacional, with an Exchange Equalization Board and control of coinage and currency for 99 years. The issue department on 31 Dec., 1950, held $2,055,533 (U.S.) in gold and $1,668,557 in foreign exchange. In June, 1948, the 3 small commercial banks were compulsorily nationalized.

The National Insurance Bank (Banco Nacional de Seguros)—a Government bank created in 1924 which has a monopoly of new insurance business—reported 30 June, 1949, total insurance written, 546,794,374 colones.

Money, Weights and Measures.

In 1946 Costa Rica informed the International Monetary Fund that the colon was equal to 17·8094 cents, U.S., or to 0·158267 gramme of fine gold; $1, U.S., equals 5·615 colones and 1 troy oz. of fine gold equals 196·525 colones. This was confirmed by an Act passed 18 March, 1947.

Gold coins have disappeared from circulation. Silver coins of 1 colon, 50 centimos and 25 centimos have also largely disappeared; in 1935 they were replaced by 1,200,000 colones of coins (2 and 1 colones and 50 and 25 centimos) made up of 3 parts copper and 1 part nickel, and given the same

value as the subsidiary silver currency. There are copper coins of 10 and 5 centimos.

The buying rate for dollars, March, 1951, was 5·60 colones and selling rate 5·67 colones. The free market rate, carrying a surcharge, was weak in 1950, reaching 9·50 colones in June. The total circulation of the country in Sept., 1950, was: notes, 98,031,000 colones; coins, 5,331,000.

The metric system is legally established and now in use; but in the country districts the following old Spanish weights and measures are found:—

libra = 1·014 lb. avoirdupois. *arroba* = 25·35 lb. avoirdupois.
quintal = 101·40 ,, *fanega* = 11 bushels (imperial bushel).

On 15 Jan., 1921, the republic adopted as its standard time that of the meridian 90° west of Greenwich. Time in San José is therefore 6 hours behind G.M.T.

Diplomatic and Consular Representatives.

1. Of Costa Rica in Great Britain

Chargé d'Affaires.—Dr. Guillermo Padilla Castro (95 Gresham Street, E.C.2).

There are consular representatives at Birmingham, Bristol, Cardiff, Manchester, Northampton, Southampton and Swansea.

2. Of Great Britain in Costa Rica.

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary.—H. B. Livingston, (appointed March, 1950).

First Secretary (Labour).—H. A. N. Brown (resident in Mexico).

Military Attaché.—Col. C. G. Irving-Bell (resident in Mexico).

Civil Air Attaché.—Wing Commander C. J. Lewin (resident in Kingston, Jamaica).

There are consular representatives at Port Limón and San José.

Books of Reference.

Statistical Information.—Official statistics are issued by the Director General de Estadistica (Ministero de Economia y Hacienda, San José) as they become available and are all incorporated in the 'Anuario de la Dirección General de Estadística' (latest volume, 1948). The compilation of statistics was started in 1861.

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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 in 1492 until 10 December, 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 5 November, 1900, drew up a constitution which was adopted 21 February, 1901, under which the island assumed a republican form of government, with a President, Vice-President, a Senate and a House of Representatives.

See THE STATESMAN'S YEAR-BOOK, 1935, for subsequent developments.

Since the last representative in Cuba of the King of Spain, General Don Adolfo Jimenez Castellanos, handed over the island on 1 January, 1899, the following have been at the head of the administration :—

	Took office
United States Military Governors	
Major Gen. John Rutter Brooke	1 Jan., 1899
Major Gen. Leonard Wood	23 Dec., 1899
President of the Republic	
Don Tomas Estrada Palma	20 May, 1902 res. 28 Sept., 1906
United States Provisional Governors	
William Howard Taft	29 Sept., 1906
Charles Edward Magoon	13 Oct., 1906
Presidents of the Republic	
Gen. José Miguel Gomez	28 Jan., 1909
Gen. Mario Garcia Menocal	20 May, 1913
Dr. Alfredo Zayas y Alfonso	20 May, 1921
Gen. Gerardo Machado y Morales	20 May, 1925 dep. 12 Aug., 1933
Dr. Carlos Manuel de Cespedes	12 Aug., 1933 dep. 5 Sept., 1933
Provisional Junta, 5 Sept.–10 Sept., 1933	
Dr. Ramón Grau San Martin	10 Sept., 1933 res. 15 Jan., 1934
Col. Carlos Mendieta	Jan., 1934 res. 12 Dec., 1935
Dr. José A. Barnet	12 Dec., 1935
Dr. Miguel Mariano Gomez y Arias	20 May, 1936 impeached 23 Dec., 1936
Dr. Federico Laredo Brú	24 Dec., 1936
General Fulgencio Batistá	10 Oct., 1940
Dr. Ramón Grau San Martin	10 Oct., 1944

President.—Dr. Carlos Prio Socarras (elected 1 June, 1948; assumed office, 10 Oct., 1948, for 4 years).

Vice-President.—Guillermo Alonso Pujol.

President Prio was elected by an alliance of 3 parties, the Authentic Revolutionary, the Democratic and the Republican parties.

The President appoints the Cabinet, which consists of the Premier (selected by him), the President's secretary, 12 heads of departments and 3 ministers without portfolios.

The constitution of 12 June, 1935, based largely on that of 1901, provided for a 4-year term for the President (without re-election), restored the Vice-Presidency, gave representatives 4-year and senators 8-year terms of office and granted votes to women. The senate has 54 members and the lower house 140, one-half being elected every 2 years. Members of the lower house installed in Sept., 1950, included 5 members of the People's Socialist Party (Communist). Voters number about 2,500,000. A new constitution came into force in Oct., 1940. According to this the Cabinet is responsible to Congress; if it receives a vote of no confidence, the Cabinet must resign within 48 hours. The constitution also provides for a yearly 30 days' holiday with pay for all manual workers.

The country is divided into 6 provinces (each with a governor who is elected) and 119 municipalities.

National flag : 3 blue, 2 white (horizontal); a white five-pointed star in a red triangle at the hoist.

National anthem : Al combate corred bayameses (words and tune by P. Figueredo, 1868).

Area and Population.

The island of Cuba has an area of 44,206 square miles; the Isle of Pines has 1,180 square miles, and there are about 1,350 square miles in the

other islands. Census population, on 31 December, 1943, was 4,778,583, of whom 2,498,810 were males, 3,553,312 were white, 1,225,271 coloured or mixed and 201,177 were classified as foreigners. The area, population and density of population of each of the 6 provinces, on 31 December, 1943, were as follows :—

Province	Area (square miles)	Population (31 December, 1943)	Population per square mile
Havana	3,173	1,235,939	389·8
Pinar del Rio	5,211	398,794	76·5
Matanzas	3,259	361,079	110·7
Las Villas	8,264	938,581	113·5
Camaguey	10,169	487,076	47·8
Oriente	14,128	1,356,489	96 0
Total	44,206	4,778,583	108·1

Estimated (United Nations) population, 31 Dec., 1949, 5,199,000. Legislation provides for the taking of a national 'electoral census' in 1953. Vital statistics are undeveloped; the crude birth rate is known for some years ending in 1941 when the rate was 18·2 per 1,000 population.

The chief towns (with population, 1943) are :—Havana, 659,883 (including urban district, 673,376); Marianao, 124,918 (135,815); Holguín, 35,865 (171,997); Camaguey, 80,509 (155,827); Santa Clara, 53,981 (122,241); Santiago de Cuba, 118,266 (120,577); Sancti Spiritus, 28,262 (104,578); Cienfuegos, 52,910 (94,810); Guantánamo, 42,423 (91,737); Bayamo, 16,161 (90,124); Manzanillo, 36,295 (79,349); Ciego de Avila, 23,802 (78,508); Pinar del Rio, 26,241 (77,051), Matanzas, 54,844 (73,749), and Cárdenas, 37,059 (45,289).

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; they are under a cardinal.

Education.

Education is compulsory (between the ages of 7 and 14) and free, but not available everywhere and juvenile illiteracy has increased; the 1943 census showed that 22% of all those over 10 years of age were illiterate, while the proportion among those between 10 and 14 years was 28·8%.

In the year ending 30 June, 1945, there were 498,286 children attending public schools (plus 72,000 at private schools) but the number attending no school was 481,000 or 45% of those of school age. There are about 9,000 classrooms and 9,500 teachers. There are also 11 travelling teachers, 140 night schools for working people and 587 private schools with 71,077 pupils. The Government maintains 21 institutes for advanced education and a normal school and a commercial school in each of the provinces. University instruction is given at the University of Havana (founded 12 Sept., 1721), the Oriente University at Santiago de Cuba, and the Catholic University of Villanova at Havana.

There were, in 1949, 521 cinemas with seating capacity of 316,573. In 1948 there were 33 daily newspapers with an estimated aggregate daily circulation of 448,000.

Finance.

Revenue and expenditure for 5 fiscal years ending 30 June (Cuban peso = $1, U.S.) were as follows :—

	1944	1945	1946	1948 [1]	1949-50 [1]
	Pesos	Pesos	Pesos	Pesos	Pesos
Revenue .	144,723,000	140,000,000	173,382,100	256,600,000	230,000,000
Expenditure .	143,391,000	140,000,000	173,367,575	256,600,000	223,000,000

[1] Budget estimate.

Failure of Congress to pass the 1947 budget resulted in the *de facto* adoption of the 1946 budget which, in turn, traces its legal powers back to laws passed in 1938.

The consolidated public debt of the republic (31 December, 1946) was 97,104,200 pesos, of which 89,986,900 pesos was the external debt. This is exclusive of the floating debt, estimated around 70,000,000 pesos. Treasury balance, 30 June, 1945, was 39,332,000 pesos. On 31 December, 1941, American dollar loans to Cuba outstanding amounted to $57,200,000. American direct investments, 1940, were $559,797,000, compared with $918,957,000 in 1929. British investments, end of 1949, had a par value of £24,345,029 (practically all in railways), of which 83·9% were in default; but investments in 2 tobacco companies (£849,400) yielded dividends of 18·4%. Income of United Kingdom residents from investments in Cuba, 1948, and for several preceding years, was about £100,000, from investments with a par value of £24 million (£28 million in 1938). All the Cuban Government's sterling loans were redeemed by 1940.

Defence.

The Army is composed of 946 officers and 14,116 men, organized in 7 regiments of mounted police, 1 infantry and 1 artillery regiment, with auxiliary services. The Navy consists of 1 sloop, 3 frigates, 5 submarine chasers, 1 training ship, 1 presidential yacht and 21 coastguard patrol vessels. Its strength is 582 officers and 4,473 men. The Air Force consists of 35 officers and 216 men, with 44 aircraft. The naval air force consists of 175 men, with 16 aircraft. Naval estimates, 1947, $3,224,956, plus an extraordinary credit of $5,996,708.

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 fruit and minerals. Cuba is the second largest producer of sugar in the world, with about 2·8 million acres devoted to sugar cane; 173 sugar mills manufacture sugar and high-test molasses. Americans own 59 mills with 54% of the capacity; Cubans, 82 mills (34%); Spaniards, 17 mills (7%). Production of raw sugar in recent crop years has been limited by presidential decree. Record output was in 1948 at 6,675,000 short tons; output, 1950, 6,126,000 short tons. Output of blackstrap molasses (used for synthetic rubber, explosives, etc.) is about 300 million gallons. The United States takes 90% of the sugar crop at a fixed price and under a preferential tariff agreement. Sugar and its products furnish 78% of the exports.

A law passed in Nov., 1948, forces owners of unused arable or pastoral land to lease it to native farmers at low rates; foreign interests object to their exclusion.

Tobacco is grown mainly in the Vuelta–Abajo district, near Pinar del Rio. Output in 1949 was 100 million lb. from 137,000 acres. Exports of leaf tobacco (1946) were 46,745,000 lb.; cigars, 59,695,000 (by number), valued at $8,371,000. Coffee production, chiefly from the province of Oriente, amounted in 1949–50 to 665,000 bags (60 kilos). Since 1946 export of the coffee crop has been prohibited except a small portion under license; coffee trees, 1950, about 266 million, but average output is small, only 0·3 lb. per tree. Output of henequen fibre in 1949 was 35,300,000 lb. A new fast-growing fibre, *kenaf*, originally from India, soft in texture, promises to replace jute for sacking; the tobacco industry uses *majagua*, another local fibre, while a third fibre, *yarey*, from palms, is also used. Rice production, 1947, was 62 million lb. of milled rice against imports of 620 million lb. Growing of bananas (originally but unsuccessfully for export) is giving place to the growing, for home consumption, of plantains (cooking bananas). Exports of Johnson bananas, 1949, were 1,700,000 stems, or about one-tenth of pre-war exports. The principal fruits exported, practically all to the United States, are pineapples, citrus fruit, tomatoes and pimentos. [illegible] 31 May, 1949, was 300 [illegible] Cuba is, curiously, [illegible] whom she exports grapefruit. Pineapple production, 1947, was a record at 5,250,000 crates (80 lb. each) or 210,000 short tons (average, 1940–46, was 2,968,000 crates). Output of canned pineapple was 1,200,000 cases.

In 1940, the livestock included 5,334,813 head of cattle, but slaughtering had reduced it to 3,884,158 head in 1945. Swine, in 1948, numbered 1,700,000.

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, with deposits estimated at 3½ milliard tons, of which 90% are held as reserves by American steel interests; output, 1949, 11,961 metric tons, compared with 109,453 metric tons in 1940. Output of refractory chromite suffers from Philippine competition; in 1949 only 93,763 metric tons were mined, compared with 354,152 in 1943. Output, in metric tons, of copper (1949) was 17,400; manganese (1949), 62,503; nickel (1947), 2,014; silica (1940), 88,700; barytes (1940), 16,105. Exports of industrial diamonds, 1944, were 8,065 grammes valued at $6,036,571. Gold and silver are also worked; exports of gold, 1948, 334 fine oz., and of silver, including scrap, 185,216 fine oz. The government repealing the export tax on Cuban-mined gold in 1950, announced that a 'free' gold market on North African lines would be established. Cuba has a small annual output of petroleum, about 11,000 barrels. Twenty-four registered holders of salt deposits, resulting from the solar evaporation of sea water, produced 125 million lb. in 1946.

Cuba's 'economically active' population, 1943, numbered 1,520,851, of whom 656,151 were employers or self-employed and 479,660 were salaried or [illegible]; agriculture had 630,356, manufacturing 190,148 and trade [illegible] is a small textile industry.

For a mainly agricultural country, workers are highly unionized. In 1945, of the total of 1,292,786 workers, 440,791 or 33% were in trade unions. This was the highest proportion shown by any of the Latin-American countries. The Communists (who changed their name in 1943 to Popular Socialist party)

long controlled the unions but lost control in 1947. In 1949 the trade unions split up into 3 federations, the Confederation of Cuban Workers (recognized by the government), the Communist-led Confederation of Cuban Workers, and the General Confederation of Workers. Havana, 1949, became the seat of the anti-Communist C.I.T., the Inter-American Confederation of Labour.

Commerce.

The value of the imports and exports (including bullion and specie) for 5 years were as follows (the Cuban peso = the $, U.S.):—

	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949 [1]
Imports. .	238,935,000	307,247,000	519,890,000	527,456,000	451,400,000
Exports. .	409,925,000	475,864,000	746,592,000	709,872,000	578,300,000

[1] Excluding monetary gold and silver.

The United States in 1949 took exports valued at $387,500,000 (64%) and furnished imports valued at $380,300,000 (80%). The United Kingdom took 12% of her exports and furnished 1% of her imports.

Total trade between Cuba and the United Kingdom (Board of Trade returns) in £ sterling:—

	1938	1947	1948	1949	1950
Imports into U.K. .	4,835,687	40,242,331	29,225,756	22,933,121	38,309,846
Exports from U.K. .	847,464	1,691,354	1,981,802	1,570,483	3,402,052
Re-exports from U.K. .	14,061	33,391	31,184	32,095	54,373

Shipping and Communications.

The merchant marine, in 1949, had a registered gross tonnage of 36,100 tons. In 1947, vessels entering and clearing Cuban ports in the foreign trade had a net registered tonnage of 5,776,000 tons and 5,458,000 respectively.

In Cuba there were in 1943, 2,989 miles of public railway—the United Railways of Havana (British capital) and the Consolidated Railway of Cuba (American capital) 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. In addition the large sugar estates have 2,892 miles of private lines connecting them with the main lines.

There are 2,040 miles of highways open to traffic, of which 846 miles are first-class. The new and impressive Central Highway, [illegible] island for 706 miles from Pinar del Rio to Santiago and costing $[illegible], was opened 24 February, 1931. On June 30, 1947, passenger automobiles numbered 36,800 and commercial vehicles, 26,000. There were (1938) 634 post, 358 telegraph offices and 150 radio and radio-telegraph stations (1940), of which 14 were operated by the Government. There are 3,545 miles of public and 8,902 miles of private telegraph wires. Cuba has 74 medium-wave and 6 short-wave [illegible] stations. The telephone system (1949) had 100,700 instruments (85% being in automatic systems) of which 70,000 were in Havana; all were operated by private companies except 503 in government hands. Direct telephone connexion with American and European cities has been maintained since 1921. Air-mail service between Cuba and Central America, and between Cuba and New York, was established 1930.

Currency and Banking.

In 1946 Cuba informed the International Monetary Fund that the unit of account was the peso, exactly equal to $1·00 U.S., or to 0·8886 gramme of fine gold; accordingly, 1 troy oz. of fine gold equals 35 pesos.

This parity dates from the law of 7 November, 1914, which established that the monetary unit was a gold peso (equal to the U.S. gold dollar) of 1·6718 grammes (1·5046 grammes fine) divided into 100 centavos. The Cuban gold coins were the 20, 10, 5, 4, 2 and 1 peso pieces; the 20, 10 and 5 peso pieces were of the same weight and value as the corresponding United States gold coins. The old gold pesos and U.S. gold coins are no longer legal tender, but may be sold only to the Government at the rate of 35 silver pesos per oz. troy.

There is no control of foreign exchange. Parity with the dollar is due to the predominance of American interests in Cuba's foreign trade. The Second World War made Cuba's gold stock rise from $1 million in 1939 to $191 million on 31 Dec., 1945; it rose to $311 million in Sept., 1949, and was $271 million in Nov., 1950.

On 23 Dec., 1948, the president signed the law creating a central bank (with capital of $10 million) and a national currency system replacing the dual system under which the peso and the dollar were both legal tender; the bank began operating on 27 April, 1950; on 31 Dec., 1950, it had $270,561,000 in gold and $59,097,000 in foreign exchange; note circulation was $341,792,000.

Silver is coined in pieces of 1 peso, 40 cents, 20 cents and 10 cents, while copper–zinc coins of 5, 2 and 1 cent pieces are also issued. There is no limit to the coinage of silver. Between 1933 and 1938 (inclusive), 66,300,000 silver pesos were minted in order to cover the national deficits. The money supply (including bank deposits) on 30 Nov., 1950, was 1,265,000,000 Cuban pesos, compared with 160,000,000 pesos, 31 Dec., 1940.

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 assets, 31 December, 1946, of the 15 principal banks was $592 million.

The metric system of weights and measures is in use.

Diplomatic and Consular Representatives.

1. Of Cuba in Great Britain (19 Lowndes St., S.W.1).

Ambassador.—Dr. Roberto González de Mendoza y de la Torre (accredited as Ambassador 19 Dec., 1950).

Attachés.—Dr. J. Castelló Dumás; Erasmo Pellés.

There are consular representatives in Belfast, Birmingham, Glasgow, Liverpool, London, Newcastle-on-Tyne and Nottingham.

2. Of Great Britain in Cuba.

Ambassador.—Adrian Holman, C.M.G., M.C. (appointed 19 Dec., 1948).

First Secretaries.—T. Brimelow; J. T. Weir (*Consular*); H. A. N. Brown (*Labour*).

Military Attaché.—Col. C. G. Irving-Bell.

Air Attaché.—Wing Commander A. F. Johnson, D.F.C.

Civil Air Attaché.—Wing Commander C. J. Lewin.

There are Vice-Consuls at Havana and Santiago de Cuba.

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CZECHOSLOVAKIA.

(ČESKOSLOVENSKÁ REPUBLIKA.)

THE Czechoslovak State came into existence on 28 Oct., 1918, when the Czech *Národní výbor* (National Committee) took over the government of the Czech lands. Two days later the Slovak National Council at Turč. Sv. Martin manifested the desire of the Slovak nation to unite politically with the Czechs for the purpose of forming a single [illegible] independent Czechoslovak State. On 14 Nov., 1918, the first [illegible] National Assembly met in Prague and formally declared the Czechoslovak State to be a republic with Professor T. G. Masaryk as its first President (1918–1935).

By the Treaty of St. Germain-en-Laye of 10 Sept., 1919, the Allied and Associated Powers formally recognized the Czechoslovak Republic consisting of the Czech lands of the ancient kingdom of Bohemia, Moravia, parts of Silesia and Slovakia. To these lands were added as a trust, under the name of the autonomous province of Subcarpathian Ruthenia, several counties of North-Eastern Hungary.

The territory of the Czechoslovak Republic was broken up for the benefit of Germany, Poland and Hungary by the decision of the Four Power Conference (Great Britain, France, Germany and Italy) at Munich, on 29 Sept., 1938, the Polish occupation of Těšín (Teschen) and certain border areas of Slovakia (10 Oct., 1938) and the Vienna Award (2 Nov., 1938). On 14 March, 1939, the German-sponsored Slovak government proclaimed Slovakia an independent State. Next day German troops invaded Bohemia and Moravia and Hungarians occupied what the Vienna Award left of Subcarpathian Ruthenia. On 16 March, 1939, the Reich Government incorporated the 'Protectorate of Bohemia and Moravia' as an integral part of the German Reich.

Great Britain, France, the United States of America and the U.S.S.R. refused to recognize this new status of the Czech lands as legal, and gave their support to the Czechoslovak Provisional Government, established by Dr. Beneš in London in July, 1940.

Military liberation by the Red Army and U.S. Forces was completed between Oct., 1944, and 9 May, 1945. The independent Slovak State

ceased to exist *de facto* in April, the Protectorate of Bohemia and Moravia on 5 May, following the armed rising staged by the Czech *Národní Rada* (National Council) in Prague. Territories taken by Germans, Poles and Hungarians were restored to Czechoslovak sovereignty between November, 1944, and June, 1945. Sovereignty over Subcarpathian Ruthenia was transferred to the Soviet Union by the Treaty of Moscow of 29 July, 1945.

Constitution and Government.—The new constitution, replacing that of 1920, was promulgated on 9 June, 1948. The Czechoslovak state is a people's democratic republic. It is a unitary state of two Slav nations, the Czechs and the Slovaks, possessing equal rights. The supreme organ of legislative power is the National Assembly of one chamber (300 members elected for a term of 6 years). The supreme organ of governmental and executive power is the government, appointed and recalled by the President of the Republic. Power in Slovakia, on principle, is vested in Slovak national organs; the legislature is the Slovak National Council (100 members elected for a term of 6 years), while government and executive are in the hands of the Board of Commissioners. Its appointment and recall rests with the Government of the Republic.

The constitution was passed on 9 May, 1948, by 246 votes to none, with 54 deputies absent.

On 22 Feb., 1948, a congress of Works and Employees Councils demanded further nationalisation measures. On 17 April, 1948, the Communist and Social Democratic parties agreed to merge into one party. On 30 May, 1948, elections for the National Assembly took place on a single unified list of candidates of the National Front. The National Front is composed of Czech and Slovak political parties (Communist Party of Czechoslovakia, Czechoslovak Socialist Party, People's Party, Freedom Party and National Regeneration Freedom) and certain mass organizations, such as the Revolutionary Trades Unions and the Union of Czechoslovak Youth.

President of the Republic.—Klement Gottwald (born 23 Nov., 1896), elected president 14 June, 1948, after President Dr. Edvard Beneš had tendered his resignation.

Following the general elections of 30 May, 1948, and the election of Prime Minister Gottwald to the presidency of the State, a Government of the National Front was formed on 15 June, 1948. It was composed as follows in May, 1951:—

Prime Minister.—Antonin Zápotocký (Revolutionary Trades Unions).
Deputy Prime Ministers. Viliam Široký (Communist), Dr. Ján Ševčík (Slovak Rehabilitation Party), General Ludvík Svoboda (non-party).
Minister of Foreign Affairs.—Viliam Siroky.
Minister of National Defence.—Dr. Alexej Čepička (Communist).
Minister of the Interior.—Václav Nosek (Communist).
Minister of Internal Trade.—František Krajčír (Communist).
Minister of Foreign Trade.—Antonín Gregor (Communist).
Minister of Finance.—Jaroslav Kabeš (Communist).
Minister of Heavy Industry.—Augustin Kliment (Revolutionary Trades Unions).
Minister of Light Industry.—Josef Jonas.
Minister of Education, Science and Art.—Dr. Zdeněk Nejedlý (Communist).
Minister of Information and Public Culture.—Václav Kopecký (Communist).

Minister of Agriculture.—Julius Ďuriš (Communist).
Minister of Food Industry.—(Mrs.) Ing. Ludmila Jankovcová (Communist).
Minister of Justice.—Dr. Stefan Rais.
Minister of Transport.—Alois Petr (People's Party).
Minister of Postal Services.—Dr. Alois Neuman (Czech Socialist).
Minister of Labour and Social Welfare.—Evžen Erban (Revolutionary Trades Unions).
Minister of Public Health.—Rev. Josef Plojhar (People's Party).
Minister of Building Industry.—Dr. Emanuel Šlechta (Czech Socialist).
Minister of Unification of Laws.—Dr. Vávro Šrobár (Slovak Rehabilitation Party).
Minister of National Security.—Ladislav Kopřiva (Communist).
Minister of Church Affairs.—Zdeněk Fierlinger (Communist).
President, State Planning Office.—Dr. Jaromír Dolanský (Communist).

There is a Board of 14 Commissioners, presided over by Karol Bacílek, who are carrying on the Slovak regional government in Bratislava.

National flag : white, red, blue (horizontal).

National anthem : Kde domov můj (words by J. K. Tyl; tune by Škroup, 1834); combined with, Nad Tatru sa blyska (words by J. Matuška, 1844).

Area and Population.—The Czechoslovak Republic consisted of Bohemia, Moravia and Silesia, and Slovakia. By decree of 21 Dec., 1948, which came into force on 1 Jan., 1949, the provinces were abolished and replaced by 19 administrative units, called ' regions '.

Region	Area (sq. km)	Population	Region	Area (sq. km)	Population
Prague	9,730	2,014,938	Bratislava	7,519	838,134
České Budějovice	8,968	493,730	Nitra	7,968	689,853
Plzeň	7,887	544,913	Žilina	8,269	509,403
Karlovy Vary	4,579	299,625	Banská Bystrica	9,266	486,683
Ústí	4,145	622,747	Košice	7,440	461,938
Liberec	4,237	479,874	Prešov	8,495	448,358
Hradec Králové	5,145	552,780			
Pardubice	4,232	422,950	*Slovakia*	48,957	3,434,369 [2]
Jihlava	6,651	422,533			
Brno	7,449	934,437	Czechoslovakia	127,827 [4]	12,409,000 [3]
Olomouce	6,214	584,973			
Gottwaldov	5,107	593,576			
Ostrava	4,526	790,285			
Bohemia and Moravia-Silesia	78,869	8,762,361 [1]			

[1] Census of 22 May, 1947.
[2] Census of 30 June, 1948.
[3] Estimate at 31 Dec., 1948.
[4] 49,381 English square miles.

The density of population per square mile is 293·6 in the Czech regions, 183·5 in the Slovak regions, and 251·4 in the whole of Czechoslovakia.

Estimated population, 31 Oct., 1949, 12,513,000.

Of the total population in 1930 on the present territory 9,721,402 were Czechoslovaks, 3,306,093 Germans, 596,911 Hungarians, 118,438 Russians and Ruthenians, 109,114 Jews, 99,712 Poles and 46,827 others; total, 13,998,497.

The population of the principal towns was as follows (numbers according to the census of 22 May, 1947):—

Praha	922,284	Hradec Králové	51,480	Děčín	30,753
Brno	273,127	Gottwaldov (Zlín)	45,737	Opava	30,191
Ostrava	180,960	Teplice	45,183	Chomutov	26,697
Bratislava	172,664	Pardubice	44,337	Frýdek-Místek	26,573
Plzeň	117,814	Kladno	40,692	Trnava	24,226
Olomouc	58,617	České Budějovice	38,194	Mladá Boleslav	23,731
Košice	58,089	Most	35,330	Jihlava	23,413
Ústí nad Labem	56,328	Prostějov	31,718	Jablonec n. N.	23,112
Liberec	52,798	Karlovy Vary	30,915	Karviná	21,080

According to the decree of the President and with the consent of the Allied Powers affirmed by the Potsdam conference, the German population has been transferred to the American and Russian zones of occupation in Germany. The depopulated border areas left by the transferred Germans have been colonized by Czechs from the interior or from abroad.

Vital statistics	Live Births	Marriages	Divorces	Deaths	Emigration
1945	276,062	106,143	8,107	252,449	—
1946	292,658	129,821	12,437	182,157	—
1947	293,182	134,155	11,227	146,256	2,137
1948	286,953	130,526	—	141,654	6,230

Religion.—The majority of the population in the Czechoslovak Republic are Catholic. In 1930 the division of the population according to religion within the present frontiers was:—Roman Catholics, [illegible]; Greek and Armenian Catholics, 224,772; Old Catholics, 22,693; Protestants, 1,051,447; Orthodox, 33,460; Jews, 253,526; without confession, 849,613. In [illegible] 1920, part of the Roman Catholic clergy withdrew from the [illegible] of the Pope and founded a Czechoslovak church, which had, according to the census of 1930, 791,103 adherents. Estimates, 1947; 9,300,000 Roman Catholics; 950,000 Czechoslovak Church; 900,000 Protestants (including 440,000 Lutherans and 354,000 Czech Brethren); 820,000 without confession; 50,000 Jews; 50,000 Orthodox.

On 14 Oct., 1949, the National Assembly passed two bills which place the administration of all churches under state control, provide for the payment of the salaries of all practising clergymen by the state and set up a government department for church affairs. By Feb., 1950, over 90% of the Roman Catholic priests had taken the oath of allegiance to the government.

Education.—The following table shows the number of elementary, higher grade and secondary schools and pupils as at 20 Nov., 1948:—

	Elementary		Higher grade		Secondary		Vocational education	
	No. of schools	No. of pupils	No. of schools	No. of pupils	No. of schools	No. of pupils	No of schools	No. of pupils
Czech regions	8,319	674,632	1,793	340,663	224	51,113	1,063	76,104
Slovak regions	3,700	384,378	487	122,632	68	19,327	180	15,056
Total	12,019	1,059,010	2,280	463,295	292	70,440	1,243	91,160

The number of students at universities and technical universities were in 1948 as follows:—Prague University, 16,904; Technical University,

Prague, 13,029; University, Brno, 6,221; Technical University, Brno, 3,368; University, Bratislava, 5,786; Technical University, Bratislava, 2,271; University, Olomouc, 1,421; University, Hradec Králové, 788; University, Plzeň, 613; University, České Budějovice, 36; Theological Faculty, Bratislava, 218; Protestant Theological Faculty, Prague, 145.

Special high schools and number of students:—Higher Veterinary Academy, Brno, 1,125; Mining Academy, Ostrava, 672; Higher Agricultural College, Košice, 648; Academy of Arts, Prague, 328; Commercial High School, Bratislava, 1,333.

A new Education Act was passed on 21 April, 1948; it provides for a uniform State system of education. Russian is the only foreign language taught within the curriculum; English, French, Polish and Serbo-Croat can be chosen as 'voluntary hobbies.'

There were, in 1949, 1,928 cinemas with a seating capacity of 611,000.

Justice.—A new criminal code which differs only in minor respects from the Russian came into force on 3 Aug., 1950. For serious crimes against the State its administration is to be entrusted to the State courts. Lesser offences, whether against the State or individuals, are dealt with by local committees of which there is one for every community of more than 500 inhabitants. The code provides heavier penalties for all crimes, whether of theft or anything else, when they are directed against State property. Cases of treason by soldiers go to State and not military courts. The death penalty and imprisonment for any period the court or local committee may decide are authorized. The code also institutes correctional punishment for periods not exceeding 6 months. In such cases the guilty person remains technically at liberty, but must perform prescribed work in a prescribed place and also suffer a reduction of pay. Other penalties include loss of civic rights, confiscation of property and fines.

Health.—There were, in 1948, 333 hospitals and sanatoria, with 96,158 beds; of these, 23 were psychiatric clinics, with 12,910 beds.

Finance.—Budget estimates since the liberation (in millions of crowns):—

	1946	1947	1948	1949
Revenue . .	37,792·1	48,400·7	56,895·5	89,320·3
Expenditure .	64,000·7	73,305·0	67,056·3	89,277·7

Development of internal national debt (in millions of crowns):—

	1946 (31 Dec.)	1947 (31 Dec.)	1948 (31 March)	1949 (31 Dec.)
Bohemia, Moravia and Silesia:				
Former Czechoslovak debt.	27,116·0	26,927 2	27,079·0	3,621
'Protectorate' debt .	33,416·9	33,416·9	33,416·9	18,191
Incurred since liberation [1] .	16,190·0	28,129·1	29,385·1	76,181
Total . . .	76,722·9	88,473·2	89,881·0	97,993
Slovakia—before liberation .	12,471·7	7,106·2	7,107·5	6,958
„ since liberation .	2,990·0	—	—	—
Grand total . .	92,184 6	95,579·4	96,988·5	104,951

[1] As from 1947 the debt incurred since liberation is not divided into debts of Bohemia-Moravia and Silesia and debts of Slovakia, but included in the group of common debts.

Defence.—Military service lasts 2 years, 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. Soviet military training was introduced in 1950. The army comprises 16 divisions, 1 armoured corps, 2 [illegible] of heavy artillery and 1 parachute brigade.

On 1 Oct., 1950, new regulations came into force which, on the basis of Soviet military law, strengthen the authority of officers and non-commissioned officers while, at the same time, making it obligatory for all soldiers to report to the Communist Party every irregularity and any inefficiency on the part of their superiors.

Production and Industry.—On 27 Oct., 1948, a Five-year Economic Plan of Development was enacted. Compared with 1948, the value of industrial production is, by 1953, to be increased by 57%; that of agriculture by 37%; transport capacity by 40%; volume of foreign trade by 40%. A sum not exceeding Kčs. 336·2 milliard shall be invested during the five-year period. A State Planning Office was set up on 22 Feb., 1949.

Agriculture is highly developed and intensive farming is carried on. In 1948, 5,304,329 hectares were arable land, 4,066,030 hectares were forests and 2,026,567 hectares were permanent grass and pastures.

Main crop harvest (in metric tons) was as follows:—

Crop	1945	1946	1947	1948
Rye . . .	992,704	1,149,088	998,825	1,142,286
Wheat . . .	1,121,540	1,320,231	853,601	1,397,790
Barley . . .	665,339	765,816	669,340	925,351
Oats . . .	691,042	824,740	714,044	908,129

In 1948–49 there were 103 sugar factories in the country, which produced 648,652 metric tons of raw sugar. Hops of excellent quality are also grown, both for export and beer production (Pilsener). The agricultural industries include also flourishing beer, spirit, malt and foodstuffs industries.

On 1 Jan., 1949, the number of livestock (provisional figures) was:—Cattle, 3,661,000 (including 1,869,000 cows); horses, 634,606; pigs, 3,239,000; sheep, 459,000; goats, 981,000; poultry, 16,378,000. Total milk production in 1948 was 25,043,000 hectolitres.

Czechoslovakia ranks among the most richly wooded countries in Europe, and the timber industry is important.

The mineral production of the Czechoslovak Republic comprises both soft and hard coal (chief coalfields Most, Chomutov, Teplice, Moravská Ostava and Sokolov), iron, graphite and garnets, silver (1,600,000 oz. in 1948), copper and lead (in Slovakia) and rock-salt (in Eastern Slovakia.)

The number of factories on 1 June, 1949, was 16,440, employing 1,393,279 workers. Of these 1,946 were textile mills (251,523 workers); 800 glass works (35,890 workers); 2,214 stone factories (89,734 workers); 3,986 food production (113,703 workers); 2,091 furniture and wood manufacture (78,561 workers); 1,769 metal and smelting works (460,304 workers).

Industrial production (1,000 metric tons) in 1948 included:—Coal (bituminous), 17,746; lignite, 23,589; iron ore, 1,428; lead and alloys, 8; phosphate fertilizers, 388; nitrate fertilizers, 160; soda, 102; staple fibre, 18; rayon, 5; hollow glass, 128; plate glass, 131; small glassware, 8; kaolin, 767; sanitary ceramic appliances, 6; paper, 260; cotton yarn, 68; woollen yarn, 32; flax yarn, 9. Timber sawn amounted to 2,948,000 cubic metres; plywood, 71,000 cubic metres; veneer, 11,279,000 square metres. Production of footwear, 64 million pairs.

Production of electricity, 6,663 million kwh. in 1947, 7,515 million kwh. in 1948.

Nationalization.—Nationalization of industry has been laid down in Article XII of the constitution and implemented in the Nationalization Laws of 24 Oct., 1945, and of 28 April, 1948. The inviolability of private ownership of small and medium-sized businesses with less than 50 employees has been guaranteed by section 158 of the constitution.

By decree of 24 October, 1945, unconditional nationalization, with compensation of individual owners, of the following industries was ordered :—Firms producing and distributing power (especially electricity, gas and steam); steel works; steel mills; cast iron works; metal working firms, such as rolling mills, welding works; precision instruments works; glass huts; cellulose works; chemical and pharmaceutical works; firms mining china clay, loam and valuable clays; cement works; firms producing timber dopes; factories of gramophone records; industrial distilleries and alcohol refineries; breweries producing over 150,000 hectolitres of beer in 1937; flour mills capable of a minimum daily output of 60 tons on 25 October, 1945, and certain sugar factories. The following industries were nationalized if the numbers of staff employed in the years 1938–42 exceeded the figures given in parentheses :—Foundries for non-ferrous metals (400); electrical equipment firms (500); firms producing industrial porcelain and ceramic building materials (150); tiles, plaster and bricks (200); firms producing pulp, paper, cardboard and mill board (300); sowing mills (150); timber works (300); cotton spinning works (400); cotton weaving mills (500); works for combed fibres, such as flax or jute fibre (400); weaving mills for wool, artificial fibre and silk (400); firms producing carpets, blankets, lace and textile goods, or working cotton waste (400); producing fibre, cotton-wool, artificial fibres and bandaging material (400); fine textile and textile printing works (200); clothing factories (500); works producing tannic acid or substitutes (400); enterprises manufacturing artificial edible fats (150); chocolate and sweets (500).

In March, 1948, the radio and film industry, and in March, 1949, the publishing and bookselling trades were nationalized.

The Act of 28 April, 1948, nationalized the following additional categories of industries as from 1 Jan., 1948, under compensation of owners :—

(*a*) Businesses engaged in digging or transforming peat, quarrying of quartzite, mining of talc, of baryta, plaster-stone, anhydrite, sands for glass and moulds as well as the deposits of these materials; businesses engaged in transforming and hewing stone, mechanical gravel production with a yearly capacity of at least 10,000 quintals;

(*b*) businesses engaged in chemical and pharmaceutic productions, in production of medicaments, serums, surgical instruments, ampoules, bandages, cotton-wool, cosmetics, photographic materials;

(*c*) refineries of precious metals, businesses engaged in production of radio-electric appliances;

(*d*) businesses engaged in cutting rock-crystal, production of porcelain for technical uses, and production of technical glass;

(*e*) businesses engaged in production of screws, bolts, screw-nuts, wire-ropes;

(*f*) businesses engaged [illegible] prefabricated constructions and parts, and tile works with a capacity of [illegible];

(*g*) saw-mills with a daily output exceeding 10 steres of round wood, enterprises for production of wood pulp and cardboard;

(*h*) tanneries, tawers' workshops;

(*i*) glass works equipped for mechanical production by at least 10 machinery units;

(*j*) businesses of any other category employing 50 or more people since 1 Jan., 1946.

Within the food industry : production of alcoholic drinks, refineries, breweries, maltings, dairies, production of edible fats, of vinegar fermented, of starch and its derivatives, production and transformation of grape fruit, malt and artificial wines, manufacture of essential oils,

refrigeration of food-stuffs, flour mills with a commercial turnover of at least 1,000 tons, factories of macaroni, biscuits, production of grain flakes, bakeries with an oven area exceeding 40 square metres, businesses engaged in processing of at least 25 tons of meat per month, paprika mills, as well as all businesses in the food trade which since 1 Jan., 1946, have employed at least 50 persons.

Before the second stage of nationalization there were in Czechoslovakia 19,547 industrial undertakings (local units) with 1,393,700 employees, representing 53·4% of [illegible] with 20·4% of employees. The share of private enterprise in the total number of industrial undertakings (local units) has now been reduced to 31·6% with 5·1% of employees.

In May, 1949, there were 68 consumers' co-operative societies, with a membership of 1,415,228.

Commerce.—The following figures (in millions of Kčs.) are, strictly speaking, not comparable with those of the pre-war period, as the areas covered and the value of the Kčs. are different.

	1937	1945 (May–Dec.)	1946	1947	1948	1949
Imports . .	10,982	777	10,308	28,920	37,869	39,400
Exports . .	11,983	500	14,283	28,550	37,653	40,308

Percentages of import, by main countries, in 1948 (figures for 1937 in brackets):—U.S.S.R., 15·6 (1·1); Great Britain, 10·1 (6·3); Yugoslavia, 6·3 (3·7); Netherlands, 5·4 (3·8); Poland, 5·4 (2·5); Sweden, 5·3 (3·8); Germany, 2·2 (17·3). Exports:—U.S.S.R., 16·0 (0·8); Poland, 7·0 (2·6); Yugoslavia, 6·9 (5·0); Netherlands, 6·4 (4·2); Great Britain, 3·6 (8·7); Germany, 3·2 (15·0).

Total trade between the United Kingdom and Czechoslovakia for 5 years (in £ sterling, according to Board of Trade returns):—

	1938	1947	1948	1949	1950
Imports into U.K. . .	6,913,431	6,206,655	6,428,834	2,260,948	8,782,197
Exports from U.K. .	2,275,969	7,875,971	5,550,682	5,318,813	4,351,940
Re-exports from U.K. .	562,663	2,379,203	1,673,556	787,324	693,439

Communications.—At the end of 1947,[1] the following communications were in operation in the Czechoslovak Republic (in kilometres):—

Railways[2]	13,133	District roads[3] . . .	33,810
Main roads (first-class) . .	9,121	Streams navigable by steamers	463
Main roads (second-class) .	27,827	Streams navigable by rafts .	1,216

[1] Roads as at 31 Dec., 1946. [2] State-owned railways only.
[3] Includes 6,546 km. of local roads in Slovakia.

In 1948, railways carried 34·6 million passengers (1947, 29·1 million).

The mercantile marine, in 1947, consisted of 383 river craft of 236,874 registered tons, and 4 police launches.

Civil Aviation.—In 1948, 13,932 passengers and 5,614,000 kg. of freight were flown over 804,000 km.

Number of telephones in 1948: 350,708. On 31 Aug., 1949, 2,229,000 people held wireless licences.

Banking and Currency.—By Presidential decree of 24 Oct., 1945, joint-stock banks were nationalized; in 1948 they were merged into 2

institutes: the Živnostenská banka for Bohemia, Moravia and Silesia, and the Tatra banka for Slovakia. These two and the post office savings bank were, by decree of 9 March, 1950, fused into the State Bank of Czechoslovakia (Státní banka československá).

The deposi[illegible] of all the financial institutes in Czechoslovakia were [illegible] currency at 30 June, 1948, those on the current accounts of so-called first depositors (excluding mututal deposits of financial institutes) amounted to 46,433,000 Kčs.

A Currency Redemption Fund was created on 2 July, 1947. It took over the liabilities of the Czechoslovak National Bank and other financial institutes in respect of blocked deposits. At the same time the financial institutes ceded to the fund property values destined to cover such liabilities. This Act became operative on 11 Aug., 1947. The last statistics of blocked deposits in financial institutes were compiled on 31 Aug., 1947, when the blocked deposits of all financial institutes amounted to K.Ks 151,660,000,000 on savings books and to K.Ks 69,973,000,000 on the current accounts of first depositors (excluding mutual deposits of financial institutes).

The monetary unit in the Czechoslovak Republic is the *koruna* (Kčs) or crown of 100 *haler*. Notes in circulation: 5,000, 1,000, 500, 100, 50, 20, 10, 5 Kčs. Coin: 100, 50, 20, 10, 2, 1 Kčs., 50, 20, 10 halers. By Presidential decree of 20 Oct., 1945, a monetary reform was introduced aiming at the reduction to 30,000,000,000 Kčs. of the amount of paper money of 120,000,000,000 which was circulating on 31 October, 1945. Circulation of notes on 31 Jan., 1950: 71,823,000,000 Kčs. By a monetary agreement with Great Britain, concluded in London on 1 November, 1945, the new crown is stabilized at the rate of 201·50 Kčs. to the £ sterling.

Diplomatic Representatives.

1. Of Czechoslovakia in Great Britain (8 Grosvenor Place, S.W.1).

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary.—Dr. Rudolf Bystricky (accredited 21 Oct., 1949).

First Secretary.—František Roháč.

Military and Air Attaché.—Col. Mikuláš Langer.

Commercial Counsellor.—Dr. Karel Švec.

Commercial Attaché.—Miroslav Kadlec.

There are consular representatives at London, Aberdeen, Belfast, Bradford, Glasgow and Liverpool.

2. Of Great Britain in Czechoslovakia.

Ambassador Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary.—Philip Mainwaring Broadmead, C.M.G., M.C.

First Secretaries.—G. W. Kirk; A. O. Bray (*Commercial*); B. C. L. Hockey.

Military Attaché.—Col. G. A. D. Young, D.S.O.

Air Attaché.—Wing-Commander V. A. Pope, D.S.O.

There is a consular representative at Prague.

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DENMARK.

(KONGERIGET DANMARK.)

Reigning King.

Frederik IX, born 11 March, 1899; married 24 May, 1935, to Princess *Ingrid* of Sweden; offspring: Princess *Margrethe*, born 16 April, 1940: Princess *Benedikte*, born 29 April, 1944; Princess *Anne-Marie*, born 30 Aug., 1946. He succeeded to the throne on the death of his father, King Christian X, 20 April, 1947.

Brother of the King.

Prince *Knud* (heir presumptive), born 27 July, 1900; married 8 Sept., 1933, Princess *Caroline Mathilde* of Denmark; offspring: Princess *Elisabeth*, born 8 May, 1935; Prince *Ingolf*, born 17 Feb., 1940; Prince *Christian*, born 22 Oct., 1942.

Uncles and Aunts of the King.

I. Prince *Carl*, born 3 August, 1872; elected King of Norway, under the title of Haakon VII, November, 1905 (for further details *see* under NORWAY).

II. Prince *Harald*, born 8 Oct., 1876; died 30 March, 1949; married 28 April, 1909, to Princess Helena of Sonderborg-Glücksborg; offspring, Princess Feodora, born 3 July, 1910; married 9 Sept., 1937, to Prince Christian of Schaumburg-Lippe; Princess Caroline Mathilde, born 27 April, 1912; married 8 September, 1933, to Prince Knud, second son of King Christian X; Princess Alexandrine Louise, born 12 December, 1914; married 22 January, 1937, to Count Luitpold Alfred zu Castell-Castell (died 6 November, 1941); Prince Gorm, born 24 February, 1919; Prince Oluf, born 10 March, 1923.

III. Princess *Ingeborg*, born 2 August, 1878; married 27 August, 1897, to Prince Charles of Sweden.

IV. *Dagmar*, born 23 May, 1890; married 23 November, 1922, to Lieutenant Jörgen Castenskiold; offspring, Carl, born 1923; Christian, born 1926; Jurgen, born 1928; Dagmar, born 1931.

The crown of Denmark was elective from the earliest times. In 1448 after the death of the last male descendant of Swein 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 1660. The direct male line of the house of Oldenburg became extinct with King Frederik VII on 15 Nov., 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 8 May, 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 31 July, 1853.

King Frederik IX has a civil list of 1,975,000 kroner. Annuities to other members of the royal house amount to 554,059 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	1534	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	Christian X	1912
Frederik VIII	1906	Frederik IX	1947

Constitution and Government.

The present constitution of Denmark is founded upon the 'Grundlov' (charter) of 5 June, 1915, as amended on 10 Sept., 1920; it is essentially a modernized adaptation of the 'Grundlov' of 5 June, 1849, the first Danish constitution. The amendments of 1920 are mostly of a formal character, necessitated by the incorporation of parts of Slesvig.

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 of Danish nationality of more than 25 years of age and permanently resident in Denmark possess the

franchise and are eligible for election to the Folketing, which is at present composed of 151 members; 105 members are elected by the method of proportional representation in 23 districts. In order to attain an equal representation of the different parties, 44 'Tillægsmandater' (additional seats) are divided among such parties which have not obtained sufficient returns at the district elections. Two members are elected for the Faroe Islands. The term of the legislature is 4 years, but the King has power to dissolve the Folketing.

The members of the Landsting are elected indirectly by the Folketing voters of 35 years of age in the following way. In every Folketing district electors in a number corresponding to the population are elected by the method of proportional representation. The country is divided into 6 Landsting districts, in which 56 members are elected; one is elected in the Faroe Islands, and 19 members are elected by the former Landsting, according to the system of proportional representation, making a total of 76 members. The members of the Landsting sit for a term of 8 years. There are elections every fourth year for half of those elected by the electors, while those elected by the Landsting go out all at once after an 8 years' term.

The members of the Rigsdag receive 5,700 kroner, 7,200 kroner or 8,700 kroner, according to whether their domicile is less than 20 kilometres, 20–75 kilometres or more than 75 kilometres from the capital. 87% is added at present (Dec., 1950) to meet the rise of prices.

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 Höiesteret, form the Rigsret, a tribunal which can alone try parliamentary impeachments. The ministers have free access to both houses, but can vote only in the chamber of which they are members.

State of parties in the Landsting, after the election of 11 April, 1947:—33 Socialists, 21 Liberals, 13 Conservatives, 7 Radical Left, 1 Communist and 1 Faroe Islands' representative; total, 76.

Folketing, elected 5 Sept., 1950:—59 Socialists, 32 Liberals, 27 Conservatives, 12 Radical Left, 7 Communists, 12 Land Tax Party, 2 Faroe Islands' Representatives; total, 151.

The executive, acting under the king as president and called the State Council ('Statsraadet'), appointed on 30 Oct., 1950, as a minority government of Liberals and Conservatives, was, in March, 1951, composed as follows:—

Prime Minister.—Erik Eriksen.
Foreign Minister.—Ole Bjørn Kraft.
Minister of the Interior and of Housing.—Aksel Møller.
Minister of Justice.—Helga Pedersen.
Minister of Public Works.—Victor Larsen.
Minister of Trade.—Ove Weikop.
Minister of Agriculture.—H. Hauch.
Minister of Education.—Flemming Hvidberg.
Minister of Finance.—Thorkil Kristensen.
Minister of Labour and Social Affairs.—Poul Sørensen.
Minister of Defence.—Harald Petersen.
Minister of Fisheries.—Knud Rée.
Minister of Ecclesiastical Affairs.—Jens Sønderup.

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.

On 9 July, 1920, there were incorporated the northern parts of Slesvig which had voted for Denmark at the plebiscite held in accordance with the Versailles Treaty of 28 June, 1919. The Slesvig territories are officially named 'Sønderjydske Landsdele' (South Jutland Provinces).

For administrative purposes Denmark is divided into 22 counties (Amter), 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 univ[illegible] proportional representation. Copenhagen forms a distric[illegible] is its own form of administration.

National flag: White cross on red (Danebrog).

National anthem: Kong Kristian stod ved højen Mast (words by J. Ewald, 1778; tune by J. E. Hartmann, 1780).

Area and Population.

According to the census held on 15 June, 1945, the area of Denmark is 16,576 square miles (42,932 square kilometres) and the population 4,045,232.

Divisions	Area 1945 (square km.)	Population 1945	Population 1945 per square km.
City of Copenhagen, with suburbs . .	108	927,404	8,561
Islands in the Baltic	13,270	1,291,772	97
Peninsula of Jutland	29,554	1,826,056	62
Total	42,932	4,045,232	94

The area of the Faroe Islands is 540 square miles (1,399 square km.), and the population in 1945 was 29,198.

The total population at the census of 1945 showed an increase during 1940–45 of 1·11% per annum. In Denmark the town population increased from 2,459,571 in 1940 to 2,634,231 in 1945, while the rural population increased from 1,384,741 in 1940 to 1,411,001 in 1945. The population is almost entirely Scandinavian; in 1940, of the inhabitants of Denmark proper, 96·7% were born in Denmark.

Estimated population on 1 July, 1949, 4,230,500.

On 15 June, 1945, the population of the capital, Copenhagen (København), was 927,404; Aarhus, 107,393; Odense, 92,436; Aalborg, 60,880; Esbjerg, 43,241; Randers, 36,434; Horsens, 32,400.

Vital statistics for 4 years :—

Years	Total births (living)	Still births	Marriages	Divorces	Deaths	Surplus of births over deaths
1946	96,111	1,833	40,257	7,500	42,013	54,098
1947	91,714	1,628	39,910	6,943	40,043	51,671
1948	84,938	1,545	39,279	7,120	35,981	48,957
1949	79,919	1,368	37,496	6,991	37,793	42,126

Illegitimate births :—1946, 7·9; 1947, 8; 1948, 7·7; 1949, 7·4%.
Emigrants, 1946, 25,651; 1947, 28,556; 1948, 33,063; 1949, 25,873.

Religion.

The established religion of Denmark is the Lutheran, which was introduced in 1536. The affairs of the National Church are under the superintendence of 9 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, 17,369 others or of no confession. There were 40 members of the Society of Friends in 1949.

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 1949 Denmark had 4,112 elementary schools; of these 35 were maintained by the Government, 3,713 by the local communities and 364 were private institutions. The instruction in the public schools is mostly free The number of pupils in the 4,112 schools on 1 Jan., 1949, was 494,905. In 1949, 1,647 students were admitted to the universities; of these 569 were women. For higher instruction there are furthermore (1949): a veterinary and agricultural college of Copenhagen with about 50 professors and teachers and about 1,000 students; about 340 technical schools with about 56,000 pupils; 18 training colleges for teachers with about 2,400 students; a high school of commerce with about 2,400 pupils; 206 commercial schools with about 32,000 pupils; 26 agricultural or horticultural schools with about 2,300 pupils; 56 *folkehöjskoler* or popular high schools (adult schools) with about 6,500 pupils; a college of pharmacy (founded 1892) with 13 teachers and 202 students; a school for dentists with 13 teachers and 426 students; a royal academy of arts (founded 1754) with 16 teachers and about 550 students; a Polytechnic Institution (founded 1829) with about 60 professors and teachers and about 1,780 students. The *folkehöjskoler* are all private, but to them and the agricultural schools the state annually makes a grant of about 3,000,000 kroner. The University of [illegible] founded in 1479, has about 200 professors and teachers, and a [illegible] The University of Aarhus, founded in 1928, and opened on 11 Sept., 1933, has about 70 professors and teachers and about 1,300 students.

There were, in 1950, 441 cinemas with a seating capacity of 139,082.

Social Welfare.

In 1933 the Danish Social Legislation was co-ordinated into four Acts ('The Social Reform'), dated 20 May, and put into force on 1 Oct., 1933. It was the intention to make these enactments integral parts of a common system, and to obviate every kind of double relief by means of co-operation between the various administrative units. The Social Reform comprises a Public Assistance Act and three Insurance Acts dealing with (1) labour exchanges and employment insurance, (2) accident insurance and (3) sickness, invalidity and old-age insurance.

The Public Assistance Act contains regulations for the protection of children and for child welfare, including children of widows and widowers, and children of unmarried mothers; also regulations for assistance for burial, sickness, cripples and the blind. In 1948–49 some 120,000 recipients exclusive of children, were supported, at a cost of 223·1 million kroner, of which 69·8 million kroner were spent on child welfare and child support,

79·5 million kroner on special relief, 33·2 million kroner on local relief and 2·0 million kroner on poor relief.

The Act named above under (3) concerning sickness, invalidity and old-age insurance (changed by an Act of 1946), grants an annual sum of money as old age pension (*Aldersrente*) 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, varies according to whether the recipient lives in a town or a rural commune, and certain deductions are made for earned incomes. In Copenhagen, for example, the old age pension for a married couple, both 65 years of age, without any earned income, is 3,019 kroner per annum (plus fuel and, in individual cases other supplements). For the financial year ending 31 March, 1949, 234,000 persons were relieved. The total expenditure was 405 million kroner.

Justice and Crime.

The lowest courts of justice in Denmark are organized in 94 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 two:—*Östre Landsret* in Copenhagen with 25 judges, *Vestre Landsret* in Viborg with 17 judges. From these an appeal lies to the supreme court (*Höjesteret*) in Copenhagen, composed of 13 judges. Judges under 65 years of age can be removed only by judicial sentence.

In 1948, 10,551 men and 1,378 women were convicted of crimes and delicts. On 31 Dec., 1949, 3,671 men and 121 women were in the penitentiaries of Denmark.

Finance.

The budget, called the 'Finanslovforslag,' must be laid before the Folketing at the beginning of each session, *i.e.* at the beginning of October. The annual financial accounts, called 'Statsregnskab,' must be examined by 4 paid revisers, 2 of whom are elected by the Folketing and 2 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 3 years ending 31 March and the estimates for 2 years (in 1,000 kroner):—

	1947–48	1948–49	1949–50	1950–51 [1]	1951–52 [1]
Current revenue .	2,019,587	2,169,931	2,188,865	2,348,684	2,163,422
Current expenditure	1,979,665	2,070,051	2,171,404	2,343,055	2,151,256

[1] Budget estimates.

The public debt on 31 March, 1950, amounted to 2,942,689,000 kroner.

Defence.

In accordance with the military defence act of 1950 a commander-in-chief of defence assisted by a defence staff leads the military defence.

All basic matters concerning the 3 armed forces are treated by a defence office consisting of the commander-in-chief of the defence, the chief of defence staff, and the commanders-in-chief of the Army, Navy and Air Force.

The military defence of Denmark is based upon national conscription,

which was introduced in 1849. At the age of 17 years the young recruits are entered upon the conscription rolls, and between the age of 19 and 25 they receive their first military training.

Army.—The army is being reorganized in corps. The men of the last 8 years' service form the troops of the line, while those of the previous 8 years form the reserve. During these 16 years the conscripts must keep the enlistment authorities informed of their whereabouts and may not leave the country without permission. The period of active service is 10–12 months.

The Army comprises regular officers, non-commissioned officers and reserve officers. The Army has schools for training of officers and N.C.O.'s, as well as arsenals for the manufacture of arms and munitions.

From 1947 the Army has taken part in the occupation of Germany.

Navy.—The Navy comprises the fleet and the coast-defence forces. It includes 9 torpedo-boats, 3 frigates (*Holger Danske*, *Niels Ebbesen* and *Thetis*), 3 submarines (chartered from the British Navy), 1 minelayer, 4 minesweepers, 3 motor torpedo-boats, 35 motor minesweepers, 3 depot ships, the Royal Yacht (*Dannebrog*), 2 surveying vessels (*Freja* and *Heimdal*), 2 mining tenders, 2 transport tenders and the training ship *Danmark*.

The coast defence includes several permanent fortifications. The recruits of the Navy are trained up to 365 days. Naval personnel total about 6,000 officers and men.

Air Force.—In process of complete reorganization in accordance with the military defence act of 1950. The former Army Flying Troops and the former Naval Air Service are now unified in a separate Air Force.

Production and Industry.

The soil of Denmark is greatly subdivided, owing partly to the state of the law, which forbids 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.

As estimated in 1950 (actual figures for 1949 in brackets), the extent of the cultivated area was as follows (in thousand hectares):—Grain areas, 1,289 (1,338); root crops, 584 (563); other crops, 95 (86); green fodder and grass, 1,161 (1,161); fallow land, 9 (9); total cultivated area, 3,138 (3,157). The area and production of the chief crops for 3 years were as follows :—

Crops	Area (in 1,000 hectares)			Production (in 1,000 metric tons)		
	1948	1949	1950	1948	1949	1950 [1]
Wheat	69·0	83·0	84·5	252	300	299
Rye	167·3	195·8	153·9	400	469	330
Barley	441·3	454·0	493·4	1,459	1,571	1,613
Oats	329·7	308·0	278·3	988	982	831
Mixed grain	283·8	285·4	266·0	717	764	685
Potatoes	138·3	106·2	106·1	2,937	1,794	1,849
Root crops	437·7	457·0	480·8	20,217	22,851	25,969

[1] Preliminary figures.

In 1950, there were 503,000 horses, 3,044,000 head of cattle, 3,208,000 swine and 24,433,000 hens.

According to statistics collected on 1 June, 1948, there were 109,300 industrial factories employing altogether 641,400 persons; and about 88,200

commercial establishments with about 271,800 employees. Beet-sugar production in 1948, 246,000 tons; 1949, 300,500 tons. Milk production, 1948, 4,058,000 tons; 1949, 4,883,000 tons; 1950, 5,414,000 tons. Butter production, 1948, 120,400 tons; 1949, 155,900 tons; 1950, 179,500 tons. Cheese production, 1948, 56,700 tons; 1949, 63,800 tons; 1950, 60,400 tons.

In the Danish fisheries the total value of the fish caught was, 1948, 180 million kroner; 1949, 178 million kroner.

Commerce.

The following table shows the value, according to official returns, of special imports and exports (excluding precious metal) for 6 years :—

Year	Imports	Exports	Year	Imports	Exports
	1,000 kroner	1,000 kroner		1,000 kroner	1,000 kroner
1944	1,166,801	1,360,467	1947	3,090,236	2,313,290
1945	696,408	903,697	1948	3,423,684	2,730,706
1946	2,847,546	1,617,914	1949	4,212,484	3,559,945

Distribution of Danish foreign trade (in 1,000 kroner) :—

Countries	Imports			Exports		
	1947	1948	1949	1947	1948	1949
Belgium .	247,007	235,810	208,781	202,144	231,186	177,474
Finland .	135,230	139,050	152,629	107,567	154,437	108,286
France .	100,855	109,189	201,901	59,870	116,096	170,253
Germany .	107,584	130,360	141,357	36,571	48,516	266,889
Norway .	157,569	148,732	157,307	124,558	175,900	188,176
Sweden .	213,234	226,116	288,805	208,832	205,136	187,747
Switzerland	83,233	96,194	77,125	174,304	120,530	91,150
U.K. . .	670,531	888,710	1,339,305	627,356	831,436	1,563,898
U.S.A. .	605,042	493,555	671,729	99,499	147,197	112,498

Total trade (Board of Trade returns) between Denmark (without the Faroe Islands) and the United Kingdom (in £ sterling) :—

	1938	1947	1948	1949	1950
Imports to U.K. .	37,867,695	26,956,944	42,223,155	77,524,310	100,308,299
Exports from U.K. .	15,781,059	25,046,698	30,978,813	49,384,135	63,633,110
Re-exports from U.K.	585,920	708,334	729,663	1,206,716	1,782,147

Communications.

Shipping.—On 31 Dec., 1949, Denmark had 1,057 vessels (above 20 registered tons gross) of 1,168,319 registered tons gross in her mercantile marine.

Cargo movement to and from foreign countries through Danish ports in 1950 amounted to 14,584,000 metric tons; of this, 12,365,000 tons consisted of incoming and 2,219,000 tons of outgoing freight.

Roads.—Denmark proper had (1 Jan., 1950) 3,248 km. of streets, 8,162 km. of roads and 44,854 km. of by-ways. Motor vehicles registered at 31 Dec., 1949, comprised 104,863 passenger cars, 54,309 trucks, 6,554 taxicabs, 2,592 buses, 876 ambulances and fire-brigade vehicles, and 39,004 motor cycles.

Railways.—There were (1949) railways of a total length of 4,822 km. open for traffic. Of this total, 2,443 km. belong to the state. The revenue for the year 1948–49 amounted to 224 million kroner from passenger transport and 175 million kroner from freight.

Posts.—There were in 1949–50, 1,606 post offices. The length of state telegraph and telephone lines (31 March, 1950) was 325,834 km.; number of offices, 630. At the same date the railway telegraphs had 439 offices. On 31 Dec., 1949, the length of telephonic wires of private companies was 2,705,465 km. On 31 Dec., 1949, there were 542,000 telephones. Postal revenues 1949–50. 186,000,000 kroner; expenditure, 180,000,000 kroner.

The number of holders of wireless licences at 30 Sept., 1950, was 1,236,274 (28% of the population).

Air Traffic.—The number of kilometres flown in Denmark in 1949, according to information published by the Danish air transportation company 'Det Danske Luftfartsselskab,' was 4,835,000; passengers carried in 1949 was 108,189.

Banking and Credit.

On 31 Dec., 1950, the accounts of the National Bank balanced at 5,123 million kroner. The assets included 69·4 million kroner in bullion and specie. The liabilities included 1,709 million kroner note issue, 50 million kroner general capital fund and 17 million kroner reserve fund. On 31 Dec., 1950, notes in circulation amounted to 1,709 million kroner

On 31 Dec., 1950, there were 159 other banks for commercial, agricultural and industrial purposes; their deposits amounted to 5,718 million kroner; their advances to 4,645 million kroner.

Money, Weights and Measures.

The monetary unit, the *krone* of 100 öre, is of the value of 1*s.* 1½*d.* at par (about 18 kroner to the £ sterling). The krone contains 0·403226 gramme of gold. In 1950, 19 36 kroner = £1.

Gold coins are 20-kroner and 10-kroner pieces. The 20-kroner piece weighs 8,961 grammes ·900 fine, and thus contains 8·0645 grammes of fine gold. Small change: 2-kroner and 1-kroner pieces of copper–aluminium–nickel; 25-ore and 10-öre pieces of copper–nickel, and 5-ore, 2-ore and 1-öre pieces of copper–tin–zinc.

The standard of value is gold.

The use of the metric system of weights and measures has been obligatory in Denmark since 1 April, 1912.

Diplomatic and Consular Representatives.

1. Of Denmark in Great Britain (29 Pont Street, S.W.1).

Ambassador.—Count Eduard Reventlow appointed 1 Jan., 1938; raised to the status of Ambassador on 25 March, 1947.

Counsellor.—F. H. Henningsen.

Commercial Counsellor.—R. H. Kampp.

Secretaries.—T. Busck-Nielsen.

Attachés.—William Winther Schmidt; Uffe Himmelstrup.

Minister Plenipotentiary for Commercial Affairs.—J. A. Vestbirk.

Commercial Secretaries.—B. [illegible] Paulson.

Acting Military Attaché.—H.R.H. Prince Georg of Denmark.

Naval and Air Attaché.—Commodore J. A. J. Jegstrup.

Press Attaché.—Ebbe Munck, C.B.E.

Agricultural Counsellor.—P. A. Moltesen.

Fisheries Attaché.—J. C. Bogstad.

There are consular representatives at all important centres, including Aberdeen, Belfast, Birmingham, Cardiff, Edinburgh, Glasgow, Liverpool, London, Manchester, Newcastle-on-Tyne, Portsmouth and Southampton.

2. Of Great Britain in Denmark.

Ambassador.—Sir Alec Walter George Randall, K.C.M.G., O.B.E. (appointed 22 May, 1945; raised to ambassadorial status on 25 March, 1947).

Counsellors—Edward Albert Radice, C.B.E.; S. Simmonds, O.B.E.

First Secretaries.—Ronald Ede; T. C. Southworth; F. J. J. Day, O.B.E.

Naval Attaché.—Commander H. Maitland-Makgill-Crichton, D.S.O., D.S.C., R.N.

Military Attaché.—Lieut.-Col. E. L. Campbell Edlmann.

Air Attaché.—Wing Commander N. A. N. Bray, D.F.C.

Scientific Attaché.—J. Wardley Smith.

There are consular representatives at Copenhagen, Aarhus, Esbjerg, Horsens, Odense and Thorshavn and Klaksvig (Faroe Islands).

Greenland.

Greenland is the only colonial possession of Denmark. Its total area is 2,176,000 square km., made up of 1,834,000 square km. of ice cap and 342,000 square km. of ice-free land. The population in 1945 numbered 21,412. Of the total, 580 were Europeans and 20,832 natives; the latter numbered 9,967 men and 10,865 women. West Greenland had a population of 20,040, East Greenland of 1,372. The imports from Greenland into Denmark in 1949 amounted to 13,604,000 kroner, and the exports from Denmark to Greenland to 30,036,000 kroner. Exports to U.K. (Board of Trade returns), 1947, 1948, 1949, nil; 1950, £752. Imports from U.K., £4,515 in 1947; £15,517 in 1948; £44,601 in 1949; £53,385 in 1950. The trade of Greenland is a state monopoly.

In 1948, near Kit[illegible] on the east coast huge quantities of lead were found, estimated at 1 million tons.

A Danish-American agreement for the common defence of Greenland was signed on 27 April, 1951.

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DOMINICAN REPUBLIC.

(REPÚBLICA DOMINICANA.)

ON 5 Dec., 1492, Columbus discovered the island of Santo Domingo, which he called La Española; for a time it was called Hispaniola. The city of Santo Domingo, founded by his brother, Bartholomew, in 1496, is the oldest city in the Americas and was for long the centre of Spanish power in America. The western third of the island—now known as the Republic of Haiti—was later occupied and colonized by the French, to whom the Spanish colony of Santo Domingo was also ceded in 1795. In 1808 the Dominican population, aided by British troops, expelled the French, and the colony returned to the rule of Spain, from which it declared its independence in 1821. It was invaded and held by the Haitians from 1822 to 1844, when they were expelled, and the Dominican Republic was founded and a constitution adopted. Great Britain, in 1850, was the first country to recognize the Dominican Republic. The country was occupied by American marines from 1916 until the adoption of a new constitution in 1924. In 1936 the name of the capital city was changed from Santo Domingo to Ciudad Trujillo.

National flag: blue, red; quartered by a white cross.

National anthem: Quisqueyanos valientes, alzemos (words by E. Prud'homme; tune by J. Reyes, 1900).

Constitution and Government.—The republic is governed under the constitution proclaimed on 10 January, 1947.

Congress is composed of a senate of 20 members (1 from each of the 19 provinces and 1 from the district of Santo Domingo) chosen for 5 years by direct popular vote and a chamber of 45 deputies (1 for every 60,000 inhabitants or fraction above 30,000 in each province), with a minimum of 2 deputies for any one province, also for 5 years. The district of Santo Domingo, established from 1 Jan., 1935, returns 1 senator and 4 deputies. Senators and deputies receive the equivalent of $400 (U.S.) per month.

The executive power is vested in the President, who is elected for 5 years, by direct vote. In case of death, resignation or disability, the President is succeeded by the Secretary of State for War and Marine. There are 12 secretaries of state in charge of departments.

General elections under a revised constitution, at which women voted for the first time, were held on 16 May, 1942; 2 women were elected to the chamber and 1 to the senate.

In 1948 the President was given extraordinary powers to regulate by decree and without congressional approval all matters concerning national

security and welfare; in 1949 he was given powers to declare war on any country giving shelter to revolutionists against his regime, but relinquished them in March, 1950. In 1951 he was given power to declare a national emergency and to suspend the constitutional checks on the executive.

President of the Republic.—Rafael Leonidas Trujillo Molina (born 24 Oct., 1891; assumed office on 18 May, 1930, and again on 16 Aug., 1947, after his re-election on 16 May, 1947. In Feb., 1951, the Chamber of Deputies asked the President to accept a third term, 1952–57.

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. It consists of the District of Santo Domingo (containing the capital) and 19 provinces (formerly 12). Area is 49,542·72 square km. (19,128 square miles) with 870 miles of coastline, 193 miles of frontier line with Haiti (marked out in 1936), and an estimated population, on 1 July, 1949, of 2,277,264.

Density of population, 1949, was 119·0 per square mile. Of the estimated total, 1,121,706 were males; 408,771 were urban; 753,343 were under 10 years of age, and 101,656 were 60 years or older, including 692 centenarians. In 1949, marriages registered were 6,077; divorces, 923; live births, 88,035 (of which 51,740, mainly in the rural districts, were illegitimate); deaths, 21,235.

A census of the professions (with number of women members in parentheses) showed, as of 1 Jan., 1949:—663 lawyers (28); 597 doctors (12); 321 pharmacists (181); 162 engineers (4); 95 land surveyors (nil).

A census of population and housing was taken on 6 Aug., 1950, and of agriculture on 8–14 Aug.

The population (1935 census, with 1948 estimate in parentheses) of the principal cities was as follows:—Ciudad Trujilo, 71,091 (147,372); Santiago de los Caballeros, 34,175 (62,527); San Pedro de Macoris, 18,617 (24,200); Puerto Plata, 11,772 (17,059); San Francisco de Macoris, 10,100 (18,108); La Vega, 9,339 (12,721); Barahona, 8,367 (16,610); Bani, 7,374 (13,997).

The population is partly of Spanish descent, but is mainly composed of a mixed race of European, African and Indian blood. About 13% are white, 68% of mixed blood and 19% African. British residents number 8,200, of whom 8,000 are from the British West Indies; Americans number about 4,500 including a number of Puerto Ricans. Tax-exempt land has been set aside for the settlement of European refugees, both Jewish and non-Jewish, who are guaranteed full civic rights, the first settlements are being made on 26,000 acres at Sosúa, donated by President Trujillo. Refugees are barred from competing with the natives in raising sugar, cocoa, coffee, bananas and tobacco. The language is Spanish, but many educated Dominicans speak English.

The capital, Ciudad Trujillo, on the right bank of the river Ozama, was practically destroyed, except for a few historic buildings, by a disastrous hurricane on 3 September, 1930. It has been rebuilt and materially improved. The town of Matanzas was destroyed by earthquakes and tidal waves in August, 1946.

Religion and Education.—The religion of the state is Roman Catholic; other forms of religion are permitted. There is a papal nuncio with residence in Ciudad Trujillo, as well as an archbishop, known as the Primate of the Indies, in Ciudad Trujillo.

Primary instruction is gratuitous and obligatory for children between 7 and 14 years of age; there are also secondary, normal, vocational and special schools, the total at the end of 1948 being 2,576 (including 1,172 emergency schools), all of which were wholly maintained by the state, except 53 semi-official (state aided) and 136 private. The total enrolment of pupils was 242,545. Since the campaign against adult illiteracy started in 1941 illiteracy among those over 9 years of age has fallen by 17·9%. Illiteracy in 1941 was 77% of the population, compared with 75% in 1930. The University of Santo Domingo (founded 1538) has 9 schools for professional students. Budget estimate for education, 1947, $2,984,672. Agricultural education was reorganized in 1946.

Motion-picture theatres numbered 53 in 1949, with seating capacity of 23,000.

Great progress has been made in sanitation. Forty towns (1950) have complete waterworks. There are 62 hospitals (with 3,200 beds) and 133 aid stations or clinics.

Justice.—The judicial power resides in the Supreme Court of Justice, the courts of appeal, the courts of first instance, the communal courts and other tribunals created by special laws, such as the land courts. The Supreme Court consists of a president and 8 judges chosen by the Senate, and the [illegible] appointed by the executive; it supervises the lower courts. The republic is divided into 6 departments and, in all, 19 judicial districts, each having its own procurator fiscal and court of first instance (that of Ciudad Trujillo has 3 courts and La Vega 2); these districts are sub-divided, in all, into 66 communes, each with one or more local justices, a secretary and one or more bailiffs (*alguaciles*). Each department has a court of appeal of a president and 4 judges, appointed by the Senate, and a departmental procurator-general appointed by the President; these courts sit at Ciudad Trujillo and 5 other towns. The death penalty was abolished in 1924, but is imposed in war-time for treason or espionage.

Finance.—The receipts and disbursements for 6 years, in Dominican gold pesos, equal to the U.S. dollar (adopted in 1947 as the monetary standard, replacing the U.S. dollar which had been the official unit since 1897), were :—

	Revenue	Expenditure		Revenue	Expenditure
1944	24,605,524	26,410,031	1947	73,769,816	73,157,300
1945	29,575,585	29,840,669	1948	89,196,023	88,191,152
1946	43,900,620	42,934,206	1949[1]	66,735,260	66,735,260

[1] Budget estimates.

Expansion of revenue in 1948 was made possible by a loan of 23,981,312 gold pesos; the revenue from taxation was 62,188,876 pesos. Income tax was established in 1949.

Chief items of revenue in the 1947 budget were (in gold pesos) :—Internal revenue, 21,801,100; customs receipts, 12,129,000; licence fees, 1,500,000; miscellaneous taxes and income, 1,454,500; postal, telegraph and water service, 885,000. Chief items of expenditure (1947) were :—Defence, 5,500,144; education, 3,061,672; treasury and public credit (including Chamber of Accounts), 11,496,645; public works, 3,792,887; judiciary, 1,850,660; presidency, 558,200; interior and police, 2,264,064.

On 21 July, 1947, the entire external debt of $9,271,855 was redeemed, extinguishing the last of the $20 million loan made in 1922–26. Net internal debt, 31 Dec., 1948, was $25,302,544.

American direct investments, end of 1940, were $41,895,000.

Defence.—The armed forces, which are under the administration of the Secretary of State for War, Marine and Air, consist of the Army with a total strength of 12,000, navy personnel of 2,000, an aviation corps (with a strength, eventually, of 2,400) and a number of coastal patrol boats.

The navy includes 2 destroyers (H.M.S. *Fame* and *Hotspur* acquired in 1948–49 and renamed *Generalisimo* and *Trujillo*), 4 frigates, 5 corvettes, 3 patrol vessels, 2 landing craft and numerous smaller craft.

In 1947 compulsory military training for 1 year was decreed, aiming at an active reserve of men between 18 and 35, and those from 35 to 55 in the special reserve. A total of 50,000 is aimed at.

The municipal police forces were in 1936 organized into a single body as a national constabulary under direct supervision from the capital. In 1947, the National Police numbered 6,800 men.

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 3,700 are under cultivation. Some 37 canals irrigate about 12,000 acres. Twelve agricultural settlements were established in 1939, occupying 807,324 acres, of which 274,707 were cultivated; in 1943, 102,232 acres were ploughed. Most of the remainder is forest land, mainly pine-groves, which is useless for agriculture. Livestock in 1948–49, included 593,000 cattle, 533,000 pigs and 265,000 horses, mules and asses.

The largest sugar estates are in the south-eastern part of the republic. Sugar production, 1949–50, 453,000 metric tons; 1948–49, 476,485 tons. There are 14 sugar 'centrals,' of which 9 are owned and operated by American companies, although exports of sugar to the United States are barred by the quota established by the Cuban sugar. Exports, 1949 (all to the U.K.), were 436,806 metric tons; 1948, 383,956 metric tons.

Coffee, grown originally for the French market, is making headway in the United States, which takes 120,000 bags per annum. Output, 1948–49, 345,483 bags (of 60 kilos); 1947–48, 293,300 bags. Exports in 1948, 11,545 metric tons, of which 10,178 tons went to the United States. Production of rice is fostered; output in 1948–49, 56,000 metric tons. Cocoa is the second principal crop; output has increased tenfold since 1900; exports in 1949 were 20,032 metric tons, of which the United States took 19,902 tons. Other principal exports are leaf tobacco (output, 49,600,000 lb. in 1948–49), maize, molasses and bananas (exports in 1949, 1,599,571 stems).

In 1947, 2,989 industrial establishments had capital amounting to 91,387,013 gold pesos, of which 61,000,000 pesos was represented by United States interests, mainly vested in the sugar industry. These concerns employed 50,248 persons, paid 21,008,563 pesos in wages, used raw materials valued at 47,000,547 pesos and had an output valued at 120,489,008 pesos.

Various minerals are found, principal among which are gold and copper. Iron is found in the Hatillo area in the form of black magnetic oxide of iron (about 60 to 68% pure) and petroleum has been found in shallow pockets in the Azua region, but the pockets were drained by the oil-well drilling

machines set up to investigate. Silver and platinum have been found, and near Neiba there are several hills of rock salt covered with only a thin layer of soil. The Aluminium Company of America is surveying the Pedernales area for bauxite. Alluvial washing of gold by pans is allowed; exports of gold in 1946, 30 kilos, valued at $22,595.

Commerce.—The total imports and exports for 5 years were valued as follows (in gold pesos equal to U.S. dollars) :—

	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950
Imports. .	27,664,187	53,447,989	65,329,183	46,013,551	41,800,000
Exports. .	66,688,804	83,205,993	82,800,633	73,748,540	83,500,000

Exports of raw sugar, 1950, were valued at 37·5 million pesos or dollars (38,354,634 in 1949); of cocoa, 14·6 million pesos (7·5 million in 1949); of coffee, 12·3 million pesos (9·2 million in 1949).

The foreign trade for recent years was distributed as follows (in gold pesos equal to U.S. dollars) :—

Country	Imports		Exports	
	1948	1949	1948	1949
United States . . .	51,367,320	34,419,935	30,838,868	20,585,888
United Kingdom . . .	1,333,267	2,103,123	23,636,755	31,185,105
Belgium	697,623	582,246	686,391	1,042,772
Puerto Rico . . .	450,993	319,906	3,513,993	4,862,328
Dutch West Indies . .	2,637,699	2,600,795	910,125	1,171,587
Canada	2,231,565	2,280,990	16,780,236	3,137,242
Spain	428,334	272,801	949,605	2,884,944

In 1949 the chief imports were (in gold pesos or dollars) :—Cotton goods, 5,007,050; iron and steel manufactures, 6,151,523; food, 5,508,503; machinery, 7,773,656; vehicles, 2,753,457. Principal exports in 1948 were (in dollars) :—Raw sugar, 41,653,858 (381,200 tons); cocoa beans, 16,993,879; chocolate, 1,087,955; coffee beans, 5,604,073; processed coffee, 1,039,470; tobacco, 4,046,620; molasses, 4,238,775. Exports to the United Kingdom, in 1948, consisted chiefly of raw sugar, valued at $23,454,698.

Total trade between the Dominican Republic and the United Kingdom (in £ sterling, Board of Trade returns) :—

	1938	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950
Imports to U.K. .	1,447,614	8,136,210	10,033,379	6,407,740	9,282,692	14,564,520
Exports from U.K. .	91,966	105,177	242,354	670,963	549,969	526,632
Re-exports from U.K.	113	541	—	204	990	2,990

Shipping and Communications.—In 1948, 1,333 vessels of 1,847,827 tons entered the ports of the republic to discharge 297,818 tons of cargo, and 1,353 with a tonnage of 1,880,174 cleared with export cargo of 615,557 tons.

The mercantile marine of the republic which, at the outbreak of war, had a tonnage of about 6,700, suffered severely from enemy action. Since the war, a number of vessels have been built to replace these losses; a 2,500-ton cargo-passenger vessel and a 4,200-ton cargo vessel have been purchased.

The country is reached from the American continents and the Caribbean

islands by the Pan-American World Airways system; 4 other airlines also operate. A local aviation company connects Ciudad Trujillo with Santiago de los Caballeros, San Pedro de Marcoris and 5 other large towns.

Three main trunk highways, with branches, now extend from Ciudad Trujillo eastward to Higuey (106 miles), northward to Santiago and Montecristi and Dajabón (204 miles) and westward to San Juan (128 miles) and Elias Piña on the Haitian border (161 miles). At Elias Piña the road joins the Haitian road to Port-au-Prince. The journey between the Haitian and Dominican capitals is now possible by motor in 9 hours. In 1950 a new road was completed from Higuey to Miraveles, facilitating crop movements, and another from Sabana del Limpio to the Camu River, opening up the rice fields. Total highway system in 1949 was 1,767 miles, mainly second-class and inter-communal roads; there are 1,196 bridges. Road transport is the chief means of travel. Motor vehicles, Dec., 1948, were 6,050, including 1,930 private cars, 1,194 taxi-cabs, 2,389 trucks and 537 omnibuses. Bicycles (all British make) were 8,056.

There are 168 miles of railway lines Government owned and operated (serving a limited area in the Cibao region) and about 637 miles of private lines on the sugar and other large estates.

Number of post offices, 1948, 134; telephone or telegraph offices, 165; telephone instruments (1948), 4,742. The telephone system is operated by an American company. The telegraph has a total length of about 1,300 miles belonging to the government and 1,968 miles privately owned; they have been leased to All-America Cables, Inc., which also controls submarine cables connecting, in the north, Puerto Plata with Puerto Rico and New York, and in the south, Ciudad Trujillo with Puerto Rico, Cuba and Curaçao.

There are 26 broadcasting stations in Ciudad Trujillo, Santiago and 6 other towns.

Money, Banking, Weights and Measures.—In Oct., 1947, the *peso oro*, equal to the dollar, was formally made the unit of currency, replacing the United States gold dollar, which had been the standard since 1 July, 1897. The new bank-notes are backed by $4,000,000 in gold and by $48,215,000 in U.S. bank-notes and deposits in New York banks. Both currencies circulate, but only the peso has been legal tender since 1947. There are silver coins for 1 peso, 50, 25 and 10 centavos, a copper-nickel 5-centavo piece and a copper 1-centavo piece.

The Dominican Republic joined the International Monetary Fund in April, 1948, placing the peso at the same gold value (0·888671 gramme of fine gold) as the U.S. dollar.

On 24 October, 1941, a law was passed for the creation of the Banco de Reservas de la República Dominicana, with a capital of $1,000,000, increased in 1948 to $3,000,000. The new bank, starting with branches purchased from the National City Bank of New York, opened for business on 27 October, 1941. It is authorized to perform all customary banking transactions. On 30 June, 1949, its assets and liabilities totalled $35,070,019. There are 2 foreign banks—the Royal Bank of Canada with 5 branches and the Bank of Nova Scotia. An agricultural and mortgage bank, with paid-up capital of $500,000 was established in 1945.

In 1947 the Central Bank of the Dominican Republic was launched; its balance sheet on 31 Dec., 1950, showed gold reserves of 4,045,000 pesos or dollars and foreign exchange, 15,308,000 pesos. Chief liability item was note circulation of 23,115,000 pesos in Dominican currency, chiefly new bank-notes of 1, 5 and 10 pesos; total assets and liabilities were $28,372,000.

As of 31 Dec., 1949, there were 20 insurance companies—1 Dominican, 1 Cuban, 5 Canadian, 5 United States and 8 British; total premium income, 1948, was 2,045,262 pesos.

The metric system was adopted on 1 August, 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 (37, Eaton Square, S.W.1).

Ambassador.—Julio Vega Batlle (accredited as Ambassador 20 Feb., 1951).

First Secretary.—L. A. de Boyrie de Moya.

2. Of Great Britain in the Dominican Republic.

Ambassador and Consul-General.—Stanley Herbert Gudgeon, C.B.E. (accredited as Ambassador 3 March, 1951).

Second Secretary and Vice-Consul.—K. J. Collie.

Labour Secretary.—H. A. N. Brown.

Air Attaché.—Wing-Cdr. A. F. Johnson, D.F.C.

There are consular representatives at Ciudad Trujillo, San Pedro de Macoris and Puerto Plata.

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ECUADOR.

(República del Ecuador.)

Constitution and Government.

The Republic of Ecuador is situated in the north-west of South America, with about one-fifth of its area lying north of the equator. It is bounded on the north by Colombia, on the south by Peru and Brazil, on the east by Colombia and Brazil and on the west by the Pacific Ocean and Peru.

The Spaniards under Francisco Pizarro founded a colonial empire in the territory after defeating the local ruler at the battle of Cajamarca on 16 November, 1532. Spanish rule continued until 10 August, 1809, when the Presidency of Quito, as it was known, became part of the original Republic of Colombia, founded by Simon Bolivar in 1819 by uniting it to the vice-royalty of New Granada (now Colombia) and the captaincy-general of Venezuela at the Congress of Angostura, 17 December, 1819. The Presidency of Quito became the Republic of Ecuador by amicable secession 13 May, 1830.

Border warfare between Ecuador and Peru, which has been intermittent for nearly a century, was resumed in 1941, when Peru invaded the coffee-growing province of El Oro, but on 10 July, 1941, the dispute was submitted to arbitration by Argentina, Brazil and the United States and an agreement was reached on 29 January, 1942; final notes ratifying the [illegible] agreement were signed on 22 May, 1944. (For map of the boundary, *see* THE STATESMAN'S YEAR-BOOK, 1942.)

Under the new constitution [illegible] 6 March, 1945, the President is elected directly by the people [illegible] of 4 years, and is eligible for re-election after an interval of 4 years; he must be a native Ecuadorean at least 40 years of age and not related by blood or marriage to the retiring President. Congress consists of a single Chamber of Deputies, elected for 2 years, by provinces, on a population basis. In addition special deputies are elected by professional, cultural, business and racial groups.

Citizens are all literate Ecuadoreans, men and women, over 18 years of age. Women voted for the first time in 1939, nominally under the constitution of 1906 but neither that constitution nor the electoral law of 1 March, 1939, clearly established their right to the franchise.

The following is a list of the presidents and provisional executives since 1934, with the date on which they took office :—

Dr. José Maria Velasco Ibarra, 1 Sept., 1934; deposed 20 Aug., 1935.
Dr. Antonio Pons, 20 Aug.–26 Sept., 1935 (resigned).
Federico Paez, 'Supreme Head of the State,' 26 Sept., 1935; elected Acting President, 10 Aug., 1937; resigned 23 Oct., 1937.
Gen. G. Alberto Enriquez. 'Supreme Head of the State,' 23 Oct., 1937; relinquished power on 10 Aug., 1938.
Dr. Manuel M. Borrero, Provisional President, 11 Aug.–3 Dec., 1938.
Dr. Aurelio Mosquera Narvaez, elected 3 Dec., 1938; died 19 Nov., 1939.
Carlos Alberto Arroyo del Rio, elected 12 Jan., 1940; relinquished power on 30 May, 1944.
Dr. José Maria Velasco Ibarra, elected by Constituent Assembly, August, 1944; re-elected 11 August, 1946, but deposed 24 August, 1947.
Col. Carlos Mancheno, seized power 24 August, 1947; deposed 3 September, 1947.
Mariano Suarez Veintimillo (Vice-President), 3–15 Sept., 1947.
Carlos Julio Arosemena (provisional), 15 Sept., 1947.

President of the Republic.—Galo Plaza Lasso, an Independent, supported by the Movimiento Civico Nacional, elected 6 June, 1948, assumed office 1 Sept., 1948. He was educated in the United States. His party was overwhelmingly defeated by the Conservatives in the congressional elections of 4 June, 1950.

The provinces are administered by [illegible], appointed by the Government; their subdivisions, or cantons, [illegible] chiefs and elected cantonal councillors; and the parishes by political lieutenants. The Galapagos Archipelago is administered by the Ministry of National Defence.

National flag : yellow (2), blue (1), red (1), horizontal.

National anthem : Salve, oh patria ! (words by J. L. Mera; tune by A. Neumann, 1866).

Area and Population.

Though the frontiers of Ecuador have now been settled, no definite figure of the area of the country can yet be given. One military estimate shows 455,454 square kilometres (175,851 square miles), including the Archipelago of Colon (the 13 Galapagos Islands) with 7,430 square kilometres (2,869 square miles). Calculations of the geographer Wolf, also officially adopted, show 714,860 square kilometres (276,008 square miles). The United Nations

Statistical Office, for its statistical purposes, excludes the 'Region Oriental' and the Galapagos Islands and gives the settled portion of Ecuador an area of 275,000 square kilometres (106,178 square miles) with an estimated population, mid-1948, of 3,324,000 and a density of 31·6 per square mile.

The country is divided into 18 provinces (two comprising the 'Region Oriental') and one territory—the Archipelago of Galapagos—officially called 'Colon,' situated in the Pacific Ocean about 600 miles to the west of Ecuador and comprising 15 islands. In Sept., 1942, naval bases were granted to the United States in the Galapagos Islands and on the Santa Elena peninsula.

A tract of rich virginal land, amounting to 124,000 acres, in Santo Domingo de los Colorados area has been set aside to be colonized exclusively by British and American settlers.

The first census of the population ever taken took place on 29 Nov., 1950. Housing and agriculture were not included. It was estimated (1938) that of the total population whites formed 8%; Indians, 27%; mixed, 54%; mulattos, 6%; negroes, 2%; others, 3%.; foreigners numbered about 20,000 persons. The language of the country is Spanish. The Indians, who speak what is called the Quechua language (in the Oriental Region the wild tribes have a language of their own—'Jibaro'), are organized in the Federation of Indians, with Miss Dolores Cacuango as president. The Constituent Assembly of 1944–45 had, for the first time in history, a representative elected by the Indians.

The estimated population of the republic (30 June, 1938) was distributed as follows among the provinces (capitals in brackets):—

Provinces	Area in square miles (Wolf's estimates)	Population (est. 1938)	Population per square mile
Esmeraldas (Esmeraldas)	5,464	58,950	10·8
Manabí (Puertoviejo)	7,891	312,850	39·6
Los Rios (Babahoyo)	2,295	150,830	65·7
Guayas (Guayaquil)	8,331	441,660	53·0
El Oro (Machala)	2,338	77,530	33·2
Carchi (Tulcán)	1,495	80,650	53·9
Imbabura (Ibarra)	2,414	146,230	60·6
Pichincha (Quito)	6,218	303,480	48·8
[illegible]	2,595	202,070	77·9
[illegible]	1,685	223,100	132·4
[illegible]	2,989	258,500	86·5
Bolivar (Guaranda)	1,159	99,800	86·1
Cañar (Azogues)	1,521	113,250	74·4
Azuay (Cuenca)	3,873	236,800	61·1
Loja (Loja)	3,705	198,100	53·5
[illegible] ra [1]	219,095	295,200	1·3
[illegible]	2,868	1,000	0·3
Totals	276,008	3,200,000	11·6

[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 capital of the former is Tena, and of the latter, Macas.

There are 74 cantons, 119 urban parishes and 585 rural parishes. The chief towns are the capital, Quito (211,174; census of June, 1947), Guayaquil (81,893 as estimated in 1944) and Cuenca (53,871). Other towns with estimated 1938 figures are:—Ambato (25,200), Riobamba (19,500), Loja (19,000), Latacunga (17,800) and Azogues (8,200). A severe earthquake,

5 Aug., 1949, caused great destruction at Ambato and other places in central Ecuador resulting in 6,000 deaths; about 100,000 persons were homeless.

Vital statistics for 3 years were as follows :—

Year	Births	Deaths	Marriages
1943	122,514	56,052	18,398
1944	124,785	54,953	18,500
1945	128,326	59,874	18,668

The crude birth rate, 1947, was 40·4 per 1,000 population; the crude death rate, 16·1; the infant mortality rate, 1947, was 122·0 per 1,000 live births (peak was 162·1 in 1933); crude marriage rate, 1947, was 5·7 per 1,000 population.

Religion and Education.

The state recognizes no religion and grants freedom of worship to all. The Catholic Church has one archbishop (Quito) and 6 suffragan bishops. Since 1895 all state appropriations for the benefit of the Church have ceased. Members of the Episcopate must be Ecuadorean citizens. A modus vivendi was concluded by the Ecuadorean Government and the Holy See on 24 July, 1937, governing the relations between the Catholic Church and the state. Civil registration of births, deaths and marriages is obligatory. Divorce is permitted. Under the 1945 constitution illegitimate children have the same rights as legitimate ones with respect to rearing, education and inheritance.

Primary education is gratuitous and obligatory. Secondary education is carried on in 50 secondary schools or colleges and higher education in 6 universities at Quito, Guayaquil and Cuenca. The state maintains 3 music schools for vocal and instrumental music; tuition is free. There is also a law school at Loja. Private schools, both primary and secondary, are under some state supervision. There were (1947) 3,244 primary schools, with 6,999 teachers and 284,182 pupils; at the 71 secondary schools there were 1,497 teachers and 15,526 pupils; at the universities, 397 teachers and 3,384 students. There are no statistics on illiteracy. A campaign against adult illiteracy, started in 1944, had taught 131,800 adults by 1 Jan., 1948.

Motion-picture theatres increased from 37 in 1940 to 84 in 1949, with seating capacity of 85,000. In 1948 there were 25 daily newspapers with an aggregate daily circulation of 85,000.

Justice and Crime.

The Supreme Court in Quito is the highest tribunal and consists of 5 justices and the Minister Fiscal. Of the 8 superior courts, 3 are composed of 6 judges and 5 of 3 judges each. There are numerous and well distributed lower courts. The popular jury was abolished in 1928, and criminal cases are heard before a ' special jury ' consisting of 3 members of the Ecuadorean bar, or ' 3 citizens of recognized 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. Substantial amendments expediting judicial procedure were introduced in 1936 and salaries for all judicial officials replaced remuneration by fees.

Finance.

Revenue and expenditure for 6 years (including the ordinary and extraordinary budgets, the special accounts and the guaranteed budgets of the autonomous, self-financing entities) are, in sucrés, as follows :—

	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950 [1]
Revenue .	405,103,800	536,782,200	669,664,700	669,206,000	714,080,900	850,885,000
Expenditure .	417,455,000	535,239,400	659,385,800	652,799,600	712,191,100	820,535,900

[1] Preliminary.

The 1951 budget proposed an ordinary budget of 470 million plus some 730 million to cover the extraordinary budget, special accounts and the total expenditures of the autonomous institutions.

Expenditures in the ordinary budgets (with revenues in parentheses) have been :—1945, 252,637,500 (252,716,600); 1946, 297,545,000 (298,812,700); 1947, 391,517,800 (394,521,400); 1948, 373,231,400 (373,403,100); 1949, 390,153,900 (390,647,500). Of the 1949 ordinary revenue, 61% was raised by indirect taxation imposed on consumers, 13% by income tax, and the remainder from other direct taxes and national properties and services. Of expenditure, defence took 80·1 million, education 76·8 million, public works 85·6 million, and debt service 23·3 million. Public debt took 19,996,423 sucrés in 1948.

The foreign debt on 31 Oct., 1950 (chiefly the bonds, in default, of the Guayaquil and Quito Railway), $41,342,000; internal debt, 121,034,000 sucrés, of which 49,199,000 sucrés had been advanced by the Central Bank, 63,454,000 by institutions and 8,381,000 by the public. American direct investments in Ecuadorean enterprises, 1940, amounted to $5,107,000. Par values of British investments, end of 1949, were £4,363,609, of which 51·2% were in default.

Defence.

The regular Army is composed of 4 regiments of artillery, 9 battalions of infantry, 1 regiment and 3 squadrons of cavalry, 3 battalions of sappers and 1 aviation company. The Army has about 30 tanks. Military service was made compulsory on 24 May, 1921, and was enforced for the first time in 1935. The country is divided into 4 military districts. A school of military engineering and artillery is established at Quito with 250 cadets.

The Navy consists of the frigate *Guayas*, 2 patrol vessels (*Manabi* and *Esmeraldas*), the training ship *Presidente Alfaro* and 5 smaller craft. Naval personnel totals about 2,400.

The Government has at Guayaquil an aviation school and a naval school in Salinas with United States instructors. Flying-fields have been established at Guayaquil, Quito, Latacunga, Loja, Manta and Riobamba.

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 from 18° C. to 25° 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.

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, including balsa wood. Only a third, in the Litoral region, is commercially accessible. Ecuador is the world's chief source of balsa supply; the tree (of the *Ochroma* or silk-cotton family) is found on the western coastal lowlands and also in the 'Orient' region. The lightest balsa weighs half of the same bulk of cork, but its strength is about half that of spruce. It is a prolific grower in suitable climate [illegible] than any other [illegible] vegetation except the wild [illegible] of balsa were [illegible] (2,795,381 sucrés) in 1947; [illegible] 7,125,649 sucrés) in 1946. Exports of hard wood, 1947, were 3,384 metric tons, valued at 4,257,147 sucrés.

Only about 11,480,000 acres are actually cultivated. The staple produce of Ecuador is excellent cocoa, sold chiefly to the United States, but output has declined. Production in 1950 was 27,100 metric tons, valued at U.S. $18·5 million, compared with 47,000 tons in 1914, valued at U.S. $9·8 million. Exports in 1949, 240,000 bags (175 lb.); 1948, 215,000 bags. Coffee is also grown, about 345,000 bags (of 60 kilos) in 1948–49; exports in 1950 realized U.S. $17·4 million compared with $5·4 million in 1949. Rice is becoming a valuable export; exports had to be prohibited throughout 1947; production, 1949, 2,388,500 quintals (101·4 lb.). Wild rubber is abundant, but the output has suffered from the competition of plantation rubber in the Orient; exports, 1949, 800 metric tons. Mangrove bark (for tanning), alligator skins and kapok (silk cotton tree fibre, *Bombax ceiba*) are exported in small quantities. Banana exports, 1948, were 3,593,617 stems. Considerable attention is being paid to the cultivation of cotton, especially in the province of Manabí, and to sugar; ivory nuts, or *tagua*, are produced and exported in [illegible] quantities; exports in 1947, 13,019 metric tons, valued at [illegible]. Sugar output, 1948, 950,000 quintals (101·4 lb.). Tobacco is being increasingly cultivated, especially in Esmeraldas; the manufacture of tobacco is a government monopoly.

Livestock, estimated in 1948:—Cattle, 1,520,000; (1939) horses, 1,200,000, sheep and goats, 3,500,000; pigs, 3,200,000.

Ecuador is auriferous. In 1949, 99,241 fine oz. of gold were produced (average output, 1941–45, 93,643 fine oz.). At Pillzhum, in Cañar, rich silver ore is found, but is not now worked. Output of silver (1949) amounted to 276,900 fine oz. Output of petroleum, normally about 2,700,000 barrels, fell to 2,563,890 barrels in 1949; exports (1949), 915,714 barrels, valued at 15,383,000 sucrés. The area of oil concessions in exploitation in the republic is 245,419 acres, located in the Santa Elana Peninsula, in the Province of Guayas. Results, up to 1949, have been disappointing. The country has some copper (output, metallic content, 1949, 708 metric tons, with exports (of concentrates) to the U.S. of 2,958 metric tons), iron, lead (output, 1949, 379 metric tons) and coal; sulphur exists in great quantities in the Chimborazo district and in the Galapagos Islands (output, 1948, 43 long tons). All salt mined must be sold to the Government, which has a monopoly of imports, exports and sales; output, 1947, 27,300 tons. Cement output, 1949, from the country's solitary plant (American) was 52,250 metric tons.

Numerous small hydro-electric plants have a potential of 969,150 kw., or 1,300,000 horse-power, but actual use in 1949 was only 58,782 horse-power.

Panama or 'Jipijapa' hats, made of *Toquilla* straw, are made very largely in Ecuador, the principal centres being Jipijapa, Montecristi, Tabacundo and

Cuenca. 3,116,387 hats were exported in 1947 (4,946,702, valued at 60,448,000 sucrés, in 1946).

Commerce.

Imports and exports for 5 years in sucrés (1 million sucrés = $74,074, U.S.) were as follows :—

	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949
Imports .	323,523,543	414,216,200	604,479,819	568,145,877	552,099,000
Exports .	377,894,393	598,975,000	619,859,000	656,928,744	481,685,268

Exports in 1948, 196,045 metric tons; in 1949, 175,179 metric tons. Imports, 1948, 107,755 metric tons; 1949, 124,311 metric tons.

Ecuador is more fortunate than most Latin-American countries in that her chief exports, by value, are not under alien ownership and the proceeds return to the country. By value, exports of rice in 1948 were 41% of the total; cocoa, 39%; coffee, 8%; petroleum (alien-owned), 5%.

The United States furnished 72·6% of imports in 1948 (412,803,000 sucrés), Belgium, 3·7%, and United Kingdom (35,596,000 sucrés), 6·2%. The United States took 38·8% of Ecuador's exports (191,775,000 sucrés) in 1948 and the Philippines (61,636,000 sucrés), 12·4%.

Total trade between Ecuador and the United Kingdom (in £ sterling, according to Board of Trade returns) :—

	1938	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950
Imports into U.K. .	188,318	30,048	148,303	157,929	72,551	224,277
Exports from U.K. .	131,216	604,570	1,148,115	996,780	998,040	1,379,870
Re-exports from U.K.	878	2,580	7,828	5,951	3,555	9,061

See p. 892 for the proposed 'Gran-Colombian Customs and Economic Union.'

Communications.

Shipping.—Ecuador has 10 seaports, of which Guayaquil is the chief. The merchant navy, in 1949–50, consisted of 67,000 tons of sea-going and 6,000 tons of river craft.

Roads.—There are now 1,591 miles of main trunk roads, 1,121 miles of branch roads and 2,227 miles of bridle-paths; most roads are narrow, the width of a motor car. The Pan-American Highway section (672 miles) will, when completed, extend from Rumichaca on the Colombian border to Macará in the south. 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 highway is under construction from Latacunga to the port of Napo, on the river Napo, which flows into the Amazon. When completed, this will provide Ecuador with an outlet to the Atlantic Ocean.

Railways.—A railway is open from Durán (opposite Guayaquil) to Quito (288 miles). The total length of the 9 Ecuadorean railways in operation is 1,048 km. In 1949, 477,605 metric tons of freight and 1,845,500 passengers were carried.

Aviation.—An American air service is maintained from Cristobal to Quito, 6 hours; to Cali (Colombia), 2 hours; to Guayaquil, 1 hour, and

to New York, 36 hours. All the leading towns are connected by an almost daily air service.

Posts and Telegraphs.—Quito is connected by telegraph with Colombia and Peru, and by cable with the rest of the world. Wireless telegraphy has been installed for domestic use; there are 26 stations in Quito, Guayaquil and other principal towns, as well as in the Archipelago of Colon. In Dec., 1941, there were 27 broadcasting stations.

In 1949 there were 18,882 telephones in use, mainly in the capital; 13,927 were operated by the government; 26% were automatic.

Banking and Credit.

On 4 March, 1927, a decree was issued establishing at Quito the 'Central Bank of Ecuador,' with a capital of 10,000,000 sucrés, the only body authorized to issue currency. It is organized to protect the country's gold reserves, and its general functions resemble those of the Federal Reserve Banks of the United States. Its functions were expanded by a law, adopted 13 March, 1948, which had been drafted with the aid of the International Monetary Fund; through branches opened in 6 towns it now deals in mortgage bonds. On 31 Oct., 1950, the Central Bank had gold in its vaults, 252,968,000 sucrés and foreign exchange of 176,602,000 sucrés; note circulation, 496,631,000 sucrés.

All the commercial banks must be affiliated to the Central Bank; the commercial banks, 1 Jan., 1950, had capital and reserves of 131,161,000 sucrés and total assets of 811,562,000 sucrés.

Money, Weights and Measures.

Ecuador in Nov., 1950, informed the International Monetary Fund that the unit of account, the sucré, formerly equal to 7·40741 cents, U.S., or to 0·0658275 gramme of fine gold, would be devalued to 6·66667 cents, U.S., or to 0·0592117 gramme of fine gold, effective 1 Dec., 1950. Accordingly, $1·00, U.S., now equals 15·0 sucrés and 1 troy oz. of fine gold, 525 sucrés. Buying rate for the £ is 42 sucrés; selling rate, 42·42 sucrés.

On 4 March, 1927, Ecuador had returned to the gold standard with its currency stabilized at the rate of 1 sucré = 20 cents, U.S., compared with the previous par value of 10 sucrés = £1 or 1 sucré = 48·665 cents, U.S., but on 8 February, 1932, the gold standard was abandoned. After various devaluations the sucré, in 1945 and 1946, was pegged at 13·50 to the dollar. The sucré is divided into 100 centavos. In circulation are a small number of silver 5, 2 and 1 sucré coins plus a large number of pure nickel 1 sucré coins; there are 20, 10 and 5 centavo pieces, copper–nickel and copper–zinc. The currency consists mainly of the notes of the Central Bank in denominations of 5, 10, 20, 50 and 100 sucrés; notes of 500 and 1,000 sucrés were retired from circulation in 1949.

By a law of 6 December, 1856, the metric system of weights and measures was made the legal standard of the republic; but the Spanish measures are in general use. The quintal is equivalent to 101·4 lb.

The meridian of Quito has been adopted as the official time.

Diplomatic and Consular Representatives.

1. Of Ecuador in Great Britain (3 Hans Crescent, S.W.1).

Ambassador.—Carlos Manuel Larrea.

First Secretary.—José Luis Anderson.

Consular representatives at London, Birmingham, Glasgow, Liverpool and Southampton.

2. Of Great Britain in Ecuador.

Ambassador.—L. H. Foulds, C.B.E. (appointed Feb., 1951)
Secretaries.—J. McA. Clark, M.C.; C. A. Bryer (*Labour*).
Naval Attaché.—Capt. J. Lee Barber, D.S.O., R.N.
Civil Air Attaché.—Wing Commander C. J. Lewin.

There are consular officers at Quito and Guayaquil.

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EGYPT.

(Misr.)

Egypt is an independent sovereign state. The British protectorate, declared on 18 Dec., 1914, terminated on 28 Feb., 1922, and the Sultan was proclaimed king on 15 March, 1922.

On 26 August, 1936, an Anglo-Egyptian Treaty of Alliance was signed in London (ratifications exchanged on 22 December, 1936) to continue for 20 years, whereby the military occupation by British forces was terminated, the special British interest in the defence of the Suez Canal zone recognized (the Government of the U.K. were authorized to station 400 pilots with ancillary personnel and 10,000 troops in the Canal zone) and the administration of the Sudan remains in accordance with the arrangement resulting from the Condominium Agreements of 1899. In accordance with its provisions, Egypt, in December, 1945, asked for a revision of the 1936 treaty, and negotiations began in May, 1946. By November, 1946, a draft treaty had been drawn up, but the negotiations finally failed owing to Egypt's assertion of the permanent unity of Egypt and the Sudan, the British Government maintaining that the Sudanese should, after they had become self-governing, have the right to choose their future status.

The Egyptian government broke off negotiations in January, 1947, and in July appealed to the Security Council to direct the total and immediate evacuation of British troops from Egypt and the Sudan, and the termination of the present administrative régime in the Sudan. The Security Council, after examining the dispute, failed to make any recommendation.

King.

Faruk I was born on 11 February, 1920; son of the late King Fuad I and of Queen Nazli; succeeded his father on 28 April, 1936; married 20 January, 1938, Farida Zulfikar, daughter of Yussuf Pasha Zulfikar, and granddaughter of Mohamed Pasha Said, Prime Minister 1910–14 and in 1919; [illegible], 1 Nov., 1948. *Offspring:* (1) Princess Ferial, born 17 Nov., 1938; (2) Princess Fawzieh, born 7 April, 1940; (3) Princess Fadia, born 15 Dec., 1943. The heir-presumptive is Prince Mohammed Aly (born 9 Nov., 1875), first cousin to the King and younger brother of the former Khedive Abbas Hilmi II.

Sisters to the King: (1) Princess Fewkieh, born 6 October, 1897 (stepsister); (2) Princess Fawzieh, born 5 November, 1921; married to the Shah of Persia, 15 March, 1939; divorced, 17 Nov., 1948; remarried Ismail Sherin Bey, 28 March, 1949; (3) Princess Faiza, born 8 Nov., 1923, married on 17 May, 1945, to H.E. Mohamed Aly Raouf; (4) Princess Faika, born 8 June, 1926, and (5) Princess Fathia, born 17 Dec., 1930.

According to Law No. 50 of 1938, the King's Civil List is fixed at £E100,000, and the royal family's allowances at £E100,000.

The present sovereign of Egypt is the tenth ruler of the dynasty of Mohamed Ali. On 13 April, 1922, the late King Fuad issued a rescript [illegible] the throne hereditary in the dynasty of Mohamed Ali and establ[illegible] 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. Females and their descendants are excluded, also anyone who is not in possession of full mental powers, who is not a Moslem, or who is not the son of Moslem parents.

National flag: green, with a white crescent and 3 white stars.

Constitution and Government.

For an account of the government before 1922, *see* THE STATESMAN'S YEAR-BOOK, 1924, pp. 834–835. For an account of the constitution which was [illegible] on 22 October, 1930, *see* THE STATESMAN'S YEAR-BOOK, 1934, pp. 937–938. This was [illegible] by royal decree on 30 November, 1934. On 12 December, 1937, the constitution of 19 April, 1923, was reintroduced. This provides for a parliament (*Barlaman*) composed of a Senate (*Maglis al Shuyukh*) two-fifths of whom are appointed by the King and the remaining three-fifths are elected for 10 years, and a Chamber of Deputies (*Maglis al Nuwwab*) composed of 264 members, at least 30 years of age. The Senate is composed of 147 members, at least 40 years of age. For both Houses the vote is based on universal male suffrage. Soldiers have no vote.

The monarchy is hereditary, and the King acts through a council of ministers appointed by him, but responsible to Parliament. The admini-

stration is divided into legislative, exercised by the King with the 2 Houses of Parliament; executive, by the King acting through his ministers, and judiciary. The last branch consists of (1) National courts and (2) National courts of personal status. Ministers need not be members of either House of the legislature, though in practice they generally have seats in either.

The elections held in Jan., 1950, resulted in the return of 225 Wafdists, 28 Saadists, 26 Liberals, 6 Nationalists, 1 Socialist and 33 independents.

The Wafdist Cabinet, appointed 12 Jan., 1950, is composed as follows:—

Prime Minister.—Mustafa el-Nahas Pasha.
Foreign Affairs.—Mohamed Salah ed-Din Bey.
Public Works.—Osman Moharram Pasha.
Interior and Finance.—Mohamed Fuad Serag ed-Din Pasha.
Education.—Dr. Taha Hussein Pasha.
War and Marine.—Mustafa Nosrat.
Communications.—Mohamed Mohamed el Wakil.
Justice.—Abdul Fattah el Tawil Pasha.
Commerce and Industry.—Mohamed Soliman Ghannam Bey.
Supply.—Ahmed Hamza.
Agriculture.—Abdul Latif Mahmud Bey.
National Economy.—Dr. Hamid Zaki.
Public Health.—Dr. Abdel Gawad Hussein.
Social Affairs.—Dr. Ahmed Hussein.
Municipal and Rural Affairs.—Ibrahim Farag.
Wakfs (Religious Foundations).—Ismail Ramzy Pasha.

Local Government.

The provincial councils were endowed in 1909 with the powers of applying bye-laws, authorizing public markets, fixing the number and pay of *ghafirs* (village watchmen), and authorizing the creation of *ezbas* (hamlets). They are the local authorities in connection with elementary vernacular education and trade schools. They consist of 2 elected representatives from each *markaz*. The *Mudir* is the *ex officio* president of the council.

In 1934 a law (Law No. 24, 1934) was passed by the Egyptian Parliament, extending the powers of the provincial councils, in particular with reference to educational, public health and agricultural matters. Elementary education, through all the villages and towns of the provinces, was made a duty exclusively of the councils.

Egypt proper is administratively divided into [illegible] of principal towns, and 15 *mudirias* or provinces, with [illegible] districts or *markazes*.

By Law No. 145, 1944, local councils were divided into municipal and rural. The number of members varies between 10 and 18 in municipal councils; in rural councils it varies between 6 and 9 according to area and population. Membership is restricted to Egyptians. Part of the members are elected, others are nominated *ex officio*. There are now about 70 municipal councils and about 120 rural councils. These local bodies have the right to impose local rates on all residents.

The municipality of Alexandria is now managed by a temporary commission of 16 members, all Egyptians, formed by a ministerial decision.

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 Peninsular is about 386,198 square miles, but the cultivated and settled area, that is, the Nile valley, delta and oases, covers only about 13,500 square miles. Canals, roads, date plantations, etc., 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 1937 and on 26–27 March, 1947:—

Administrative divisions	Area in sq. miles (approx.)	1937 census	1947 census			Population per sq. mile (1947)
		Total	Males	Females	Total	
Cairo	83	1,312,096	1,066,872	1,033,634	2,100,506	25,307
Alexandria	95	685,736	467,348	457,733	925,081	9,738
Canal	133	161,146	129,227	117,543	246,770	1,855
Suez	101	49,686	56,903	51,347	108,250	1,072
Damietta	1	40,332	27,060	26,560	53,620	53,620
Western Desert		46,182	35,115	33,404	68,519	
Southern Desert		29,109	15,525	16,766	32,291	
Sinai		18,011	20,602	17,295	37,897	
Red Sea coasts		9,914	14,020	8,045	22,065	
Baharlya Oases District		6,394	3,542	3,201	6,743	
Total for Governorates	413	2,358,606	1,836,214	1,765,528	3,601,742	8,315
Beheira	1,785	1,061,596	593,527	647,416	1,245,943	698
Gharbîya	2,711	1,967,894	1,132,201	1,202,086	2,334,287	861
Minûfîya	613	1,159,701	570,446	598,331	1,168,777	1,907
Daqahlîya	1,014	1,218,502	693,304	722,922	1,416,226	1,397
Sharqîya	1,908	1,120,826	672,072	684,726	1,356,798	711
Qalyûbîya	364	610,157	343,444	346,712	690,156	1,895
Total for Lower Egypt	8,395	7,138,676	4,009,994	4,202,193	8,212,187	978
Giza	392	685,331	408,485	411,756	820,241	2,092
Fayûm	686	602,122	327,246	344,639	671,885	979
Beni Suef	413	561,312	296,923	316,442	613,365	1,485
Minya	775	928,259	520,764	535,702	1,056,466	1,363
Asyût	787	1,205,321	688,495	690,409	1,378,904	1,752
Girga	595	1,118,402	642,120	646,305	1,288,425	2,165
Qena	703	1,017,569	553,287	554,628	1,107,915	1,576
Aswân	337	305,096	133,203	153,651	286,854	851
Total for Upper Egypt	4,688	6,423,412	3,570,523	3,653,532	7,224,055	1,541
Total	13,496	15,920,694	9,416,731	9,621,253	19,037,984	1,398
Nomads (estimated)	—	12,000	—	—	49,320	—
Grand total	13,496	15,932,694	9,416,731	9,621,253	19,087,304	1,398

In 1925, Egypt ceded to Italian Cyrenaica the oasis of Gaghbub. (For the new frontier between Egypt and Cyrenaica, *see* map in the 1927 edition of THE STATESMAN'S YEAR-BOOK.)

In accordance with the armistice concluded with Israel on 24 Feb., 1949, the Egyptian forces hold a coastal strip in southwest Palestine, covering an area of 258 square km. and including the town of Gaza and the railway junction of Rafah.

The principal towns, with their populations, according to the census of 1947, are :—Cairo, 2,100,506; Alexandria, 925,081; Port Said, 178,432; Tanta, 139,965; Mahalla el Kubra, 115,509; Suez, 108,250; Mansûra, 102,709; Asyût, 90,378; Damanhûr, 84,983; Zagazig, 82,912; Faiyûm, 74,314; Minya, 69,667; Gîza, 68,520; Beni Suef, 57,464; Damietta, 53,620; Sohag, 43,234; Qena, 43,037; Shibîn el-Kôm, 41,836; Benha, 36,295; Rosetta, 28,698; Aswân, 25,397.

Vital statistics for 4 years :—

Year	Births	Marriages	Divorces	Deaths
1944	722,166	278,988	84,645	472,234
1945	787,502	275,685	79,892	512,003
1946	774,152	287,929	80,252	469,382
1947	834,557	260,586	75,404	408,577

Religion.

In 1937, the population (excluding Nomads) consisted of 14,552,695 Moslems; 1,099,186 Copts and Greek Orthodox; 78,203 Protestants; 126,581 Latins and Uniats; 62,953 Jews; 1,076 others and unknown. Thus Moslems formed 91·40% of the population; Christians, 8·19%; Jews, 0·40%; others, 0·01%. 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. The main centres of Higher Islamic learning under the supervision of the Council and the University of El-Azhar are the Faculty of Theology, the Faculty of Islamic Law (799 students in 1945–46), the Faculty of Arabic Language (1,257 students in 1945–46), the Faculty of Sources of Law (526 students in 1945–46), together with the following institutions of El-Azhar (with 11,535 students in 1945–46), at Cairo, at Alexandria, at Tanta, at Asyût, at Disûk, at Dămietta, at Zagazig, at Shibîn el-Kôm and at Kena.

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 4th century of the Christian era. Their head is the Coptic Patriarch. There are 15 metropolitans and 2 bishops in Egypt, and 1 bishop for Khartum; there are also archpriests, 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.

Education.

Education was made compulsory for all children between the ages of 7 and 12 by a law passed in April, 1933.

For elementary education there were in 1945–46, 577 government schools for boys, with 124,146 pupils, and 521 for girls, with 118,362 pupils; 95 *maktabs* for boys, with 1,904 pupils; 34 for girls, with 9,042 pupils, and 974 schools for both boys and girls, with 211,655 pupils. There were besides 1,755 elementary schools for both boys and girls, with 256,719 pupils; 79 rural schools for boys, with 8,211 pupils. Of kindergarten and primary schools there were, in 1945–46, 219 for boys, with 53,314 pupils, and 74 for girls, with 12,796 pupils; 36 private schools for boys with 4,531 pupils,

and 46 for girls with 1,956 pupils, besides 27 government kindergartens, with 5,566 pupils, and 23 private kindergartens, with 3,998 pupils.

For secondary education there were, in 1945–46, 50 government schools for boys, with 34,844 pupils, and 14 for girls, with 3,412 pupils, besides 20 private schools for boys, with 15,544 pupils, and 57 for girls, with 8,645 pupils.

For technical education (commercial, industrial and agricultural) there were altogether, in 1945–46, 47 schools, with 12,464 pupils.

There are 2 universities in Egypt. The University of Fuad I, in Cairo (founded in 1908 as a private institution and taken over by the Government in 1925), had, in 1945–46, 10,065 students (699 women); the University of Farouk I, founded by the Government in Alexandria in 1943, had, in 1945–46, 3,492 students (129 women). Expenditure on the 2 universities (1946–47) amounted to £E1,640,500.

There are also 4 training colleges for men (1,694 students in 1945–46) and 4 for women (460 students).

There were, in 1949, 194 cinemas with a seating capacity of 190,000.

Justice.

Before 1883 the only national tribunals in the country were the *Mehkemas*, presided over by the *Qâdis*. At the present time, they retain jurisdiction only in matters of personal law (marriage, succession, etc.), 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 nationals The *Magalis Hasbiya* were abolished in 1947 and replaced by the 'Courts Hasby,' which are similar to the national courts and exclude both Qâdis and notables; the Magalis Hasbiya used to 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-Moslems are, however, in general subject to their own Patriarchate, or any other recognized religious authority. In other matters, nationals are justiciable before the so-called national courts established in 1883. These now consist of 145 summary tribunals and of 15 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 3 years, except in cases relating to the trafficking in narcotics, where the period rises up to 5 years and a fine not exceeding £E1,000. That is, police offences and misdemeanours; 14 central tribunals, each of the chambers of which consists of 3 judges, and 4 courts of appeal, at Cairo, Asyût, Alexandria and Mansura. The Markaz Tribunals for the disposal of petty offences have been abolished. 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 3 judges of the court of appeal sitting as an assize court, assizes being held monthly. By a law of 1931 a separate court of cassation over and above the courts of appeal was set up. The new court of cassation is composed of 10 judges divided into 2 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 'judge of investigation.' Offences against irrigation laws, etc., are tried by special administrative tribunals.

The so-called 'cantonal' courts (numbering approximately 240) composed of village notables, created in 1912, with a [illegible] in suits up to £E5 in value and a petty criminal [illegible] were suppressed by Law No. 34 of 1930, their jurisdiction being transferred to the summary tribunals.

The capitulations were abolished by the Convention of Montreux of 8 May, 1937, which came into force on 15 Oct., 1937. The convention laid down that the mixed courts, with a much amplified jurisdiction, should remain for another 12 years. They were abolished on 14 Oct., 1949, and the suits pending before mixed and consular courts have been transferred to the national courts which have therefore been increased in number and judges.

Under the Montreux Convention the Egyptian Government accepted an obligation to bring the national courts up to the standard of the mixed courts by the time that the latter were abolished. A step in this direction was taken by a law passed on 26 July, 1943, which [illegible] the complete independence of the Egyptian judicature by [illegible] the Minister of Justice the prerogatives of appointments, promotions and transfers of judges and handing over these powers to a professional judicial council.

Finance.

Revenue and expenditure in £E, for fiscal years ending 30 April up to 1947; 28 or 29 Feb. from 1948 :—

Years	Revenue	Expenditure	Years	Revenue	Expenditure
1946–47	112,793,278	102,492,123	1949–50 [2]	173,592,682	163,805,515
1947–48 [1]	101,495,312	94,547,624	1950–51 [2]	180,949,600	205,988,900
1948–49 [2]	170,476,297	157,691,643	1951–52 [2]	65,397,000	68,284,000

[1] For 10 months only. [2] Estimates. [3] For 4 months only.

The final accounts for the year 1948–49, and the budget estimates for the year 1949–50, are as follows (in £E) :—

Receipts	1949–50	1950–51	Expenditure	1949–50	1950–51
Direct taxes :			Civil list . .	998,710	1,155,218
Land tax, etc. .	19,043,740	24,193,600	Parliament .	416,599	527,025
Indirect taxes :			Expenses of administration .	70,261,271	75,113,043
Customs . .	33,611,973	43,921,000	Post office .	1,185,660	1,409,000
Tobacco . .	24,583,201	26,692,000	Egyptian army .	13,028,284	19,677,717
Excise . .	14,296,394	14,021,500	Pensions . .	4,284,389	4,582,500
Surtax on luxuries	1,648,237	2,208,500	Expenses of eventuality . .	557,116	224,750
Miscellaneous .	11,853,811	15,963,000	Bonus for high cost of living .	13,759,947	26,676,000
Railway receipts .	13,368,398	13,500,000	Public debt .	6,067,792	5,830,000
Telegraphs and telephones .	3,328,325	3,300,000			
Post office . .	1,787,256	1,550,000			

Receipts	1949–50	1950–51	Expenditure	1949–50	1950–51
Administrative services :			Settlement of loss on supplies .	7,106,607	7,955,902
State domains .	1,697,516	1,787,900	Additional expenses of the Egyptian Defence Forces in Palestine .	13,628,410	7,000,000
Ports and lighthouses . .	532,088	500,000			
Judicial and registration fees .	2,457,407	2,459,000			
Interest on funds .	1,613,190	1,827,000			
Miscellaneous . .	13,598,759	13,921,000			
Special revenue to cover loss on supplies . . .	8,969,203	7,955,900			
Total of all ordinary revenue . .	152,419,498	172,922,600			
Extraordinary revenue . .	6,124,218	8,027,000			
Total of receipts .	158,543,716	180,949,600			
Draft on the reserve	7,053,119	25,039,300			
Loan for additional expenses of the Egyptian Defence forces in Palestine	7,995,847	—	Total ordinary expenditure	131,295,015	150,151,185
			Expenditure for new works .	32,513,500	55,837,715
Total . .	173,592,682	205,988,900	Total . .	163,808,515	205,988,900

The foreign debt of Egypt began in 1862, when loans amounting to £3.292,800 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% interest; further conversions were made, and the Unified debt thus increased to £57,776,340; certain unconsolidated liabilities were added to the Preference debt, which thus rose to £22,587,800, and the Daira Sania debt was increased to £9,512,900, the interest being reduced to 4%. In 1885 and subsequent years further loans and conversions were entered into.

The Daira Sania and the Domains loans were paid off on 15 October, 1905, and 1 June, 1913, respectively. The amount and the charge of the various debts on 1 May, 1943, were as follows :—

	Debt	Charge
	£ sterling	£E.
Consolidated debt—		
Guaranteed loan, 3%	785,400	307,125
Privileged debt, 3½%	30,633,980	1,045,384
Unified debt, 4%	55,250,460	2,154,768
Total	86,669,840	3,507,277
Egyptian tribute loans—		
Turkish Government loans (4%) of 1891 .	1,981,920	273,608
Turkish Government conversion loan (3½%)	3,375,260	321,018
Total	5,357,180	594,626
Grand total	92,927,020	4,101,903

These debts were converted into a national loan by Law 95 passed on 7 Sept., 1943. This new loan amounts to £E78,001,850 on 28 Feb., 1950, and the credits earmarked in 1950–51 budget for the payment of interest and redemption amount to £E4,420,114.

The General Reserve Fund amounted to £E80,161,525 on 28 Feb., 1950.

Defence.

Expenditure on defence, 1950–51 is estimated at £E38,231,010, exclusive of operation costs in Palestine.

ARMY.—According to Article 8 of the Anglo-Egyptian Treaty of Alliance, 1936, Egypt authorized, without prejudice to her sovereign rights, Great Britain to station 10,000 troops and 400 airmen with the necessary staff in the vicinity of the canal, to ensure, temporarily in co-operation with the Egyptian forces, the defence of the canal, until the Egyptian Army is in a position to ensure such defence by its own resources. On 7 May, 1946, the British Government announced its proposal to withdraw all British land, sea and air forces from Egypt. Alexandria was evacuated on 14 February, 1947, and Cairo on 31 March, 1947.

Service in the Army is compulsory and, owing to the proposed expansion of the Army, all men fit for service are enlisted on a large scale.

The Egyptian Army (and Air Force) has recently been expanded, reorganized and re-equipped with the most up-to-date weapons, with the assistance of a British Military Mission acting in an advisory capacity; it terminated its task at the end of 1947.

NAVY.—Egypt possesses 7 frigates (recently acquired from Britain), 3 fleet minesweepers, 8 motor minesweepers, 6 motor torpedo boats, 6 motor launches, H.M. yacht *Mahroussa*, a landing ship, 20 landing craft, the fishery research vessel *Mabahiss*, the lighthouse tender *Aida*, a transport, and 4 coastal craft. His Majesty's private yachts also fly the naval ensign.

A 3-year naval programme comprising frigates, fleet minesweepers, motor torpedo boats, harbour defence motor launches, air–sea rescue craft is being implemented.

Production and Industry.

A Higher Advisory Economic Council of 17 members was established by a royal decree dated 18 Dec., 1950; the Minister of National Economy is its president.

Rain seldom falls in Upper Egypt and only at irregular intervals in Cairo where the average for the year is no more than 1·2 in. At Alexandria the average is 8 in.

The cultivable area of Egypt proper was reckoned in 1946–47 at 8,142,461 feddâns (1 feddân = 1·038 acres), and of this 644,780 were taken up for public utility purposes and 2,381,072 were uncultivated for want of reclamation. The agricultural population (Fellahîn) forms about 62% of the whole. A large proportion of them are small landholders with under 5 feddâns, while others, almost or altogether landless, are labourers, the relation between the employers and the employed being mostly hereditary. The following table shows, on 31 December, 1948, the number of landholders and the distribution of the land among foreigners and Egyptians:—

Extent of holdings in feddâns	Foreigners		Egyptians		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	634	1,560	815,646	1,974,608	818,524	13 7	1,980,098	72·8
From 1–5	2,374	922	1,220,434	578,564	1,237,359	20·8	584,987	21·5
,, 5–10	2,930	441	508,650	76,526	529,642	8 9	79,483	2·9
,, 10–20	7,066	464	540,686	40,229	576,994	9·7	42,699	1·6
,, 20–30	5,960	207	266,849	11,123	296,319	4 9	12,309	0·5
,, 30–50	10,483	285	298,177	7,768	351,496	5·9	9,149	0·3
Over 50	305,567	683	1,382,509	9,034	2,127,883	36·1	11,960	0·4
Total .	335,014	4,562	5,032,951	2,697,852	5,938,217	100·0	2,720,677	100·0

Irrigation occupies a predominant place in the economic development of the country. The Aswân reservoir can now hold up to 5,500 million cubic metres of water, and the Gebel Aulia reservoir, completed in 1937, holds 2,000 million cubic metres. Barrages have been erected at Esna, Nag' Hammâdi, Assiut and Zifta, and at the bifurcation of the Nile below Cairo. Nag' Hammâdi barrage, completed in 1930, ensures full basin supplies even in low flood to Girga province, and will facilitate perennial irrigation when basin lands are converted. Assiut barrage having been remodelled will meet the greater demands of the area it now commands. The Esna barrage now secures basin irrigation to lands in Qena province. New barrages (Mohamed Ali barrages) have been completed at the bifurcation of the Nile below Cairo to replace the existing structures which, built in 1861, are now unable to meet the conditions following the increase in summer supplies, the reclamation of large areas of waste lands and the earlier watering of food crops. Expenditure on irrigation amounted to £E6,175,053 in 1948.

The area and production of cotton for 6 years were :—

Year	Area in feddâns	Crop in qantârs	Year	Area in feddâns	Crop in qantârs
1945	982,435	5,220,975	1948	1,441,455	8,898,732
1946	1,211,731	6,065,736	1949	1,692,004	8,704,430
1947	1,254,154	6,369,786	1950	1,974,559	—

In 1949–50, the area and yield of wheat were 1,371,997 feddâns and 6,785,000 ardebs; barley, 116,691 feddâns and 757,507 ardebs; beans, 355,506 feddâns and 1,276,577 ardebs; lentils, 81,213 feddâns and 319,501 ardebs; onions (1948–49), 40,422 feddâns and 6,213,195 qantârs. In the year 1949–50 the area and the yield of maize were 1,451,409 feddâns and 9,329,000 ardebs; millet, 392,974 feddâns and 3,040,000 ardebs; rice, undecorticated, 700,258 feddâns and 1,314,000 daribas (1 dariba = 945 kilos).

Production of sugar cane, in 1947–48, was 2,705,676 metric tons (195,818 tons refined sugar); in 1946–47, 2,530,480 metric tons (182,500 tons refined sugar).

In March, 1947, there were in Egypt 27,747 horses, 1,125,945 donkeys, 12,225 mules, 1,321,052 cows, 1,240,196 buffaloes, 1,875,338 sheep, 1,475,831 goats, 196,721 camels and 50,343 pigs.

The principal mineral products in 1949 were (in metric tons):— Phosphate rock, 350,480; petroleum, 2,288,972; asbestos, 117; chromite, 50. Other products are:—Ochres. sulphate of magnesia, talc, building

stones, clay, cement, gypsum, natron, carbonate and sulphate of sodium, nitrate of soda and salt. Salt exports in 1949 amounted to 443,951 metric tons. A big oilfield was discovered in 1949 south of Sudr in the Sinai peninsula. A small steel plant was set up in 1949 for the annual production of some 10,000 tons of finished bars.

The fishing industry is of some importance. The catch of the Egyptian seas and lakes fisheries in 1948 amounted to 36,075 metric tons, valued at £E4,508,050. During 1948 there were 48,350 men and 18,300 boys engaged in fishing and 12,669 boats used for fishing.

LABOUR.—Labour legislation began in 1909 with the prohibition of the employment of children under 9 years. In 1930 a Labour Office was set up. In 1933 the minimum working age was raised to twelve, except in agriculture and the textile industry, and the maximum working hours were decreased to seven for the 9–12 age group, and to nine for the 12–15 age group. Hours were fixed at nine in dangerous industries (1935), compensation for labour accidents was stipulated (1936 and 1942) and a law on employment of hired labour was passed (1944).

Statistics on trade unions :—

Year	Trade unions	Members	Year	Trade unions	Members
1943	180	79,955	1946	308	95,538
1944	210	103,876	1947	441	91,604
1945	189	89,560	1948	478	124,094

Commerce.

Imports and exports for 6 years (in £E) :—

Year	Imports	Exports [1]	Year	Imports	Exports [1]
1945	60,475,769	41,630,000	1948	172,877,416	140,740,700
1946	83,247,832	63,680,534	1949	178,229,700	135,874,849
1947	103,903,471	85,978,473	1950	212,682,206	172,959,011

[1] Exports of products and manufactures of Egypt.

Exports of cotton during the marketing year 1948–49 (ended 31 Aug.) totalled 7,883,181 qantars; 1947–48, 7,798,224 qantars. Principal export markets in 1948–49 (figures for 1947–48 in brackets) :—United Kingdom, 2,391,899 qantars (1,837,039); India, 1,847,674 (968,090); Italy, 604,184 (731,864); France, 564,281 (1,113,774); United States, 42,257 (421,446); Switzerland, 86,665 (125,427); Spain, 163,540 (212,900); Belgium and Luxemburg, 67,213 (104,669).

Commerce by principal countries (in £E) :—

Countries of origin or destination	Imports from			Exports to		
	1947	1948	1949	1947	1948	1949
United Kingdom .	23,041,392	36,293,773	37,984,924	12,709,410	41,792,878	23,594,048
United States . .	11,658,961	12,352,928	14,752,070	5,770,280	4,477,562	14,752,070
Turkey . . .	3,548,679	2,489,957	2,342,454	115,352	59,924	2,342,454
Iraq . . .	3,266,162	2,347,465	1,637,708	231,596	385,290	89,497
Persia . . .	2,608,328	4,505,571	5,982,063	14,534	19,743	32,251
Canada . . .	927,976	5,388,895	5,868,461	334,652	183,403	48,619
Chile . . .	4,531,040	4,998,287	5,849,722	1	—	3,833
India . . .	3,984,435	6,398,080	5,026,861	14,624,890	22,408,457	27,610,501

Countries of origin or destination	Imports from			Exports to		
	1947	1948	1949	1947	1948	1949
Union of South Africa	1,238,626	3,676,031	6,607,322	430,811	59,775	667,313
Palestine . . .	522,747	726,672	156,080	1,320,953	363,411	1,329,627
Cyprus . . .	394,687	556,728	564,054	363,225	566,496	185,586
Ethiopia . . .	416,691	239,944	198,827	15,727	30,479	56,814
Other countries in Asia	1,147,960	691,891	781,275	58,822	158,406	1,433,460
Aden . . .	400,127	498,024	508,119	120,613	222,911	281,053
Ceylon . . .	3,613,697	4,815,189	5,034,714	3,245,868	3,602,381	2,356,995
Switzerland . .	1,413,418	1,532,156	2,199,479	2,144,473	1,796,580	2,199,479
France . . .	6,626,159	8,374,294	10,488,004	10,711,792	14,371,947	10,488,004
Belgium . . .	5,726,975	7,637,837	5,525,420	1,677,902	1,367,708	1,579,584

Total trade between Egypt and U.K. (in £ sterling) for 5 years (Board of Trade returns) :—

	1938	1947	1948	1949	1950
Imports to U.K. . .	11,612,568	14,851,701	47,560,140	29,010,017	40,157,251
Exports from U.K. .	8,689,015	21,969,636	34,101,055	35,980,906	42,455,062
Re-exports from U.K. .	179,213	290,682	543,508	486,542	496,242

Shipping and Navigation.

Egyptian shipping owned by Egyptians in 1947 : 50 steamers of 50,924 tons.

In 1947, excluding warships and vessels requisitioned by the military authorities, 13,154 steamers of a net registered tonnage of 53,167,338 entered at, and 13,182 steamers of a net registered tonnage of 53,171,746 departed from, all the Egyptian ports (Alexandria, Port Said, Suez, Tor, El Qoseir, Safâga, Hurghada, Ras Gharib, Abu Zenima, Sidi Barrani, Marsa Matrûh and Sollûm).

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 has a depth of 34 feet, an average width of 197 feet and cost £29,725,000 to construct. It was opened for navigation on 17 November, 1869. The concession to the Suez Canal Company expires on 17 November, 1968. By the convention of Constantinople of 29 October, 1888, the canal is open to vessels of all nations and is free from blockade. The canal is owned by a French corporation, in which the British Government holds 295,026 shares out of a total of 652,932. The canal is governed by a board of 32 administrators, of whom 18 are French, 10 British (3 representing the British Government), 2 Egyptian, 1 American and 1 Dutch. According to the agreement of 7 March, 1949, the number of Egyptian representatives will be increased to 7 by filling the next 5 French and British vacancies.

Representatives of the British Government.—Sir Ronald Fraser, K.B.E., C.M.G.; Sir Francis Wylie, G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I.; Sir Alexander G. M. Cadogan, G.C.M.G., K.C.B.

An agreement between the Egyptian Government and the Suez Canal Company, signed on 7 March, 1949, provides for an improvement programme, estimated at £E5 million, which will take 5 years to complete. The canal will be deepened another 20 in., permitting the passage of ships of 36 ft.

draught, and a bypass 7½ miles long and of the same dimensions as the main canal, will be dug from El Ballah to El Ferdan.

By the same agreement the whole property reverts to the Eygptian Government at the end of the 99-year concession in 1968. Meanwhile Egypt will take annually 7% of the gross profits of each preceding year, with a minimum of £E350,000 if the gross profits fall below this amount.

Another provision that will mainly benefit Egypt, although it is applicable to all countries, is that ships under 300 tons burthen may use the Canal free of transit dues. Also Egyptians must be 95% of the labour employed on the improvements programme.

The following table shows the number and net tonnage of commercial vessels (excluding vessels requisitioned by the military authorities) of the principal nationalities that passed through the canal in 1948 :—

Nationality	No. of transits	Suez Canal net tonnage	Nationality	No. of transits	Suez Canal net tonnage
British . . .	3,394	20,726,246	Netherlands . .	473	3,191,324
American . .	1,066	8,302,296	Swedish . .	208	1,335,344
Norwegian . .	792	5,143,888	Greek . . .	201	1,060,249
Panamanian . .	759	5,153,298	Danish . . .	163	973,223
Italian . . .	724	4,040,951	Egyptian . .	72	187,515
French . . .	490	3,464,364	U.S.S.R. . .	29	140,502

The number of government vessels (warships and transports) that passed through the canal in 1947 was 388 of 3,336,166 net tonnage (including 338 British of 3,196,501 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 (in French francs), have been as follows in 6 years :—

Year	No. of transits	Net tonnage	Receipts	Year	No. of transits	Net tonnage	Receipts
1938	6,127	34,249,745	1,784,278,091	1946	5,235	33,239,833	6,523,785,799
1939	5,222	29,265,344	1,491,635,891	1947	5,972	36,576,581	6,191,433,000
1940	2,459	13,092,615	—	1948	8,686	55,081,056	16,393,516,000

The number of passengers (civil and military) who went through the canal was, in 1938, 464,126; 1946, 925,924; 1947, 594,387.

Communications.

In 1945–46 there were 4,188 miles of rails belonging to and worked by the state, including 2,919 miles of main line, 192 miles of branch line and 1,077 miles of sidings. There were also 862 miles of agricultural light railways owned by private companies. 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 December, 1926), except that to the Western Oases, which is 2 ft. 5½ in.

Total receipts of Egyptian State Railways in 1948–49 were £E13,264,905; total expenditures, £E11,389,121.

The British Army built a track from Haifa to Tripoli (Syria), 175 miles in length, providing for the first time a continuous line linking the Turkish rail system with Egypt and the Southern Mediterranean coast. It has put a modern steel swing bridge across the Suez Canal and extended the Egyptian coastal railway into Cyrenaica, so that it is possible to take train from Istanbul right through to the Libyan port of Tobruk. At the same time, a motor highway suitable for daily use by heavy transport has been built from Haifa across the Syrian desert through Northern Iraq to Baghdad

Egypt had 2,035 kilometres of macadamized surface roads at the end of 1947; non-macadamized surface roads totalled 12,245 kilometres. Motor vehicles as at 31 Dec., 1950 .—49,927 private cars, 9,948 taxis, 14,445 trucks, 3,512 buses.

The telephone service was taken over by the Egyptian Government in April, 1918. In 1945–46, the state telegraphs had a length of 12,289 miles of wire, and telephones, 491,131 miles. There were in 1949, 6,351 post offices and stations. Number of telephones in 1947, 99,814.

The internal telecommunications system is owned and operated by the Egyptian State Telegraphs and Telephones. Government landlines connect with those of Palestine, Syria, Lebanon and the Sudan. Egypt is connected by cable with Malta and thence with Great Britain and all parts of the world; with the Sudan, thence via Aden to India and the East; and with Greece and Cyprus, thence with Palestine. The cable circuits are operated by the Marconi Radio Telegraph Company of Egypt, S.A., by arrangement with Cable and Wireless, Ltd.

Before the Second World War, the Misr Airways S.A.E. was the National Air Transport Co. in Egypt. The company operated various air services within the country and a daily service between Egypt and Palestine and a service to Bagdad twice weekly.

Banks and Credit.

The National Bank founded in 1898 has the privilege of bank-notes issue. The position of the bank on 31 December, 1949, was (in thousand Egyptian pounds) :—Issue department, gold, 6,376; British treasury bills and British war loan, 121,334; Egyptian Government securities, 46,290; notes issued, 174,000. Banking department, assets, investments, 219,472; advances and bills, 17,574; cash, 7,983; sundry accounts, 362; liabilities, capital and reserve, 5,850; deposits, 88,479; bankers' accounts, 24,049; other liabilities, 127,013.

On 27 June, 1939, the shareholders of the bank agreed to the conversion of the bank into a central bank, and the Government approved this transformation on 8 Feb., 1950. The law was passed on 12 March, 1951.

The Agricultural Bank of Egypt was founded in November, 1930, with a capital of £E1,000,000 (half subscribed by the Government).

In 1901, a post office savings bank was opened; on 31 Dec., 1948, the depositors numbered 727,550, and their balances (including interest) amounted to £E29,771,274.

The balance (including interest) of deposits in the saving departments of the banks in Egypt at the end of 1948 amounted to £E7,794,225 and the number of depositors to 45,406.

Money, Weights and Measures.

Money.

By decree of 18 October, 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 0*s.* 6½*d.* A new coinage was introduced at the same time. Twenty piastres = 1 Tallari; or £E1 = 5 Tallaris.

The 10-piastre silver piece weighs 14 grammes ·833⅓ fine, and therefore contains 11·67 grammes of fine silver. The piastre is worth 2·46*d.* 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, ⅕, $\frac{1}{10}$ piastre pieces

in nickel and $\frac{1}{10}$, $\frac{2}{10}$ 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: P.T.25 and 50, £E1, 5, 10, 50, 100. They are in principle not legal tender, and the bank was compelled to keep a 50% gold cover for the issue. Soon after the outbreak of the great war of 1914 the notes were made legal tender, and in October, 1916, a further step was taken authorizing the bank to deposit British treasury bills and treasury bonds in lieu of gold for any extension of the then existing issue. The amount of notes issued on 31 December, 1947, was £E145,000,000. Gold cover was £6,375,874; Egyptian Government securities, British treasury bills and war loan, £138,624,126. Notes in circulation, 31 Dec., 1947, £E137,527,881.

The principal units of Egyptian weights and measures are as follows:—

Weights and Measures.

Capacity.—*Kadah* = 1/96th ardeb = 3·63 pints. *Rob* = 4 kadahs = 1·815 gallons. *Keila* = 8 kadahs = 3·63 gallons. *Ardeb* = 96 kadahs = 43 555 gallons, or 5·44439 bushels.

Weights.—*Rotl* = 144 dirhems = 0·9905 lb. *Oke* = 400 dirhems = 2·75137 lb. *Heml* = 200 okes = 550·274 lb. *Qantâr* or 100 rotls or 36 okes = 99·0493 lb. 1 *Qantâr* of unginned cotton = 315 lb. 1 *Qantâr* of ginned cotton = 100 *Rotls* = 99·05 lb. The approximate weight of the ardeb is as follows:—Wheat, 150 kg.; beans, 155 kg.; barley, 120 kg.; maize, 140 kg.; cotton seed, 121 kg.

Length.—*Diraa Baladi* (for textiles) = 22·8347 in. *Diraa Mimâri* (for building, etc.) = 29·5276 in. *Qasaba* (for agricultural land) = 3·8823 yards = 139·7639 in.

Surface.—*Feddân*, the unit of measure for land = 4,200⅔ square metres = 7,468·148 square pics = 1·03805 acres. 1 square pic = 6·0547 square ft. = 0·5625 square metre.

In March, 1939, a law was passed establishing the metre, the kilogramme and the litre as the weights and measures legal in Egypt. While in practice existing weights and measures will continue to be used, their metric equivalents will have to be indicated.

Diplomatic Representatives.

1. Of Egypt in Great Britain (75 South Audley Street, W.1).

Ambassador.—Abdel Fattah Amr Pasha (24 Aug., 1945).

Minister Plenipotentiary.—Albert Mansour.

Counsellors.—Mohamed Tawfik Ismail Katamish; Ahmed Fuad (*Commercial*).

First Secretaries.—Mohamed Zaki Kenawi (*Press*); Osman Tawfik (*Consul-General*).

Air Attaché.—Group Capt. Hassan Mahmoud.

Military Attaché.—Lieut.-Col. Mohamed Hamdi el-Maghrabi.

Agricultural Attaché.—Gamil Ali Abul Fetouh.

Labour Attaché.—Abdallah T. Darwish.

Attaché-Archivist.—Mahfouz Abdel-Latif Negm El-Din.

There is a consular representative at Liverpool.

2. Of Great Britain in Egypt.

Ambassador.—Sir Ralph Skrine Stevenson, G.C.M.G. (accredited 15 June, 1950).

Minister (Economic).—Sir Thomas C. Rapp, K.B.E., C.M.G., M.C.

Minister (Commercial).—A. N. Cumberbatch, C.B.E.

Counsellors.—J. H. Wardle Smith; J. W. Wall (*Oriental*); A. H. King (*Consular*); R. W. Parkes, O.B.E. (*Information*); M. T. Audsley, C.M.G. (*Labour*); M. W. Graham, C.M.G., C.B.E. (*Legal*); W. F. Crawford, O.B.E.; Sir H. Stewart, C.I.E. [illegible].

Naval Attaché.—Capt. H. P. H[illegible], D.S.O., R.N.

Military Attaché.—Brigadier C. Goulburn, D.S.O.

Air Attaché.—Group Capt. A. P. Campbell, C.B.E.

Civil Air Attaché.—R. M. S. Rayner, D.F.C.

First Secretaries.—R. A. Burroughs; E. A. Runnacres (*Commercial*); M. Henderson; A. C. I. Samuel (*Information*); J. Murray (*Information*); H. W. Gunningham, O.B.E.; S. W. Wood.

There are Consuls-General at Alexandria and Cairo, Consuls at Port Said and Suez, and Consular agents at 9 other places.

Books of Reference.

Statistical Information.—The Statistical Department, attached to the Ministry of National Economy (14, Rue Abdin, Cairo) was formed in 1905; *Director-General.*—Mansour Machah Bey. Previously, [illegible] their own statistical sections. Estimates of population w[illegible], the first census took place in 1873. Among the publications of the Statistical Departments are the following :—

Annuaire Statistique (Arabic and French).
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EL SALVADOR.

(República de El Salvador.)

Constitution and Government.—In 1839 the Central American Federation, which had comprised the states of Guatemala, El Salvador, Honduras, Nicaragua and Costa Rica, was dissolved, and El Salvador became an independent republic. Plans for a gradual federation with Guatemala were discussed between the presidents of both countries in March, 1945. A new constitution was promulgated 20 Jan., 1939, but in Nov., 1945, the 1886 constitution was reinstated though with numerous amendments. Legislative power is vested in a single Chamber, the National Assembly, consisting of 2 deputies, elected for 2 years by universal suffrage. Large powers are vested in the President, whose term is for 6 years; normally he cannot succeed himself. He has a cabinet of 10 members. Women in 1945 were conceded a limited suffrage, but in 1950 universal male and female suffrage was introduced for the elections of the president and the national assembly.

President.—Lt.-Col. Oscar Osorio, elected on 26 March, 1950, and assumed office 14 Sept.; he polled 345,239 votes against 266,271 for his opponent Colonel José Asencio Menéndez; his supporters secured 38 seats in a new Constituent Assembly (of 52 members) against 14 seats by the opposition. Lt.-Col. Osorio had been throughout 1949 the head of a junta of 4, styled the 'Council of Revolutionary Government.'

National flag: blue, white, blue (horizontal); the white stripe charged with the arms of the republic.

National anthem: Saludemos la patria orgullosos (words by J. J. Cañas; tune by J. Aberle).

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, with population density of about 163 people per square mile (Dec., 1949). It is divided into 14 departments, each under an appointed governor. Estimated population (31 Dec., 1950) was 1,858,656. The language of the country is Spanish. The capital is San Salvador, with (1950) 160,380 inhabitants. Other towns are Santa Ana, urban population 51,676; New San Salvador or Santa Tecla, 19,601; San Miguel, 26,831; Sonsonate, 17,661; Ahuachapán, 10,290; San Vicente, 10,945; [illegible] 10,005.

The number of marriages in 1949 was 7,299; number of births, 84,839

[illegible] births); deaths, 28,339 (infantile, 7,915). Crude birth rate, 1949, was 39·5 per 1,000 population; crude death rate, 13·2 (compared with 24·4 in 1934); infantile death rate, 100·4 per 1,000 live births (141·0 in 1933); crude marriage rate was 3·4 per 1,000 population.

Religion, Education and Justice.—The dominant religion is Roman Catholicism. Under the 1945 constitution churches are exempted from the property tax; the Catholic Church is recognized as a legal person and other churches are entitled to secure similar recognition. There is an archbishop in San Salvador and bishops at Santa Ana, San Miguel and San Vicente. Education is free and obligatory; in 1929 the state took over control of all schools, public and private, but the provision that the teaching in government schools must be wholly secular was removed in 1945.

The census of 1930 showed that 72·8% of those 8 years of age or older were illiterate, but some headway has been made. Of the 33,020 persons married in 1948, 48 8% were illiterate.

There were, in 1949, 1,980 primary schools (state, municipal and private), with 4,763 teachers and 110,901 pupils. There are 16 travelling teachers for the rural districts. Secondary education was given at 48 high schools (4,450 pupils in 1950) and commercial schools, with about 2,000 students. The national university had 1,120 students and 147 professors.

Motion-picture theatres decreased from 41 in 1940 to 29 in 1950, with seating capacity of 38,382. In 1950, there were 9 daily newspapers with an aggregate circulation of 65,000.

Justice is administered by the Supreme Court of Justice, 1 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. In 1947 the sale of 'aguardiente' (the drink of the poorer classes) was severely restricted; it may be sold only in sealed official containers and not by the drink, and must not be consumed on public roads or in public places.

A decree of Aug., 1950, permits the formation of trade unions except among agricultural workers and those engaged in seasonal work such as coffee-milling and sugar-refining; trade union posts must be filled by natives, not foreigners. In Jan., 1951, a 44-hour week was decreed for workers outside farming and seasonal work.

Finance.—Revenue and expenditure for 6 years in colones (2·5 colones = $1, U.S.):—

	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950 [1]	1951 [1]
Revenue	47,007,000	56,889,424	58,854,882	69,164,084	77,778,000	110,000,000
Expenditure	46,763,000	55,652,312	63,805,486	67,158,828	77,778,000	110,000,000

[1] Budget estimates.

The 1950 budget is expected to balance with the aid of the surplus carried over from 1949; heavier receipts from export and import taxes are anticipated. In Oct., 1950, the government floated a domestic loan of 10 million colones for a national development programme.

For 1949 the principal items of revenue were as follows (in colones):—Direct taxation, import duties, liquor taxes and miscellaneous, 57,288,831; administrative services, 5,258,830; public enterprises, 2,342,056. The most important items of expenditure were:—National defence, 9,251,093;

interior, 3,709,193; education, 8,590,571; treasury, 9,516,566; public works, 11,914,531; subsidies, 10,880,944.

External debt amounted to $8,361,000 and £721,600 on 31 December, 1950. It is being redeemed at the rate of $800,000 annually.

The total outstanding debt on 30 April, 1943, was 52,162,000 colones, of which 46,919,000 colones were external funded debt (suspended since January, 1938), and 5,243,000 colones internal debt.

British capital invested in Salvador amounted, in 1949, to £1,698,690 (par value), of which 44·2% were in default. American direct investments, 1940, amounted to $11,204,000 compared with $29,466,000 in 1929; American holdings of Salvadorean dollar bonds, 1941, were $4,100,000, all of which was in default.

Defence.—The Army is organized in 5 divisions of 15 infantry, 1 artillery and 1 cavalry regiments. There is 1 aviation corps and 1 national defence corps. The country is divided into 3 military zones of defence, with 15 regions corresponding each to 1 infantry regiment.

Production.—Salvador is predominantly agricultural; 60% of its total area is under cultivation. But it is a one-crop country, coffee alone furnishing, in value, about 80% of its exports. Two-thirds of the coffee is of the 'mild' variety. On 28 July, 1933, a Coffee Defence Law placed the entire industry, from cultivation to marketing, under the protection of a commission jointly controlled by the coffee growers and the Government. Coffee is sold in bags of 46 kilos, or 100 lb., but trade statistics use the international bag of 60 kilos. Production of coffee in 1934–38 averaged 64,000 metric tons; in 1948–49 it reached a record of 74,175 metric tons. Coffee (in 1950–51) pays an *ad valorem* export duty based on the f.o.b. value per quintal of 46 kilos. There is retained the provision for a contribution in kind of 4 kilos to the Government's stock. Exports in 1949 were 1,259,939 bags, mostly to the United States. Area devoted to coffee is about 320,000 acres, almost entirely owned by natives.

Cotton production is now about 6,000 metric tons, of which about 45% can now be consumed at home, by 10 new textile mills, including one owned by the Government. The 1949–50 crop was 6,719 metric tons, a record. Rice is important for home consumption; output, 1949, 13,496 metric tons of cleaned rice from 31,000 acres. Other agricultural products are maize (490,000 acres in 1948 produced 5,551,615 quintals), cacao, tobacco, indigo, henequén (40,000 quintals of 46 kilos in 1947–48 from 13,500 acres) and sugar cane (37,000 acres, 20,700 metric tons of sugar in 1948–49). Livestock census 1948, showed 183,000 horses, asses and mules, 765,000 cattle, 6,000 sheep, 17,500 goats and 348,000 pigs. A little rubber is exported. In the national forests are found dye woods and such woods as mahogany, cedar and walnut. Balsam trees also abound; Salvador is the world's principal source of this medicinal gum; exports, 1946, 91 tons. The mineral wealth of the republic includes gold (1949 production, 842·52 kilos), silver (8,717·61 kilos), coal, copper (1,025 kilos), iron, lead, zinc (459·27 kilos), sulphur and mercury. Chief local industry is that of cotton textiles, reputed to be one of the most efficient in Latin America. There is a factory monopolizing the supply of henequén bags for coffee; output, 1948, 1,825,000 sacks.

El Salvador's biggest national enterprise, begun in 1950, is the construction of a 200-ft. high dam across the (unnavigable) Lempa River, 35 miles north-east of San Salvador, designed to double the country's electric power resources, from 31,000 kw. to 61,000 kw.; cost is estimated at $16 million (U.S.).

Commerce.—The imports (including parcels post) and exports have been as follows in 6 years in colones (2·5 colones = $1, U.S.) :—

	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950
Imports .	33,836,084	52,840,246	92,331,574	103,741,829	98,985,000	118,200,000
Exports .	53,329,077	65,379,504	100,146,951	114,014,696	137,403,000	173,700,000

Imports in 1948 were 173,129 metric tons; exports were 96,077 metric tons. Of total exports, coffee furnishes about 83% b[illegible] value. In 1949, the United States took 83% of exports [illegible] in 1948 it furnished 73% of the imports (76,201,000 colones). The chief imports are, normally, cottons, machinery, vehicles, iron and steel, flour and petroleum products.

Total trade between Salvador and the U.K. (Board of Trade returns) for 6 years (in £ sterling) :—

	1938	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950
Imports to U.K. . .	3,145	18,978	9,825	6,089	3,619	388,050
Exports from U.K. . .	123,027	148,890	205,397	316,782	318,495	584,068
Re-exports from U.K. .	954	485	811	421	1,702	3,068

Shipping and Communications.—The principal ports are: La Union, La Libertad and Acajutla. In 1948 vessels entering these ports had 844,000 net registered tons.

A British-owned railway connects the port of Acajutla with Santa Ana, Sonsonate and San Salvador, the capital. 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. Total length of railway open, about 384 miles, all of narrow gauge. There are 1,773 km. of national roads 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. Motor vehicles, 1947, included 3,300 passenger cars and 1,100 trucks. In 1942 a suspension bridge 1,350 ft. long across the Lempa River at Puente Cascatlan was opened, and in July, 1949, a similar bridge over the Rio Paz, connecting El Salvador and Guatemala, was opened.

Air traffic, mainly in American hands, is expanding; in 1949, 6,147 scheduled flights (5,021 in 1948) carried 31,681 passengers (30,090) and 1,778 metric tons of freight (1,205).

In 1939, there were 225 post offices. In 1940 there were 257 telegraph offices and 2,778 miles of telegraph wires; 208 telephone exchanges and 6,385 miles of telephone wires. There are 2,552 miles of private telephone and telegraph wires; and in 1948, 6,047 telephone instruments. A radio transmitting and receiving station at San Salvador maintains communications with Latin America. El Salvador has about 14,500 wireless receiving sets.

Money, Weights and Measures.

Money.

There are 3 native commercial banks, including the Banco Salvadoreño (paid-up capital, 6,000,000 colones), the Banco Hipotecario and a new one (1949), the Banco de Commercio (capital, 3,000,000 colones). A fourth, the Banco Occidental, is in liquidation. The Bank of London and South

America is the only foreign institution. The Central Reserve Bank of Salvador was constructed in 1934 out of the Banco Agricola Commercial. Although El Salvador is a one-crop country, it owns that crop and the proceeds of its coffee exports strengthen its economy. Thus the Central Bank's gold stock has increased steadily from $6·6 million (U.S.) in 1937, to $20·07 million in Oct., 1950; its foreign exchange, similarly, from $1·3 million to $22·60 million. However, note circulation on 31 Dec., 1950, was 73 million colones compared with 65 million the previous year.

The monetary unit of Salvador is the *colon*, a coin theoretically (as registered with the I.M.F., 18 Dec., 1946) containing 0·355468 grammo of gold ·900 fine, and equal in value to 40 cents (U.S. currency) ; 1 troy oz. of gold is worth 87·5 colones. Its exchange value since July, 1934, had been kept at 40 cents (U.S.) and on 30 June, 1942, the bank's gold stock was revalued at 87·5 colones per fine oz. instead of 70 colones, equal to a 20% reduction in the value of the colon but making it exactly equal to the exchange value of 40 cents. The country left the gold standard on 9 Oct., 1931, but there is no control of foreign exchange, not even import licenses. The buying rate for the £, 1950, ranged between 6 15/16 and 7 3/16 colones.

The colon, which represents 100 centavos, is issued in denominations of 1, 2, 5, 10, 25, 50 and 100 colones. United States silver 10-cent pieces circulate with the same value as the local 25 centavo silver coin; copper-nickel and copper-zinc coins in denominations of 1, 3, 5 and 10 centavos each are also issued.

National gold coins and gold coins of the United States of all denominations are unlimited legal tender. National and United States silver coins are legal tender up to 10% of each payment, and national nickel coins in amounts up to 2% of each payment.

Weights and Measures.

On 1 Jan., 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 :—

Libra . .	= 1·014 lb. av.	*Arroba* . .	= 25·35 lb. av.
Quintal .	= 101·4 lb. av.	*Fanega* . .	= 1·5745 bushels

Diplomatic Representatives.

1. Of El Salvador in Great Britain (6 Weymouth Court, Weymouth St., W.1).

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary.—Col. José Arturo Castellanos (accredited 19 Dec., 1950).

Consul-General and Secretary of Legation.—S. J. Dawson.

Attaché.—Dr. Luis Antonio Jiménez Escalante.

There are consular representatives at Birmingham, Liverpool and Rochester.

2. Of Great Britain in El Salvador.

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary and Consul-General.—Ralph Henry Tottenham Smith, C.B.E.

Commercial Attaché.—S. M. Stadler, O.B.E.

Military Attaché.—Col. C. G. Irving Bell.

Air Attaché.—Wing-Commander A. F. Johnson, D.F.C.

Civil Air Attaché.—Wing Cdr. C. J. Lowin.

There is a consular representative at La Libertad.

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ETHIOPIA.

(ABYSSINIA.)

THE ancient Empire of Ethiopia is a sovereign independent state. It has grown out of the combination of a number of kingdoms, such as Tigré, Gojjam, Gondar and Shoa, which used to recognize the 'King of Kings' as their suzerain but have now become mere provinces, as have formerly quasi-autonomous districts such as Harar, and the Galla, Shankalla and Dankali territories. The whole area is 350,000 square miles.

For treaties relating to the boundaries of Ethiopia *see* THE STATESMAN'S YEAR-BOOK, 1907, p. 667, and for 1923, p. 677. For the 1906 agreement between Great Britain, France and Italy, as well as the government prior to the Italian conquest of 1936, *see* THE STATESMAN'S YEAR-BOOK, 1936, p. 657. For the Italian conquest and rule, *see* THE STATESMAN'S YEAR-BOOK, 1941, p. 1060.

Government.

Emperor.—Haile Silassie I, born 23 July, 1891; crowned King (Negus) on 7 October, 1928, proclaimed Emperor, after the death of the Empress Zauditu, on 3 April, 1930, and crowned Emperor, 2 November, 1930. Married Woizero Menen in 1912, and has 3 sons and 1 daughter. On 25 January, 1931, the eldest son, Asfa Wassan, was proclaimed Crown Prince and heir to the throne He married first the daughter of Ras Seyum (governor of Tigré), whom he divorced in 1945, and secondly in 1945 the daughter of General Ababa Damtu.

When Italy declared war on Great Britain, on 10 June, 1940, British and Imperial troops, assisted by Ethiopian patriot forces, invaded Ethiopia, and by 27 November, 1941, the country was cleared of Italian forces.

The Emperor, Haile Silassie, returned to his capital on 5 May, 1941. On 31 January, 1942, an Agreement and Military Convention was signed between Great Britain and Ethiopia, recognizing the sovereign independence of Ethio[illegible] financial help and technical and administrative advisers, and [illegible] for the re-establishment of diplomatic relations.

As the Emperor on 25 May, 1944, gave notice of the termination of the Anglo-Ethiopian Agreement of 31 January, 1942, the British Government signed a new agreement with Ethiopia on 19 December, 1944, for a minimum period of 2 years, which continues in force.

Government is by a Council of Ministers and by a parliament consisting of a Senate and a Chamber of Deputies.

Prime Minister.—Bitwodded Makonnen Endalkatchew.

On 9 October, 1942, Ethiopia joined the United Nations.

Area and Population.

The most important race of Ethiopia, the Amhara, who number about 2 million, inhabit the central Ethiopian highlands. To the north of them are the Tigréans, akin to the Amhara and belonging to the same Christian church, but speaking a different, though related, language. Both these races are of mixed Hamitic and Semitic origin, and further mixed by intermarriage with Galla and other races. The Gallas, some of whom are Christian, some Moslem, and some Pagan, comprise more than one-half of the entire population, and are a pastoral and agricultural people of Hamitic origin. Ogaden, Issa and other Somalis inhabit Harar, the Somaliland plateau, and the south-east. These and most of the Danakil are Moslem. There are also Nilotic tribes in the south-west, and the Falashas (of Jewish religion) north of Lake Tana.

The official estimate (1947) of the population, 15 million, is quite improbable; cautious estimates vary from 8 million to 10 million.

Addis Ababa, the capital, has some 300,000 inhabitants, Dire Dawa about 30,000, and the old walled city of Harar has a population of about 25,000. Other important towns, politically or commercially, are: Debra Markos, 5,000; Gondar, capital of the Amhara province of Begemdir, 22,000. Gambeila, in Western Ethiopia, is a trading station leased to the Sudan Government.

The country is divided into 12 provinces, each under a Governor-General, under the direct control of the Minister of the Interior. Each province is divided into 3 or 4 sub-provinces under a Governor. All revenues collected in the provinces are under the control of the Minister of Finance.

The official language is Amharic.

Religion and Education.

Since the conversion of the Amharas to Christianity in the 4th century they have retained their connexion with the Alexandrian Church through the Abuna, or Metropolitan, who was always an Egyptian Copt, and who was appointed and consecrated by the Coptic Patriarch of Alexandria. Both the Egyptian and Ethiopian Coptic Churches are monophysite, rejecting the decrees of the Council of Chalcedon (A.D. 451). After the restoration of the Emperor relations between the Ethiopian and Egyptian churches were strained until the summer of 1948, when an agreement was reached which envisaged the appointment of an Ethiopian Abuna as Patriarch. This clause became effective in Jan., 1951, when Abuna Basilios was elected Archbishop of Ethiopia. The clergy is very numerous and the Church holds a considerable proportion of the land. Christianity is diffused in the northern and central plateau, from the uplands of Eritrea to Shoa, and from the Setit (Tacazze) River to the Blue Nile, including all the Amhara territory.

Islam is practised in the north-west territories, in Harar, in Jimma, and in some territories of the Galla Sidamo province. Moslem minorities are found in Addis Ababa and in other commercial centres. The rite is mainly shafeitic. Harar is the most important Moslem centre for historical tradition and religious institutions, as well as for Arabic culture. There are government schools for Moslems in Addis Ababa, Harar, Jimma and elsewhere.

There are at Addis Ababa 2 secondary schools for 200 and 150 boys respectively; a secondary school for about 450 girls; a teachers' training college; technical, commercial and handicraft schools, and a number of

elementary schools for some 6,600 pupils. School attendance throughout the country is about 50,000.

In 1949, there were 7 cinemas with a seating capacity of 5,400.

Justice.

In the pre-Italian period justice was administered by the provincial governors, and *shums*, or petty chiefs, with the right of appeal to the Emperor. Since 1930 the Ethiopian Penal Code has been in use. The legal system is said to be based on the Justinian Code. The penal code is based on the Mosaic law.

The extra territorial rights formerly enjoyed by foreigners have been abolished, but any foreigner has the right to bring his case before the High Court and to be heard by at least one judge with proven judicial experience in other lands. The position of British subjects is specifically safeguarded by the Anglo-Ethiopian Agreement of 1944. The Acting President of the High Court is at present British.

Provincial and district courts have been established and High Court judges visit the Provincial Courts on circuit. The Supreme Imperial Court at Addis Ababa is presided over by the Ethiopian Chief Justice. There is also a Political Court at Addis Ababa, a purely Ethiopian institution for the trial of political offences.

Finance.

Revenue and expenditure for the last financial years (the financial year coincides with the Ethiopian year beginning 10 Sept.) were as follows (in Ethiopian dollars) :—

Year	Revenue	Expenditure
1946–47	52,675,000	51,651,349,97
1947–48	57,608,000	57,192,265,62
1948–49 . . .	63,120,000	62,988,726,89
1949–50	63,255,000	63,179,385,84

Defence and Police

The new Ethiopian Army of 30 battalions and ancillary services, trained by British officers of the British Military Mission to Ethiopia, was formed after the restoration of Ethiopia's independence and was expanded by the incorporation of some 11,000 men from the former Ethiopian Territorial Army, which had been dissolved. The Holleta Military School, near Addis Ababa, was re-opened for the training of young Ethiopian officers. In Nov., 1950, the British Government decided to withdraw the Military Mission for the sake of economy in manpower.

Until 1948 the regular police force operated only in the capital, in some of the provincial cities and in the district of Borana, while in the rest of the country order was maintained by an irregular territorial force under the provincial governors and governors-general. In 1948 the latter force was amalgamated with the regular police force, and several British officers were engaged, in addition to the existing British Commissioner of Police. The total force numbers nearly 20,000 officers and other ranks.

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, coffee and rubber-vine thrive well in many districts, but, except coffee, are not yet extensively cultivated. Coffees produced are of three sorts, the Harari coffee (long berry Mocha), Jimma coffee and Sidamo coffee. Besides these, which are cultivated, there grows more especially in southern and western Ethiopia 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, wheat and coffee, not in sufficient quantities for export. Manufacturing industries are beginning to appear. The forests abound in valuable trees, including the landolphia rubber vine.

Iron is found in some districts, also marble, mica, rock salt and cinnabar. Placer gold-mining and washing are carried on in the western districts; there is also a rich placer gold-mine worked by the Government at Adola in the south. Export, 1949, 15,391 fine oz. ($Eth.1,225,797). Output of platinum, 1948, 630 fine oz., valued at $Eth.106,981 (1947, 2,125 fine oz.). Coal, copper and sulphur have been found. There are deposits of potash salts in the Dankali salt plains in the north-eastern part of the country, but the amount of these deposits is very uncertain.

Commerce.

Exports consist mainly of hides and skins (cattle, goat, sheep, leopard and monkey), coffee, grain, wax, civet, bananas, gold, cotton and native butter. Imports are salt (from French Somaliland, Aden and Sudan), grey sheetings and other cotton piece-goods (from England, U.S.A. and India), cotton yarns (from England, India and France), building materials, petrol and kerosene (from England, U.S.A. and Persia), sugar, glass, motor cars and soap.

Coffee exports, 1950, were 21,151,696 kilos ($Eth.32,538,062), representing 47·6% by value of all exports.

Imports and exports (in £ sterling) for 4 years (to 10 Sept.):—

	1946–47	1947–48	1948–49	1949–50
Imports . .	6,899,684	11,212,040	9,088,480	10,664,268
Exports . .	6,905,372	8,917,299	7,719,120	9,955,506

The total trade between Ethiopia and Great Britain for 5 years (according to Board of Trade returns) was as follows (in £ sterling):—

	1938	1947	1948	1949	1950
Imports to U.K. .	98,869	76,298	141,771	582,639	851,634
Exports from U.K. .	1,347	1,007,675	901,325	677,770	729,821
Re-exports fromU.K.	62	2,313	2,792	15,240	2,069

Communications.

Roads in Ethiopia were formerly mere tracks, and transport was effected by means of porters, mules, pack-horses, donkeys, and, in some places, camels. There are said to be 69,700 km. of roads in the country, of which only 17,900 km. are suitable for motor vehicle transport. A loan of $5 million (U.S.) was made in Sept., 1950, to Ethiopia by the International

Bank for Reconstruction and Development for the purpose of improving and extending the road system. In 1908 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 three times weekly in each direction, covering the distance in two nights and one day. By the Franco-Italian agreement of 1935, a proportion of the shares of the railway were handed over to Italy. On 9 Sept., 1945, an agreement between France and Ethiopia restored to France her rights, as set forth in the concession of 1908.

Chief among the motor roads are the following:—Asmara–Addis Ababa; Assab–Dessie; Asmara-Gondar; Addis Ababa–Jimma; Addis Ababa–Lekemti; Addis [illegible]. Number of motor vehicles (1950):—Cars, 10,036; trucks, 2,543; buses, 37.

Ethiopian Air Lines, formed in 1946, which operates through a management contract with Trans-World Air Lines, provides services to Cairo, Asmara, Karachi, Jibuti, Nairobi, Dire-Dawa and Aden. Other lines operating are M.I.S.R. Air Lines, Aden Airways and Air Jibuti.

A telegraph line (about 1,229 kilometres) connected Addis Ababa with Massawa in Eritrea, but for external communication a wireless station at Addis Ababa had taken its place before the Italian war. A network of telephone lines, many of them installed by the Emperor Menelik II, covers the country. In 1947, Addis Ababa was joined by telephone to Dessie, Gondar, Axum, Makalle, Debra Markos, Dire-Dawa, Harar, Jimma and Lekemti. Internal communication is chiefly by wireless. There is a civil wireless telegraph link with Khartoum, Aden, Algiers, New York and Jibuti.

Money and Credit.

A new currency, the Ethiopian dollar, divided into 100 cents and valued at 2 shillings East African, was introduced on July 25, 1945. It consists of notes of 1, 5, 10, 100 and 500 dollar denominations; a silver 50 cents (800 fine) and bronze 1, 5, 10 and 25 cent coins. The East African currency remained legal tender for one year after the introduction of the new currency. The Maria Theresa dollar continued to circulate as bullion until the end of 1946, when its use was declared illegal. The State Bank of Ethiopia enjoys the sole right of issue of notes; currency is issued by the Imperial Treasury. Circulation of notes in Oct., 1950, was $Eth.49,650,000; of coins, $Eth.29,952,708. The note issue was backed by the following securities:—Gold bullion, $Eth.7·96 million; silver bullion, $Eth.13·38 million; foreign securities $Eth.6·59 million; balances abroad, $Eth.1·78 million; Ethiopian treasury bills, $Eth.5·83 million. The Ethiopian dollar equals 40·25 cents, U.S. (May, 1950).

Weights and Measures.

The metric system of weights and measures is officially in use.

The principal native weights and measures are as follows:—

WEIGHTS.

Ookia = weight of Maria Theresa–Menelik dollar = 28·067 grammes, approximately 1 oz. avoirdupois.
Natr = 30 *ookiat*, approximately 1 lb. 14 oz. avoirdupois.
Farasula = approximately 37½ lb.
Kantar = 100 lb.
1 *Waggia* (for ivory) = 480 dollars' weight.
1 ,, (for rubber) = 640 dollars' weight.

LENGTH MEASURES.

Tat = breadth of the index finger.
Gat = breadth of the four fingers placed flat.
Sinzer = span from thumb to tip of second finger.
Kend = length of arm from elbow to tip of second finger.
Khalad = 130 kends = 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 400,000 square metres or 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 ETHIOPIA IN GREAT BRITAIN (6 Princes Gate, S.W.7).

Ambassador.—Ato Abbebe Retta (accredited as Minister, 14 Oct., 1948; as Ambassador, 20 Oct., 1949).
First Secretary.—Petros Sahlou.
Press Attaché.—Mikael Imru.

2. OF GREAT BRITAIN IN ETHIOPIA.

Ambassador and Consul-General.—Daniel William Lascelles, C.M.G.
First Secretaries.—I. W. Bell; Lt.-Col. A. T. Curle, D.S.O., M.B.E. (*Consular*).
Military Attaché.—Major W. H. F. Wingate.
Civil Air Attaché.—R. M. S. Rayner.

There are consular posts at Gore, Harar, Mega, Dangilla and Maji.

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FINLAND.

(SUOMEN TASAVALTA—REPUBLIKEN FINLAND.)

Constitution and Government.

FINLAND is a republic according to the Form of Government Act of 17 July, 1919.

Having been an integral part of the kingdom of Sweden from the 12th and 13th centuries onward, Finland was in 1809 united to the Russian Empire as an autonomous Grand-Duchy. On 6 December, 1917, the House of Representatives unanimously proclaimed Finland an independent and sovereign state, and she has been recognized as such by the powers. According to the Diet Act of 1906 (revised 1928), 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 the 21st year. There are 15 electoral districts with a representation proportioned to the population, a rearrangement being required in the year before an election. 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 names of the candidates are printed on the list. 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 an electoral college elected by the votes of the citizens. He receives a salary of 1,500,000 marks and 1,500,000 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 1–2 July, 1948, the following parties were returned:—Democratic Union (extreme Left group, including Communists), 38; Social-Democrats, 54; Agrarian, 56; National Union (Conservative), 33; Swedish People's Party, 14; Finnish Progressive Party, 5.

President of Finland.—Juho Kusti Paasikivi (elected 9 March, 1946; re-elected 16 Feb., 1950, until 1 March, 1956).

The Council of State, appointed on 17 Jan., 1951, is composed as follows:—

Prime Minister.—Dr. Urho Kekkonen (Agrarian).
Minister for Foreign Affairs.—Åke Gartz (Swedish).
Minister of Justice.—Teuvo Ensio Aura (Liberal).

Minister of the Interior.—V. J. Sukselainen (Agrarian).
Minister of Defence.—Emil Albert Skog (Soc.).
Minister of Finance.—Onni Alfred Hiltunen (Soc.).
Minister of Education.—The Rev. Lennart Heljas (Agrarian).
Minister of Agriculture.—Martti Juhani Miettunen (Agrarian).
Minister of Communications and Public Works.—Onni Ernst Peltoner (Soc.).
Minister of Commerce and Industry.—Penna Tervo (Soc.).
Minister for Social Affairs.—Vihtori Vesterinen (Agrarian).

National flag : blue cross on white.
National anthem : Oi maamme Suomi synnyinmaa (words by J. L. Runeberg, 1843; tune by F. Pacius, 1848).

Finnish and Swedish are the official languages of Finland.

Local Government.

For administrative purposes Finland is divided into ten 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 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 town board with an appointed official as president and four or more members elected by the council. There were, in 1949, 35 towns, 28 boroughs and 484 rural communes in Finland. As executive officers of the prefects there are the bailiffs of 49 and sub-bailiffs of 271 districts.

The autonomous department of Aland has a county council (*landsting*) 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 of Finland in 1950 and the population of Finland, according to the census taken on 31 Dec., 1930, and that taken on 31 Dec., 1940, were as follows (Swedish names in brackets):—

Departments	Area [1] (sq. km.), Jan., 1950	Population, 31 Dec., 1930	Population, 31 Dec., 1940	Population per sq. km., 1949
Uusimaa (Nyland) . . .	9,883	507,708	601,710	66·5
Turku-Pori (Åbo-Björneborg) .	22,014	522,222	536,079	28·5
Ahvenanmaa (Åland) . .	1,481	27,375	27,676	15·5
Häme (Tavastehus) . . .	18,436	389,056	420,438	29·7
Kymi (Kymmene) . . .	10,737	622,553	628,300	28·9
Mikkeli (St.-Michel) . .	17,477	208,901	203,627	13·8
Kuopio	35,857	381,100	398,512	13·1
Vaasa (Vasa)	39,009	582,874	599,774	15·6
Oulu (Uleåborg) . . .	56,686	425,278	327,422	6·3
Lappi (Lappland) . . .	93,870	—	143,679	1·8
Total . . .	305,450	3,667,067	3,887,217	13·1

[1] Excluding water area, which amounts to an additional 31,570 square km. (inland waters only).

Of the total on 31 December, 1940, 1,902,303 were males and 1,984,914 females. In 1940, 3,327,534 spoke Finnish, 353,985 Swedish, 7,210 Russian, 2,861 German, 2,345 Lapponic.

On 30 November, 1939, Soviet troops invaded Finland, after Finland had rejected territorial concessions demanded by the U.S.S.R. These, however, had to be made in the peace treaty of 12 March, 1940, amounting to 16,170 square miles and including the Carelian Isthmus, Viipuri and the shores of Lake Ladoga.

When on 22 June, 1941, the Germans launched their attack on Russia, the Finnish army co-operated with the Germans and took part in the invasion of Russia. On 19 Sept., 1944, an armistice was signed in Moscow between Finland on the one hand and Russia and Great Britain on the other. According to this, Finnish troops were to be withdrawn behind the frontier fixed by the Treaty of 12 March, 1940, between Russia and Finland; Finland agreed to cede to Russia the Petsamo area and to lease to Russia for 50 years the Porkkala headland, with a considerable stretch of sea and land, to be used as a military base. (*See* map in THE STATESMAN'S YEAR-BOOK, 1945.) Further, Finland undertook to pay 300 million gold dollars in reparations within 6 years (prolongation later to 8 years). The peace treaty was signed in Paris on 10 February, 1947.

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
1940	881,266	3,005,951	3,887,217	22·67
1948	1,079,034	3,096,702	4,175,736	25·84
1949	1,112,255	3,119,024	4,231,279	26·29

On 31 December, 1949, the population was 4,231,279 (2,045,693 males and 2,185,586 females).

The principal towns, with the number of their inhabitants at end of 1949, are :—Helsinki (Helsingfors), 399,288; Turku (Åbo), 107,148; Tampere (Tammerfors), 105,121; Pori (Björneborg), 45,723; Vaasa (Vasa), 41,142; Oulu (Uleåborg), 40,502; Lahti, 43,060; Kuopio, 33,705; Jyväskylä, 29,576, and Kotka, 25,861.

The movement of the population for 4 years was as follows :—

Year	Living births	Of which illegitimate	Still-born	Marriages	Deaths (exclusive of still-born)	Emigration
1947	108,168	6,036	2,107	43,519	47,441	331
1948	107,759	5,981	1,935	38,977	44,086	904
1949	103,615	5,724	1,821	34,806	45,183	4,273
1950	97,563[1]	—	—	—	41,415[1]	13,971

[1] Preliminary figures.

Religion and Education.

The National Church is the 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 6 bishoprics (Turku being the archiepiscopal see), 57 provostships and 541 parishes.

Of the total population there were at end of 1948 :—Lutherans, 3,996,442; English Church, 11; Greek-Catholics and Raskolnics, 71,123; Roman Catholics, 1,163; Baptists, etc., 12,598; Jews, 1,535; Moslems, 621; on the civil register, 90,341. The Greek-Catholics are under an archbishop, resident at Kuopio.

Finland has 3 universities: at Helsinki (founded in 1640 at Turku, and removed to Helsinki after having been burned down in 1827), with (1950) 449 teachers and 8,476 students (3,548 women); at Turku (Swedish, opened 1919), with 79 teachers and 464 students (77 women), and at Turku (Finnish, opened 1922), with 104 teachers and 500 students (228 women). In 1950, there were also a technical university at Helsinki, with 315 teachers and 2,185 students (179 women), a veterinary university (founded in 1946) with 19 teachers and 102 students, and 3 commercial universities, 1 Finnish with 32 teachers and 759 students, and 2 Swedish with 37 teachers and 482 students.

For secondary education there were, in 1950, 189 lyceums, leading to university, with 3,880 teachers and 69,615 pupils (37,806 girls); 147 middle schools (with a curriculum of 5 years), with 1,537 teachers and 22,062 pupils. There were in 1950, 9 training colleges for elementary school teachers, with 118 teachers and 1,597 students. There were also (1949) 76 people's high schools, with 707 teachers and 3,993 pupils (3,048 females). For elementary education (1950) there were in the towns 213 elementary schools, with 74,183 pupils; in the country there were 5,895 school districts, with 17,175 teachers and 407,285 pupils. There were (in 1949) 53 commercial schools, with 3,741 pupils; 4 navigation schools with 192 pupils, 17 technical schools, with 3,744 pupils; 118 schools for domestic arts and crafts, with 2,357 pupils; 97 agricultural schools, with 3,118 pupils; 62 schools of domestic science, with 2,151 pupils; 5 horticultural schools with 126 pupils; 7 forestry schools, with 403 pupils, and 95 other schools for arts and crafts, with 8,443 pupils. The school age in primary schools is from 7 to 15 years.

In 1949, there were published 1,043 newspapers and reviews in Finnish, 205 in Swedish, 81 in Finnish and Swedish, and 40 in other languages.

There were, in 1950, 487 cinemas with a seating capacity of 137,488.

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 Courts (*Hovioikeus*) in Turku, Vaasa and Kuopio. 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 1948, the prison population numbered 7,830 men and 1,005 women, while the number of sentences pronounced in 1946 was 161,393 for crimes and 13,821 in civil cases.

Social Welfare.

The Ministry of Social Affairs was founded on 8 November, 1917. Since 1945 it comprises 6 departments, viz., general (including research, housing, population), labour, insurance, welfare (including poor relief and child welfare), temperance and liquor trade, wages.

Direct expenditure by the Ministry of Social Affairs amounted to 16,455,811,000 marks in 1949. More than half of these sums were spent on social insurance; other large items being family allowances, maternity benefits, vocational training and rehabilitation.

The number of paupers in 1948 supported by the towns and the village communities was 93,633 (2·1% of the population), and the total cost of the care of the poor was 3,141,279,000 marks.

Finance.

Revenue and expenditure for 6 calendar years in thousands of marks according to balance of accounts :—

	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950 [1]	1951 [1]
Revenue	104,344,828	94,260,852	113,962,107	125,981,000	101,913,000	129,908,000
Expenditure.	100,105,968	87,811,267	104,587,201	132,827,000	101,846,000	129,868,500

[1] Estimates.

At the end of December, 1950, the foreign loans totalled 65,879,000,000 marks and the internal loans 69,826,000,000 marks, a total of 135,705,000,000 marks. Of the foreign loans, 61,426,000,000 marks, and of the internal loans, 38,584,000,000 marks were consolidated. On 31 December, 1950, the consolidated foreign and inland debt amounted to 100,010,000,000 marks.

Defence.

The peace treaty of Paris, signed on 10 February, 1947, stipulated that the Finnish land, sea and air armaments and fortifications should be closely restricted to meeting tasks of an internal character and local defence of frontiers.

Finland is therefore authorized to have armed forces consisting of not more than :—

(*a*) a land Army, including frontier troops and anti-aircraft artillery, with a total strength of 34,400 personnel;

(*b*) a Navy with a personnel strength of 4,500 and a total tonnage of 10,000 tons;

(*c*) an Air Force, including any naval air arm, of 60 aircraft, including reserves, with a total personnel strength of 3,000. Bombers with internal bomb-carrying facilities are expressly forbidden.

Military training outside the Army, Navy and Air Force is forbidden.

During the mine-clearance period Finland may retain additional naval units employed only for the specific purpose of minesweeping, with an additional personnel of 1,500 officers and men. Finland is to maintain these forces at the disposal of the International Organization for Mine Clearance of European Waters.

In 1951 the Navy comprised 3 patrol vessels, 3 old gunboats, 2 minelayers,

7 tenders, 27 motor minesweepers, 12 motor patrol boats, 7 icebreakers, a depot ship, a cadets' training ship and a sail training ship.

The military, naval and air clauses of the peace treaty are subject to modification by agreement between the Allies and Finland, or, after Finland becomes a member of the United Nations, by agreement between the Security Council and Finland.

Production and Industry.

Agriculture is the chief occupation of the people in Finland, although the cultivated area covers only 7·7% of the land. The land was divided in 1941 into 283,334 farms, and the landed property was distributed as follows :—Less than 3 hectares cultivated, number of farms, 104,324; 3–10 hectares, farms 107,183; 10–25 hectares, farms 56,308; 25–100 hectares, farms 14,788; over 100 hectares, farms 731 (1 hectare = 2·47 acres).

The principal crops of 1950 were as follows :—

Crop	Area in hectares	Yield in tons	Crop	Area in hectares	Yield in tons
Rye . .	141,996	233,867	Oats . .	453,141	722,307
Barley .	121,109	186,629	Potatoes .	84,900	1,210,080
Wheat .	184,710	291,416			

The hay area was 1,020,956 hectares. Total land under cultivation in 1950 was 2,472,367 hectares. Creamery butter production in 1949 was 29,300 tons.

Domestic animals in 1950 (preliminary) :—Horses, 427,000; milch cows, 1,135,000; other cattle, 709,000; sheep, 1,329,000; pigs, 470,000; poultry, 5,076,000.

The total forest land amounts to 21,670,000 hectares. The productive forest land covers 17,080,000 hectares (1949).

Finland had, in 1949, 5,924 large factories, employing an aggregate of 259,138 workers and yielding an aggregate product of 260,791 million marks.

In 1949, there were 659 saw-mills with 157 water, 277 steam, 49 oil and gas and 6,195 electric motors.

Commerce.

Imports and exports for 5 years, in thousands of Finnish marks :—

	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950
Imports .	24,274,000	46,971,000	66,369,000	66,278,000	89,111,900
Exports .	23,051,000	45,228,000	56,504,800	65,606,000	81,420,500

War reparations deliveries (in millions of Finnish marks) amounted to 8,171 in 1945; 8,775 in 1946; 10,405 in 1947; 11,546 in 1948; 12,226 in 1949; 7,845·8 in 1950.

Exports of timber products in 1950 were as follows:—Round timber, 3,266,000 cubic metres ; pitprops, 869,000 cubic metres ; sawn lumber, 683,000 standards; plywood, 195,000 cubic metres.

Total trade between the United Kingdom and Finland, in £ sterling (according to Board of Trade returns) :—

	1938	1947	1948	1949	1950
Imports into U.K. .	19,274,686	30,204,451	34,854,508	33,472,602	33,678,640
Exports from U.K. .	5,522,688	9,884,019	19,725,631	18,894,627	20,481,815
Re-exports from U.K.	327,481	367,067	550,447	398,746	504,622

Communications.

The mercantile marine of Finland on 31 December, 1950, [illegible] 1 652 vessels of 567,841 gross registered tons, and consisted of 7 [illegible] vessels of 6,013 tons, 376 steam vessels of 457,643 tons, 123 motor boats of 90,103 tons and 146 sailing vessels with subsidiary motors of 14,082 tons.

The total number of vessels entering and leaving Finnish ports were :— 1948, 7,227 and 7,257; 1949, 8,092 and 8,085; 1950, 7,130 and 7,075.

For internal communications Finland has a remarkable system of lakes connected with each other by canals, navigable at a length of about 2,700 miles and floatable at a length of about 26,500 miles. The number of vessels which passed along the canals in 1949 was 27,598, and the number of timber-rafts 21,050; the receipts from vessels, 27,959,000 marks.

In 1950, there were 32,807 km. of high roads and 25,961 km. of other public roads. Number of registered vehicles was 72,002, including 26,678 passenger cars, 31,835 lorries, 3,348 buses and 10,141 motor cycles.

Railway history in Finland begins in 1860, when the state built a line 66 miles long between Helsinki and Hameenlinna. On 1 Oct., 1950, there were 4,641 km. of railways, all but 254 km. belonging to the state. The gauge is 1·524 metres (4·9 feet). The traffic upon the state railways in 1950 was 13,538,000 [illegible] and 15,807,000 tons of goods. The total cost of the [illegible] of 1950 was 21,868,000,000 marks. The total revenue in 1950 was 13,200,000 marks and the total expenditure 15,708,000 marks.

Finland had 4,947 post offices in 1949, and revenue and expenditure of posts and telegraphs combined were respectively 4,656,918,000 and 4,440,521,000 marks. The number of telephones in 1950 was 313,975.

There were in 1950, 45,609 km. of telegraph wires belonging to the state in Finland. The telegraph system and part of the [illegible] are state property. The total length of the telephone wire [illegible] n.

The number of wireless licences was 721,500 at 31 Dec., 1950.

Banking, Money, Weights, etc.

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 1,800 million marks. Notes in circulation are: 5,000, 1,000, 500, 100, 50, 20, 10 and 5 markkaa. The paper currency of the Bank of Finland on 31 Dec., 1950, was 34,383 million marks, as against 5,551 million marks on 31 December, 1940. Finland had in 1949, besides the state bank, 6 joint stock banks with 459 offices. The deposits of all the commercial banks on 31 Dec., 1950, were 36,579 million marks.

The number of ordinary savings banks at the end of 1949 was 447; number of depositors 1,966,000, who had to their credit 35,337 million (Dec., 1950, 39,680 million) marks; in the post office savings banks 1,096,000 depositors had 12,273 million (Dec., 1950, 13,892 million)

marks, and on the savings accounts with various co-operative institutions 21,328 million (Dec., 1950, 25,638 million) marks were deposited.

The unit of currency is the *markka* of 100 *penni*.

According to the monetary law, gold coin is struck to the value of 100 and 200 marks. The former contains 4·21053 grammes of gold, 900 fine; the latter 8·42105 grammes, 900 fine. Aluminium bronze coins are 20, 10 and 5 markka; nickel, copper and iron coins, 1, ½ and ¼ markka pieces; copper and iron coins, 10 and 5 penni pieces.

The gold standard was suspended on 12 October, 1931.

The metric system of weights and measures is officially and universally employed in Finland.

Diplomatic Representatives.

1. Of Finland in Great Britain (65-66, Chester Square, S.W.1).

Envoy and Minister.—Eero A. Wuori (appointed 10 Oct., 1947).
Counsellor.—Ernst Sohlberg.
Commercial Secretary. Martti Ingman.
Commercial Attaché.—Oiva Veli Vilpponen.
Military, Air and Naval Attaché.—Major Birger Rolf Ek.
Press Attaché.—Juhani Antero Vartia.
Attaché.—Martti Salomies.

2. Of Great Britain in Finland.

Envoy and Minister.—Sir Andrew Noble, Bt., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Secretaries.—A. R. H. Kellas; J. H. Wright (*Commercial*); R. C. Hannah; J. McGhie (*Information*); M. S. Finnie (*Labour*).
Naval Attaché.—Capt. R. I. A. Sarell, D.S.O., R.N.
Military Attaché.—Lt.-Col. F. C. W. Walshe, M.C.
Air Attaché.—Wing-Commander D. H. Fleet, M.B.E.

There are a consul at Helsinki and vice-consuls at Kemi, Oulu, Tampere, Turku, Kotka and Gamlakarleby.

Books of Reference.

Statistical Information.—The Central Statistical Office (Tilastollinen päätoimisto), Helsinki, was founded in 1865 but there was already during the Swedish era some kind of statistical institute in Stockholm which computed also data from Finland. After the separation from Sweden the bishop's councils continued to collect data and send them to the economic department of the Senate until the foundation of the Statistical Office. *Director*:—Professor Martti Kovero. Its publications include: Annuaire statistique (from 1879). Recueil de statistique (monthly, from 1924).

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FRENCH UNION.

(UNION FRANÇAISE.)

ACCORDING to the Constitution of the French Republic, passed on 29 September and confirmed by referendum on 13 October, 1946, 'the French Union consists, on the one hand, of the French Republic which comprises Metropolitan France, the overseas departments and territories, and on the other hand, of the associated territories and states' (Art. 60). Chapter VIII of the Constitution (Articles 60–82) defines the principles and organization of the Union; its most important provisions are as follows:—

The central organs of the French Union are: the Presidency, the High Council and the Assembly (Art. 63). The President of the French Republic is the President of the French Union of which he represents the permanent interests (Art. 64). The High Council is composed—under the [illegible] of the President of the Union—of a delegation of the French [illegible] of the representatives of the associated states, accredited to the President of the Union. Its function is to assist the Government in the general management of the Union (Art. 65). The Assembly consists half of members representing Metropolitan France and half of members representing the overseas departments and territories and the associated states (Art. 66). The overseas territories are endowed with a special statute, taking into account their particular interests within the framework of the general interests of the republic (Art. 74). An elected assembly is instituted in each territory (Art. 77). All French citizens and nationals of the French Union are citizens of the French Union (Art. 81).

FRANCE.

(RÉPUBLIQUE FRANÇAISE.)

Constitution and Government.

THE first Constituent National Assembly of the Fourth Republic, elected on 21 October, 1945, passed a constitution by 309 votes to 249, with 25 abstentions, on 19 April, 1946. This draft was rejected by a referendum which took place on 6 May, 1946 (9,284,820 Ayes; 10,458,578 Noes; 4,913,679 abstentions).

The second Constituent National Assembly, elected on 2 June, 1946, passed the text of a new constitution by 440 votes to 106, with 32 abstentions, on 29 September, 1946. This constitution was finally adopted by a referendum, held on 13 October, 1946 (9,297,470 Ayes; 8,165,459 Noes; 8,519,635 abstentions), and came into force on 24 December, 1946.

The 'Constitution of the French Republic' consists of a Preamble and 106 articles. The preamble 'solemnly reaffirms the rights and freedoms of man and citizen as set forth in the Declaration of Rights of 1789' and proclaims the following additional political, economic and social principles: Equal rights for women, the right of asylum for anybody 'persecuted by reason of his action in favour of freedom,' the duty to work and the right to obtain employment, the freedom to join a trade union of one's own choice, the right to strike, workmen's participation in the management of industrial undertakings, collective ownership of public services and monopolies.

The sovereignty of the 'indivisible, laic, democratic and social republic' (Art. 1) is vested in the French people and exercised through its representatives and by way of referendum (Art. 3). Parliament consists of the National Assembly and the Council of the Republic. The National Assembly is elected by equal, direct and secret universal suffrage; the Council of the Republic by communal and departmental bodies, by means of indirect universal suffrage; it numbers from 250 to 320 members (Art. 5 and 6). The Council of the Republic 'examines and gives its opinion upon the projects and proposals of laws voted after a first reading by the National Assembly'; in case of divergency, the National Assembly has the final decision, to be given 'by public ballot, at an absolute majority' (Art. 20). No one can belong both to the National Assembly and to the Council of the Republic. Members of Parliament can belong neither to the Economic Council nor to the Assembly of the French Union (Art. 24).

The Economic Council assists the National Assembly and the Council of Ministers in an advisory capacity on economic matters. It must be consulted on economic planning for full employment and nationalization (Art. 25). It will consist of 144 members representing the organizations of workers and employers, chambers of commerce and trade, the professions and other social and economic groups (Law of 27 October, 1946).

The President of the Republic is elected by Parliament; his tenure of office is 7 years; he can be re-elected only once (Art. 29). He presides over the Council of Ministers, the High Council of the French Union, the Committee of National Defence and the Supreme Council of Justice, and is the Chief of the Armed Forces (Art. 32–35). He communicates with Parliament through messages to the National Assembly (Art. 37). Members of families which have reigned over France are ineligible for the Presidency (Art. 44).

The President of the Republic designates the President of the Council of Ministers at the beginning of each legislature. The programme and policy of the Cabinet must be approved by public vote and an absolute majority of

the National Assembly, before the Council of Ministers can be appointed (Art. 45). The Ministers are collectively responsible to the National Assembly (not to the Council of the Republic) for the general policy of the Cabinet, and individually for their personal actions (Art. 48). The question of confidence can only be raised after a discussion by the Council of Ministers on the initiative of the President of the Council. A vote on it can be taken only one clear day after the question has been put to the Assembly. A vote of no confidence requires an absolute majority and entails the collective resignation of the Cabinet. The same procedure applies to a vote of censure (Art. 49–50). If during a period of 18 months two Cabinet crises occur, the dissolution of the National Assembly may be decided upon by the Council of Ministers after consultation with the President of the Assembly. In this case, the President of the Assembly has to be appointed President of the Council until the meeting of the new Assembly (Art. 51–52). The Ministers have access to both Chambers (Art. 53).

Any revision of the Constitution must be sanctioned by a two-thirds majority of the National Assembly or a three-fifths majority of both Chambers, failing which it must be submitted to a referendum (Art. 90).

The law concerning the election of members of the National Assembly was passed on 5 October, 1946. It provided for the election of candidates from party lists at a single ballot, with proportional representation. The number of seats was fixed at 544 for Metropolitan France, 30 for Algeria and 45 for the overseas departments and territories, together 619.

The elections for the National Assembly took place on 10 November, 1946. The result was as follows:—183 Communists, 173 Mouvement Républicain Populaire (M.R.P.), 104 Socialists, 38 Parti Républicain de la Liberté (P.R.L.), 28 Independent Republicans, 43 Radical Socialists, 27 Union Démocratique et Socialiste, 23 others.

The elections for the Council of the Republic, consisting of 320 members took place in Nov., 1948. Of these, 255 were elected by metropolitan territorial collectivities, 14 by the Algerian territorial collectivities and 51 by the overseas departments and territories. The final composition of the Council was as follows:—21 Communists, 19 M.R.P., 62 Socialists, 80 Rassemblement des Gauches, 38 Independent Republicans, 12 P.R.L., 57 R.P.F., 16 Peasant Party, 15 others.

On 16 January, 1947, both Chambers met for the election of the President of the Republic. In the first ballot M. Vincent Auriol (Socialist) received 452 votes out of 883, and the absolute majority being 442, was thus elected President of the Republic for a 7-year term, 1947–53.

Cabinets of the Fourth Republic:—

Gen. De Gaulle, 21 Nov., 1945–20 Jan. 1946.
Felix Gouin, 29 Jan.–11 June, 1946.
Georges Bidault, 13 June–13 Dec., 1946.
Léon Blum, 16 Dec., 1946–16 Jan., 1947.
Paul Ramadier, 21 Jan.–19 Nov., 1947.
Robert Schumann, 24 Nov., 1947–19 July, 1948.
André Marie, 26 July–28 Aug., 1948.
Henri Queuille, 12 Sept., 1948–5 Oct., 1949.
Georges Bidault, 27 Oct., 1949–1 July, 1950.
René Pleven, 12 July, 1950–28 Feb., 1951.
Henri Queuille, 9 March, 1951–

The Government was composed as follows in April, 1951:—

President of the Council of Ministers and Minister of the Interior.—Henri Queuille (Radical Socialist).

Deputy Prime Ministers.—Georges Bidault (M.R.P.); René Pleven (Union Démocratique et Socialiste de la Résistance); Guy Mollet (Socialist).

Keeper of the Seals, Minister of Justice.—René Mayer (Radical Socialist).
Minister of Foreign Affairs.—Robert Schuman (M.R.P.).
Minister of National Defence.—Jules Moch (Socialist).
Minister of Finance and Economic Affairs.—Maurice Petsche (U.D.S.R.).
Minister of National Education.—Pierre-Olivier Lapie (Socialist).
Minister of Treasury and Budget.—Edgar Fauré (Radical).
Minister of Public Works.—Antoine Pinay (Republican).
Minister of Industry and Commerce.—Jean-Marie Louvel (M.R.P.).
Minister of Agriculture.—Pierre Pflimlin (M.R.P.).
Minister for France beyond the Seas.—François Mitterand (Radical Socialist).
Minister of State for the Associated States.—Jean Letourneau (M.R.P.).
Minister of Labour and Social Security.—Paul Bacon (M.R.P.).
Minister of Reconstruction.—Eugène-Claudius Petit (U.D.S.R).
Minister for Ex-Servicemen and War-Victims.—Louis Jacquinot (Republican).
Minister of Health and Population.—Pierre Schneiter (M.R.P.).
Minister of Posts and Telegraphs.—Charles Brune (M.R.P.).
Minister of the Merchant Marine.—Gaston Deferre (Socialist).
Minister of Information.—Albert Gazier (Socialist).

Local Government.

For administrative purposes Metropolitan France is divided into 90 departments. Since 1881, the 3 departments of Algeria have also been treated for most purposes, as part of France proper. As from 1 January, 1947, the former colonies of Martinique, Guadeloupe, Réunion and Guyane have also been given the status of overseas departments.

The unit of local government is the *commune*, the size and population of which vary very much. There were, in 1946, in the 90 metropolitan departments, 37,983 communes. Most of them (34,221) had less than 1,500 inhabitants, and 23,653 had even less than 500; while 185 communes had 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 of 21 years or over after 6 months' residence.

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 90 members. The 20 *arrondissements* into which the city is subdivided have been grouped in 9 sectors, each of which has its own mayor. The president of the Municipal Council is Pierre de Gaulle. Lyons has an elected mayor, but the control of the police is vested in the Prefect of the department of the Rhône.

The next unit is the *canton* (3,028 in 1946), which is composed of an average of 12 communes, although some of the largest communes are, on the contrary, divided into several cantons.

The district, or *arrondissement* (311 in 1946), has an elected *conseil d'arrondissement*, with as many members as there were 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.

Area and Population.

I. Progress and Present Condition.

The legal population at the date of the last 3 enumerations was :—

Departments	Area: square km.	Population		
		March, 1931	March, 1936	March, 1946
Ain	5,826	322,918	316,710	306,778
Aisne	7,428	489,368	484,647	453,411
Allier	7,382	373,924	368,778	373,481
Alpes (Basses-)	6,988	87,893	85,090	83,354
Alpes (Hautes-)	5,643	87,566	88,210	84,932
Alpes-Maritimes	3,736	493,376	513,714	448,973
Ardèche	5,556	282,911	272,698	254,598
Ardennes	5,253	293,746	288,632	245,335
Ariège	4,903	161,265	155,134	145,956
Aube	6,026	242,596	239,563	235,237
Aude	6,312	296,880	285,115	268,889
Aveyron	8,771	323,782	314,682	307,717
Belfort	608	99,403	99,497	86,648
Bouches-du-Rhône	5,248	1,101,672	1,224,802	971,935
Calvados	5,693	401,356	404,901	400,026
Cantal	5,779	193,505	190,888	186,843
Charente	5,972	310,489	309,279	311,137
Charente-Maritime	7,232	415,249	419,021	416,187
Cher	7,304	293,918	288,695	286,070
Corrèze	5,888	264,129	262,770	254,601
Corse	8,722	297,235	322,854	267,873
Côte-d'Or	8,787	333,800	334,386	335,602
Côtes-du-Nord	7,218	539,531	531,840	526,955
Creuse	5,606	207,882	201,844	188,669
Dordogne	9,221	383,720	386,963	387,643
Doubs	5,260	305,500	304,812	293,255
Drôme	6,561	267,080	267,281	268,233
Eure	6,037	305,788	303,829	315,902
Eure-et-Loir	5,940	254,790	252,690	258,110
Finistère	7,329	744,295	756,793	724,735
Gard	5,881	406,815	395,299	380,837
Garonne (Haute-)	6,367	441,799	458,647	512,260
Gers	6,291	193,134	192,451	190,431
Gironde	10,726	852,768	850,567	858,381
Hérault	6,224	514,819	502,043	461,100
Ille-et-Vilaine	6,992	562,558	565,766	578,246
Indre	6,906	247,912	245,622	252,075
Indre-et-Loire	6,158	335,226	343,276	349,685
Isère	8,237	584,017	572,742	574,019
Jura	5,055	229,109	220,797	216,386
Landes	9,364	257,186	251,436	248,395
Loir-et-Cher	6,422	241,592	240,908	242,419
Loire	4,799	664,822	650,226	631,591
Loire (Haute-)	5,001	251,608	245,271	228,076
Loire-Inférieure	6,980	652,079	659,428	665,064
Loiret	6,812	342,679	343,865	346,918
Lot	5,226	166,637	162,572	154,897
Lot-et-Garonne	5,385	247,500	252,761	265,449
Lozère	5,180	101,849	98,480	90,523
Maine-et-Loire	7,218	475,991	477,690	496,068
Manche	6,412	433,473	438,539	435,468
Marne	8,205	412,156	410,238	386,926
Marne (Haute-)	6,257	189,791	188,471	181,840
Mayenne	5,212	254,479	251,348	256,317
Meurthe-et-Moselle	5,280	592,632	576,041	528,805
Meuse	6,241	215,819	216,934	188,786
Morbihan	7,092	537,528	542,248	506,884
Moselle	6,228	693,408	696,246	622,145
Nièvre	6,888	255,195	249,673	248,559
Nord	5,774	2,029,449	2,022,167	1,917,452
Oise	5,887	407,432	402,569	396,724

Departments	Area: square km.	Population		
		March, 1931	March, 1936	March, 1946
Orne	6,144	273,717	269,331	273,181
Pas-de-Calais	6,752	1,205,191	1,179,467	1,168,545
Puy de Dôme	8,016	500,590	486,103	478,876
Pyrénées (Basses-)	7,712	422,719	413,411	415,797
Pyrénées (Hautes-)	4,534	189,993	188,604	201,954
Pyrénées-Orientales	4,144	238,647	233,347	228,776
Rhin (Bas)	4,786	688,242	711,830	673,281
Rhin (Haut)	3,508	516,726	507,551	471,705
Rhône	2,859	1,046,028	1,028,379	918,866
Saône (Haute-)	5,375	219,257	212,829	202,573
Saône-et-Loire	8,627	538,741	525,676	506,749
Sarthe	6,215	381,619	388,519	412,214
Savoie	6,188	235,544	239,010	235,939
Savoie (Haute-)	4,598	252,794	259,961	270,565
Seine	480	4,933,855	4,962,967	4,775,711
Seine-Inférieure	6,342	905,278	915,628	846,131
Seine-et-Marne	5,931	406,108	409,311	407,137
Seine-et-Oise	5,659	1,365,616	1,413,472	1,414,910
Sèvres (Deux)	6,054	308,481	308,841	312,756
Somme	6,277	466,626	467,479	441,368
Tarn	5,780	302,994	297,871	298,117
Tarn-et-Garonne	3,731	164,259	164,629	167,664
Var	6,023	377,104	398,662	370,688
Vaucluse	3,578	241,689	245,508	249,838
Vendée	7,016	390,396	389,211	393,787
Vienne	7,041	303,072	306,820	313,932
Vienne (Haute-)	5,555	335,873	333,589	336,313
Vosges	5,903	377,980	376,926	342,315
Yonne	7,461	275,755	271,685	266,014
Total	550,986	41,834,923 [1]	41,907,056 [1]	40,502,513 [1]

[1] Not including military, air and naval forces, crews of the commercial navy abroad and (1946) the personnel of the military government in Germany and Austria, numbering in 1931, 93,928; in 1936, 107,538; and in 1946, 312,105

The figures include 1,670,621 foreigners in 1946, compared with 2,453,524 in 1936 and 2,890,923 in 1931.

In the following table, the third, fourth and fifth columns give [in brackets] for the first 5 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):—

Years	Area (sq. km.)	Domiciled population	Inhabitants per sq. km.	Annual increase per 10,000 inhabitants
1801	537,699	27,349,003	51	—
		[26,930,756]	[51]	—
1821	—	30,461,875	57	57
		[29,871,176	[57]	[55]
1841	—	34,230,178	64	62
		[33,400,864]	[64]	[58]
1861	550,986	37,386,313	68	
		[35,844,902]	[67]	[3672]
1866	—	38,067,064	69	36
		[36,495,489]	[68]	[36]
1872	536,464	36,102,921	67	− 96 [1]
				[− 17]

[1] Decrease.

Years	Area (sq. km.)	Domiciled population	Inhabitants per sq. km.	Annual increase per 10,000 inhabitants
1881	—	37,672,048	70	41
1891	—	38,343,192	71	6 5
1901	—	38,961,945	73	23
1911	—	39,604,992	70	18
1921	550,986	39,209,518	71	— 10 [1]
1931	—	41,834,923	76	53
1946	—	40,502,513	74	— 33 [1]

[1] Decrease.

Estimated population, on 31 Dec., 1950, was 42,000,000.

The peace treaty with Italy, signed on 10 February, 1947, added 4 smal frontier districts to the French territory, including the villages of Tenda and Briga, which voted by 2,603 to 218 votes for inclusion in France (12 October, 1947).

II. Vital Statistics.

(For 90 departments.)

Year	Marriages	Divorces	Living births	Still-born	Deaths
1945	385,258	24,359	641,324	19,369	658,488
1946	516,882	51,946	840,247	23,597	511,868
1947	427,113	57,113	866,616	23,046	534,301
1948	370,769	47,015	867,158	20,999	509,532
1949 [1]	339,000	39,000	865,000	22,000	568,000
1950 [1]	335,000	35,000	850,000	22,000	520,000

[1] Provisional figures.

III. Principal Towns.

The following towns, according to the census of 1936 and 1946, had each a population of over 100,000 :—

	1936	1946		1936	1946
Paris	2,829,746	2,725,374	Toulon	150,310	125,742
Marseilles	914,232	636,264	Rouen	122,832	107,739
Lyons	570,622	460,748	Nancy	121,301	113,477
Bordeaux	258,348	253,751	Reims	116,687	110,749
Nice	211,916	211,165	Roubaix	107,105	100,978
Toulouse	213,220	264,411	Clermont-Ferrand	101,128	108,090
Lille	200,607	188,871	Rennes	98,538	113,781
Nantes	195,185	200,265	Dijon	96,257	100,664
Strasbourg	192,863	175,515	Grenoble	95,806	102,161
St. Étienne	190,236	177,966	Limoges	95,217	107,857
Le Havre	164,083	106,934	Le Mans	84,525	100,455

The following towns had a population over 50,000, according to the census of 1946 :—

Angers	94,408	Asnières	72,273	Avignon	60,053
Montpellier	93,102	Orléans	70,240	Troyes	58,805
Nîmes	91,667	Versailles	70,141	Saint-Maur-des-Fossés	55,520
Mulhouse	87,655	Metz	70,105	Courbevoie	55,080
Amiens	84,774	St. Denis	69,939	Argenteuil	53,543
Villeurbanne	82,399	Montreuil-sous-Bois	69,838	Clichy	53,029
Tours	80,044	Béziers	64,561	Aubervilliers	53,010
Boulogne-Billancourt	79,410	Besançon	63,508	Caen	51,445
Tourcoing	76,080	Levallois-Perret	61,681	Bourges	51,040
Brest	74,991	Colombes	61,047	Calais	50,048
Perpignan	74,984	Neuilly-sur-Seine	60,172		

Religion.

No religion is officially recognized by the state.

Under the law promulgated on 9 December, 1905, the Churches were separated from the state, the adherents of all creeds were authorized to form associations for public worship (*associations cultuelles*).

The law of 2 January, 1907, provided (among other things) that, failing *associations cultuelles*, the buildings for public worship, together with their furniture, would continue at the disposition of the ministers of religion and the worshippers for the exercise of their religion; but, in each case, there was required an administrative act drawn up by the *préfet* as regards buildings belonging to the state or the departments, and by the *maire* as regards buildings belonging to the communes.

There are 17 archbishops and 68 bishops of the Roman Catholic Church, with 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 in Paris. There are about a million Protestants. The Society of Friends had 67 members in 1949.

Education.

The state elementary schools constitute the University of France and are divided into 3 classes, primary, secondary and higher. The Supreme Council of 52 members has deliberative, administrative and judiciary functions, and a Consultative Committee advise respecting the working of the school system, but the i[illegible] are in direct communication with the Minister. For [illegible] administration France is divided into 17 academic areas, each of which has an Academic Council whose members include a certain number elected by the professors or teachers. The Academic Council deals with all grades of education. Each is under a Rector, and each is provided with academy inspectors, 1 for each department except Nord, which has 2 (1 being for elementary education), and Seine, which has 8 (1 being director of elementary education), besides inspectors of elementary schools, usually 1 for each *arrondissement*, 20 inspectors (male or female) for the department of the Seine.

The law of 9 August, 1879, rendered obligatory for each department the maintenance of 2 elementary training schools, 1 for schoolmasters, the other for schoolmistresses. Future teachers, after studying for 3 years at a secondary school, receive training in all professional subjects, including ethics and handicraft, at *Instituts de Formation professionnelle*. In 1948-49 there were in the 90 departments 73 normal schools for male teachers (5,518 students), and 77 normal schools for female teachers (7,777 students). There were 2 higher normal schools for elementary education: 1 at Fontenay-aux-Roses for professors for normal schools for schoolmistresses, the other at St. Cloud for professors for normal schools for schoolmasters. The law of 16 June, 1881, made education absolutely free in all elementary state schools; that of 28 March, 1882, rendered it obligatory for all children from 6 to 13 years of age, and the law of 9 August, 1936, extended this age limit to 14 years of age. The law of 30 October, 1886, was the organic law of elementary education in force; it established that teachers should be lay; for infant schools it substituted *écoles maternelles* instead of *salles d'asile*; it fixed the school programmes and established freedom of private schools under the supervision of the school authorities.

The following table shows the condition of elementary education in all 90 departments:—

Description of schools	1947–48		1948–49		1949–50	
	Schools	Enrolled pupils	Schools	Enrolled pupils	Schools	Enrolled pupils
Infant Schools :						
State. . .	3,463	373,649	3,653	404,200	3,726	446,947
Private . .	185	14,271	217	13,300	188	23,116
Total . .	3,648	387,920	3,870	417,500	3,914	470,063
Elementary Schools :						
State. . .	70,014	3,735,657	69,838	3,921,000	69,843	3,775,775
Private . .	11,003	899,036	10,932	961,700	11,028	886,948
Total . .	81,017	4,634,693	80,770	4,882,700	80,871	4,662,723

In 1942, the *écoles primaires supérieures* (higher elementary schools) were transformed into modern schools (*collèges modernes*); their numbers are now included in those relating to secondary education. Higher elementary education is also given in continuation schools (*cours complémentaires*) attached to the elementary schools. On 15 November, 1949, there were 84,994 boys and 107,807 girls taking these courses in state schools and 18,356 boys and 40,560 girls in private schools.

Secondary Instruction : Boys.—Secondary instruction is supplied in 2 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. Since the beginning of the school year, 1934–35, secondary education has been free.

The number of state secondary schools and the number of pupils in 90 departments were as follows :—

	Nov., 1946		Nov., 1947		Nov., 1948	Nov., 1949
	No.	Pupils	No.	Pupils	Pupils	Pupils [1]
Boys' schools :						
Lycees . .	156	127,973	162	130,020	230,384	225,000
Classical schools .	222	63,323	221	47,831		
Modern schools . .	210	57,684	206	54,158		
Girls' schools :						
Lycees . . .	82	69,085	85	82,374	189,619	187,000
Classical schools .	108	38,605	107	50,093		
Modern schools . .	205	61,599	198	62,132		

[1] 28,809 girls attending boys' schools are included in the figures for girls' schools.

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 law of 12 July, 1875, provided for higher education free of charge. This law was modified by that of 18 March, 1880, which granted the state faculties the exclusive right to confer degrees. A degree of 28 December, 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 10 July, 1896.

There are 17 universities in France. The following table shows the

year of foundation and the total number of students on 31 July, 1950 :—

Universities	Students	Universities	Students
Aix-Marseilles (1409)	7,186	Nancy (1572)	4,441
Algiers	5,175	Paris (1150)	56,829
Besançon (1485)	963	Poitiers	4,017
Bordeaux (1441)	7,951	Rennes (1735)	5,982
Caen (1432)	3,301	Strasbourg (1567)	5,327
Clermont-Ferrand (1808)	2,043	Toulouse (1229)	7,722
Dijon (1722)	1,729		
Grenoble (1339)	4,244	Total	136,744
Lille (1530)	6,162		
Lyons (1808)	8,342		
Montpellier (1125)	5,330	Total, 1949	129,035

The faculties are of four kinds :—15 faculties of law (Paris, Aix, Bordeaux, Caen, Dijon, Grenoble, Lille, Lyons, Montpellier, Nancy, Poitiers, Rennes, Strasbourg, Toulouse and Algiers); 9 faculties of medicine (Paris, Montpellier, Bordeaux, Lille, Lyons, Toulouse, Nancy, Strasbourg and Algiers); 17 faculties of science (Paris, Besançon, Bordeaux, Caen, Clermont, Dijon, Grenoble, Lille, Lyons, Marseilles, Montpellier, Nancy, Poitiers, Rennes, Toulouse, Strasbourg and Algiers); 17 faculties of letters (in the towns last named); 4 faculties of medicine and 4 faculties of pharmacy (Paris, Montpellier, Nancy and Strasbourg), and 5 mixed faculties of medicine and pharmacy (Algiers, Bordeaux, Lille, Lyons and Toulouse); 15 schools with full functions and preparatory schools of medicine and pharmacy.

The following statement shows the number of students in state institutions, by faculties or schools in July, for 5 years :—

Students of	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950
Law	42,267	40,465	38,734	37,551	39,056
Medicine	20,536	25,451	25,721	26,677	29,491
Science	22,915	22,883	22,732	23,515	25,306
Letters	28,793	30,620	32,694	33,710	35,279
Pharmacy	8,547	9,289	8,522	7,219	7,256
Theology	255	317	361	363	356
Total	123,313	129,025	128,764	129,035	136,744

There are free faculties :—Paris (the Catholic Institute of Paris comprising theology, law and advanced scientific and literary studies); Angers (theology, law, science, letters and agriculture); Lille (theology, law, medicine and pharmacy, science, letters, social science and politics); Lyon (theology, law, science and letters); Marseilles (law); Toulouse (the Catholic Institute with theological, literary and scientific instruction). There were, besides, in Paris a large institution for free higher education in political science, the École libre des Sciences Politiques, and also one for the study of international law, the Institut des Hautes Études Internationales.

The other higher institutions under 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, psychology and social science, political economy, etc.); the Museum of Natural History, giving instruction in science and natural history; the École Pratique des Hautes Études (history and philology,

mathematical and physico-chemical sciences, natural science and theology), having its seat at the Sorbonne; the École Normale Supérieure, which prepares teachers for secondary education 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.

Outside Paris there are 8 observatories (Meudon, Besançon, Bordeaux, etc.). The observatory at Nice was under the Academy of Sciences.

Professional and Technical Instruction.—The principal institutions of higher or technical instruction dependent on other ministries are:—The Conservatoire des Arts et Métiers at Paris (with 20 evening courses on the applied sciences and social economy), the École Centrale des Arts et Manufactures (740 students in 1948–49), the École des Hautes Études Commerciales, 15 higher schools of commerce (1,370 pupils in 1948–49), under 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, 44 schools of agriculture, etc., under 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 under the Ministry of War; the Naval School at Brest under the Ministry of Marine; the School of Mines at Paris, the School of Civil Engineering at Paris, the School of Mines at St. Etienne and the Schools of Miners at Alais and Douai; with other schools under the Ministry of Public Works; the École Coloniale at Paris, under the Ministry of the Colonies. The École des Beaux Arts, the École Nationale des Arts Décoratifs and the Conservatoire de Musique et de Déclamation under the Department of Fine Arts, which is attached to the Ministry of Public Instruction. The municipal school of Industrial Physics and Chemistry was under the City of Paris. In the provinces there are national schools of fine arts, and schools of music, and several municipal schools as well as free subventioned schools, etc.

Technical schools of a somewhat lower grade under the Ministry of Public Instruction are very numerous, comprising in 1948–49, 6 national schools of arts and trades, with 1,230 pupils (Aix, Angers, Chalons, Cluny, Lille, Paris), 2 schools of clock-making, 12 national professional schools, schools of handicraft with 82,669 pupils (30,349 girls) and vocational training centres (116,190 pupils).

There were, in 1949, 5,163 cinemas with a seating capacity of 2,620,000.

Justice and Crime.

The courts of lowest jurisdiction are those of the Justices of Peace (*juges de paix*), one in each canton, who try civil cases. The Tribunals of First Instance (*Tribunaux de Première Instance* or *Tribunaux Civils*), one in each *arrondissement*, deal with more important civil cases and serve as Tribunals of Appeal for the Justices of Peace, when their decisions are susceptible of appeal. All petty offences (*contraventions*) are disposed of in the Police Courts (*Tribunaux de Simple Police*) presided over by the Justice of Peace of the *canton*. 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 who administer both criminal and civil justice. In all cases of a *délit* or a *crime* the preliminary inquiry is made in secrecy by an examining magistrate (*juge d'instruction*), who either dismisses the case or sends it for trial before a court where a public prosecutor (*Procureur*) endeavours to prove the charge. The Conciliation Boards (*Conseils de Prud'hommes*) composed of an equal number of employers and employees deal with small trade and industrial disputes. More important cases go to the Commercial Courts (*Tribunaux de Commerce*) composed of tradesmen and manufacturers elected for 2 years. When the decisions of the Tribunals of First Instance, of the Correctional Courts and of the Commercial Courts are susceptible of appeal, the cases go to the Courts of Appeal (*Cours d'Appel*). There are 27 Courts of Appeal, composed each of a president and a variable number of members.

The Courts of Assizes (*Cours d'Assises*), composed each of a president, assisted by two other magistrates who are members of the Courts of Appeal, and by a jury of 12 men, sit in every *département*, when called upon to try very important criminal cases. The decisions of the Courts of Appeal and the Courts of Assizes are final; however the Court of Cassation (*Cour de Cassation*) has discretion to verify if the law has been correctly interpreted and if the rules of procedure have been followed exactly. The Court of Cassation may annul any judgment and the cases have to be tried again by a Court of Appeal or a Court of Assizes.

The French penal institutions consist, first, of Houses of Detention. Next come Departmental Prisons, also styled *maisons d'arrêt, de justice* and *de correction*, where persons awaiting trial as well as those condemned to less than 1 year's imprisonment are kept, as also a number of boys and girls transferred from, or about to be transferred to, reformatories. There are 5 reformatories for boys and 3 for girls. The Central Prisons (*maisons de force et de correction*), in which all prisoners condemned to more than 1 year's imprisonment are kept, are provided with large industrial establishments for the work of prisoners, and number 9 for men and 2 for women. The average population in 1946 of all penal establishments was 44,915 men and 11,094 women.

Social Security.

An Order of 4 October, 1945, laid down the framework of a comprehensive plan of Social Security and created a single organization which took the place of the various sets of laws relating to social insurance, workmen's compensation, health insurance, family allowances, etc.

Social Insurance.—The status of insured persons, which was formerly confined to persons whose salary did not exceed a certain ceiling, has been extended to all wage earners without regard to the amount of their wages or remuneration. However, in the case of yearly salaries exceeding 324,000 francs, deductions for social insurance are made only in respect to that amount.

Health insurance, which formerly applied only to the insured persons, their spouses and children under 16 years of age, has been extended to children from 16 to 17, if apprenticed, to children from 17 to 20, if pursuing studies, to ascendants and descendants and other relatives who may be attending to household duties or the upbringing of children. Doctors' and surgeons' fees which, formerly, were fixed freely by the latter, are now determined, in each *departement*, in agreement with the regional Social Insurance Committee. An insurance covering cases of protracted illness has been created. Both for insured persons and for the members of their

family, the Ministry of Social Security will meet the cost of the medical attention required, up to a period of three years, including, where necessary, the cost of sending patients to sanatoria or to the country. If the insured person be in need of re-education before returning to his former profession, he will enjoy a special allowance for a further year. During the period of interruption of work, the insured person receives a monthly allowance equivalent to half his salary, or two-thirds if he has two children.

Insurance for invalids has been determined by dividing invalids into three categories :—(1) those who are capable of working; (2) those who cannot work; (3) those who, in addition, are in need of the help of another person. According to the category, the pension rate varies from 30 to 60% of the average salary for the last ten years, with a guaranteed minimum of 45,000 francs per year.

Family Allowances.—The system of family allowances has been completely overhauled by the law of 22 August, 1946. It includes a pre-natal allowance of 3,050 francs per month for the first and second pregnancies, and of 3,600 francs per month for the third and later pregnancies. The maternity allowance has been increased for the first child from 21,000 to 36,000 francs, and correspondingly for larger families. Illegitimate children are included in these benefits. Special provisions cover families with only one wage-earner. (The above figures apply to the Seine department, as from 1 Sept., 1948.)

Workmen's Compensation.—The law passed by the National Assembly on 5 October, 1946, supersedes the Act of 9 April, 1898. It is administered by the Social Security Funds, *i.e.*, the insured persons themselves. The Funds can invite employers to take preventive measures, ensure their application by inspectors from the Ministry of Labour, and impose fines on employers who fail to comply. They can also grant loans to employers who carry out the required improvements. The law also fixes the conditions in which the victims of accidents or occupational diseases will enjoy free medical attention by a doctor of their own choice, functional re-adaptation, professional re-education and financial compensation.

A law promulgated on 11 October, 1946, has created a medical labour service of doctors who will have to hold a diploma of 'industrial health specialists.' These doctors will be entrusted with the control of hygiene and health matters in all industrial undertakings or groups of undertakings. In addition, it will be the duty of this medical service to examine wage earners when they are engaged, to carry out periodical medical examinations, and to ensure the application of the existing rules relating to safety in work.

Old Age Pensions.—A law dated 14 March, 1941, and promulgated by the Vichy Government, recognized the right of aged wage earners to a pension. It was financed with money obtained from insurance contributions or with the help of the reserves built up by the social insurance funds and intended to cover risks of a different nature. After the Liberation, on 22 May, 1946, an Old Age Pension Fund was created and financed by means of a special contribution of 4% on salaries, and paid by all employers. This law was amended on 13 September, 1946, and a new scheme was introduced. From 1 January, 1947, all French people of a working age, and whose contributions finance the Old Age Pensions Fund, have to register. As from 1 April, 1947, all the aged people of France whose resources are insufficient are entitled to an allowance, and the first payments will be made on 1 July, 1947. Amongst the new beneficiaries of the old age pension scheme are

included the mass of agricultural workers, craftsmen, small business men and the liberal professions.

Finance.

The following figures show the budget estimates (in millions of francs for 6 years :—

Years	Revenue	Expenditure	Years	Revenue	Expenditure [1]
1946	289,472	271,275	1949 [2]	1,250,456	749,961
1947	610,583	416,505	1950 [3]	1,792,945	933,065
1948	924,833	460,540	1951 [4]	1,875,189	1,039,183

[1] The figures are for the Civil Budget only.

[2] The *loi des maxima* provides a budget balanced at 1,870 milliard francs.

[3] The *loi des maxima* provides 2,217 milliards of revenues and 2,237 milliards of expenses (including 1,090 for civil defence, 420 for military defence, 329 for reconstruction and 398 for industrial equipment).

[4] The [illegible] for 1951 show 1,975,000 million of revenue and 2,615,000 million of expend[illegible] 640,000 million is to be met by taxes and loans. The revenue includes 115,000 million of Marshall Aid; the main items of expenditure are general services, 1,040,000 million; reconstruction, 155,000 million; military defence, 740,000 million; investments, 680,000 million.

The accounts of revenue and expenditure of the Government officials are examined by a special administrative tribunal (*Cour des Comptes*), instituted in 1807.

Budget estimates in million francs for 5 years:—

Revenue	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951
Taxes and monopolies	493,586	769,244	1,069,466	1,554,387	1,646,676
State industries	58,436	65,943	82,216	84,585	69,983
State domains	13,344	9,480	26,930	18,870	13,500
Various	45,217	80,166	71,844	135,103	145,030
Total	610,583	924,833	1,250,456	1,792,945	1,875,189

Expenditure	1948	1949	1950	1951
Public debt	49,703	75,805	98,890	115,279
Pensions, ect.	91,936	147,830	208,767	225,851
Personnel	133,472	254,380	279,098	310,932
Public works, operations of services, etc.	51,367	85,288	72,836	74,315
Subsidies	58,713	112,304	133,183	159,483
War expenditure	18,486	—	—	—
Social services	42,056	58,909	84,237	85,834
Total (including all others)	445,733	749,961	933,065	1,039,183

The French national debt was as follows (in million francs):—

Public debt	31 Dec., 1947	31 Dec., 1948	31 Dec., 1949	30 June, 1950
Perpetual debt	182,137	181,854	349,171	349,132
Amortizable debt	456,743	572,780	612,988	662,381
Medium and short-term debt	813,521	951,694	989,816	1,098,563
Floating debt	665,196	744,553	771,642	758,514
Internal debt	2,117,597	2,450,881	2,723,617	2,868,590
External debt	381,476	960,928	1,182,104	1,235,718
Total national debt	2,499,073	3,411,809	3,905,721	4,104,308

Defence.

The President of the Republic exercises command over the armed forces. The President of the Council is responsible for the national defence; he is assisted by the Staff of National Defence. Army, Navy and Air Force are under the authority of the Minister of the Armed Forces, who is assisted by 3 Secretaries of State.

I. Land Defences.

France has a coastline of 1,760 miles, 1,304 on the Atlantic and 456 on the Mediterranean. Its land frontiers extend over 1,665 miles, of which 1,246 miles are along the Belgian, German, Swiss and Italian frontiers, and 419 along the Spanish frontier.

The defence of the eastern frontier will largely depend on the final frontier with Germany and the possible internationalization of the Ruhr district.

II. Army.

The Army consists of regular officers, long-term non-commissioned officers and soldiers, conscripts serving 12 months, and reservists.

The High Command of the Army comprises the Chief of the General Staff and the Chief of the Army Staff.

The territory of the French Union is, for military purposes, divided into Military Regions, Subdivisions, Superior Commands, and Territorial Commands. There are 9 Military Regions in France and one in Algeria; Superior Commands in Morocco, Tunisia, the Far East, French West Africa, Madagascar, French Zone of Germany, etc.

The peace-time units are divided into Tactical Groups and Territorial Units. They comprise infantry, armoured troops and cavalry, artillery, engineers, pioneers, transport, and supply. Maintenance is supervised by the Commissariat, the Medical Service and the Veterinary Service.

The *Gendarmerie* constitutes a separate arm; its employment is regulated by the Army Minister.

The normal composition of a French army corps is 2 infantry divisions, 1 reconnaissance group, 1 regiment of artillery, 1 battalion of engineers, 1 group and 1 company of observation balloons and administrative services.

In Jan., 1948, the effectives were fixed at 525,000 officers and men:—Republican Guards and Gendarmerie, 60,000; metropolitan forces and occupation forces in Germany, 225,000; overseas forces, 240,000.

N.C.O.s are trained in cadre schools, while the Corps of Officers receives first a sol[illegible] in the school for all arms at Coet-Quidan in Brittany, suitable [illegible]aders of youth and for military leaders. Technical instruction is completed in separate schools for each arm of the service.

Higher military instruction is provided in the staff school (*Ecole d'Etat-major*) for officers of formation staffs and in the *Ecole Supérieure de Guerre* for officers destined for the higher command. *L'Institut des Hautes Etudes de Défense Nationale* al[illegible] officers and civilians to study together the problems of [illegible]

III. Navy.

Since the war ended, the renovation of the French Navy has been seriously retarded by financial stringency.

Construction of the 8,000-ton crusier *De Grasse*, begun in 1938, was suspended in Aug., 1947, as a measure of economy. A fast anti-aircraft escort vessel, 2 fast anti-submarine escort vessels, 2 new submarines and a river gunboat were authorized in 1949, and a fast anti-aircraft escort vessel, 2 fast anti-submarine escort vessels, 2 submarines and 2 river gunboats were authorized in 1950. Seven new minesweepers were begun in 1950.

Early in 1946 the flotillas were strengthened by the acquisition of 8 ex-German destroyers and torpedo boats which had been surrendered to the Royal Navy in the last year. Three more ex-German destroyers, 12 minesweepers and 16 [illegible] were handed over to France late in 1947 by the United States.

In 1948 2 cruisers, 4 destroyers, a sloop and some auxiliaries were acquired as France's share of surrendered Italian tonnage.

All naval aircraft and coastal defences are under the control of the Navy, and have been reorganized in 4 coast 'naval frontier' districts, in relation to the aircraft attached to the active fleet.

The Navy is under the supreme direction of the Minister of National Defence, being administered by the Secretary of State for Navy, the Chief of Naval Staff and 2 Deputy Chiefs of Naval Staff.

The French Navy is manned partly by conscription but mainly by voluntary enlistment. Through 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 was 50,000 officers and men in 1950.

The following is a summary of the strength of the fleet at the periods shown :—

	Completed at end of				
	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950
Aircraft carriers	2	2	2	2	2
Battleships	2	1	1	1	2
Cruisers	9	9	11	11	8
Destroyers	28	24	28	20	17
Submarines	15	15	12	12	12

Below is a list of the principal ships in service at the end of 1948 :—

Completed	Name	Standard displacement	Armour		Principal armament	Torpedo tubes	Shaft horse-power	Designed speed
			Belt	Guns				
Aircraft Carrier (lent from Royal Navy for 5 years).								Knots
1943	Arromanches	13,190	—	—	Small A A.	—	40,000	25
Escort Aircraft Carrier (lent from U.S. Navy).								
1941	Dixmude	8,200	—	—	3 4-in.	—	8,500	16·5
Battleships.								
1950	Jean Bart	38,500	16	17	8 15-in.; 9 6-in.; 12 (Jean Bart 24) 4-in.	—	150,000	30
1940	Richelieu							
Cruisers.								
1943	Guichen	3,743	—	—	8 5·3 in.		110,000	39
1942	Chateaurenault							
1937	Gloire	7,600	4	5	9 6-in.; 8 3·5-in. A.A.	4	84,000	31
	Montcalm							
	Georges Leygues							
1934	Emile Bertin	5,886	—	—	9 6-in.; 8 3·5-in.		102,000	34
1931	Jeanne d'Arc	6,496	—	—	8 6·1-in.; 4 3-in. A.A.		32,500	25
1926	Duguay-Trouin	7,249	—	—	8 6·1-in.; 4 3-in. A.A.		102,000	33

There are also 17 destroyers of from 1,100 to 2,660 tons, with speeds ranging from 24 to 37 knots (4 being rated as light cruisers and 5 rated as torpedo boats), 12 submarines, of which 5 are ex-German, 4 sloops, 21 frigates of 1,300 to 1,400 tons (including 12 ex-U.S. destroyer escorts), 30 patrol vessels of 600 to 660 tons, 28 minesweepers, 14 motor torpedo boats and gunboats, 84 submarine chasers, 45 motor launches, 8 depot ships, 3 trawlers, 6 danlayers, 4 coastguard vessels, 12 surveying vessels and tenders, 3 aircraft tenders, 12 oilers, 19 transports, 2 water carriers, 4 boom defence vessels, 5 sail training vessels, 33 fleet tugs and 4 other vessels.

IV. French Air Force.

The *Armée de l'Air* and the French Naval Air Service, which is separate from it, are being reorganized. There is no lack of first-class personnel, and aircraft manufacture is in progress. New designs are in development. The Germans during the occupation used French factories, and these have been re-adapted. Aircraft are, however, being purchased from Britain and the United States, whilst British and American aircraft used by French squadrons during the war are still maintained in considerable numbers.

The future composition of the Air Forces cannot be determined without reference to the problems created by the atomic bomb and jet propulsion, and in consideration of the projected International Air Force.

Production and Industry.

On 3 Jan., 1946, the Government ordered the drawing-up of a 'First Over-all Plan for the Modernization and Economic Equipment of the Metropolitan and Overseas Territories.' Under the direction of M. Jean Monnet, this plan was worked out by a staff of more than a thousand experts and published on 10 Jan., 1947.

The Monnet Plan proposes the following increase of production by 1950 (figures in brackets denote the output in 1945):—Coal, 65 million tons (35·1 million); electricity, 37 milliard kwh (19·1 milliard); crude steel, 11 million tons (1 5 million); cast iron, 2·7 million tons (0 2 million); cement, 13·5 million tons (1·5 million); cars, 475,000 (33,700); cotton yarn, 280,000 tons (62,500 tons); silk and rayon, 46,000 tons (6,400 tons). Estimated expenditure, 2,251 milliard francs, of which 660 milliard are allotted to housing, 350 milliard to agriculture, 310 milliard to industry, 290 milliard to transport and communications; 581 milliard francs are to be expended on basic industries, of which electricity is to receive 198 milliard; railways, 125 milliard; road transport, 73 milliard; mining, 56·5 milliard.

I. Agriculture.

Of the total area of France (90 departments), in 1949, 55,104,054 hectares, 18,509,000 hectares are under cultivation, 12,238,000 hectares are pasture, 1,560,000 hectares are under vines, 11,031,000 hectares are forests and 5,898,000 hectares are moor and uncultivated land.

The following tables show the area under the leading crops and the production for 4 years :—

Crop	Area (1,000 hectares)				Produce (1,000 metric quintals)			
	1947	1948	1949	1950 [1]	1947	1948	1949	1950 [1]
Wheat	3,393	4,231	4,223	4,272	32,700	76,336	80,824	73,000
Mixed corn	40	39	34	32	355	456	413	400
Rye	444	565	522	498	3,842	6,380	6,196	5,900
Barley	959	820	896	955	11,227	12,731	14,314	15,700
Oats	2,611	2,439	2,136	2,300	28,133	33,800	32,215	32,200
Potatoes	1,006	1,047	982	980	109,636	156,820	96,196	129,300
Industrial beet	292	309	100	389	58,900	94,250	96,110	131,484

[1] Provisional.

The annual production of wine and cider appears as follows :—

Year	Under vines, 1,000 hectares	Wine produced, 1,000 hectolitres	Wine import, 1,000 hectolitres	Wine export, 1,000 hectolitres	Cider produced, 1,000 hectolitres
1938	1,513	60,332	16,257	1,032	34,601
1946	1,436	36,160	9,273	729	13,410
1947	1,440	44,170	6,463	552	17,068
1948	1,433	47,437	9,894	620	13,092
1949	1,437	42,935	10,302	743	22,400
1950 [1]	1,414	59,788	12,028	982	—

[1] Provisional.

The production of fruits (other than for cider making) and nuts for 1949 (and figures for 1948 in brackets), is given in thousands of quintals, as follows:—Apples and pears, 5,150 (3,970); plums, 1,032 (1,470); peaches, 1,295 (651); apricots, 361 (198); cherries, 751 (582), and nuts, 205 (226).

On 31 Dec., 1949, the numbers of farm animals were (provisional figures for 1950 in brackets):—Horses, 2,414,000 (2,394,000); mules, 90,000 (91,000); asses, 106,000 (104,000); cattle, 15,404,000 (15,722,000); sheep and lambs, 7,480,000 (7,470,000); pigs, 6,746,000 (6,735,000).

Silk culture, with government encouragement (*primes*). is carried on mainly in 17 departments of France—most extensively in Gard, Drôme, Ardèche, Var and Lozère. Silk production for 4 years :—

Year	Number of producers	Quantities of eggs put into incubation	Total production	Total value of produce
		25 grammes	Quintals	1000 francs.
1946	11,308	9,127	4,219	93,400
1947	12,345	9,829	4,855	125,751
1948	11,738	9,325	4,425	154,874
1949 [1]	—	—	3,950	—

[1] Provisional.

II. Mining and Metallurgical Industries.

The following are the statistics of the principal minerals produced for 4 years, in thousands of metric tons :—

	1947	1948	1949	1950 [1]		1947	1948	1949	1950 [1]
Coal .	45,216	43,293	51,204	50,818	Rock salts.	2 148	2,273	1,826	2,045
Lignite .	2,093	1,838	1,848	1,690	Potash salts	715	769	896	1,018
Iron ore .	18,691	23,031	31,428	29,983	Pig-iron .	4,886	6,559	8,340	7,770
Bauxite .	676	789	766	810	Crude steel	5,733	7,236	9,156	8,654
Pyrites .	196	179	206	248	Aluminium	53·4	64 8	54	61

[1] Provisional figures.

III. Manufactures.

Plans are under consideration for the nationalization of the principal industries of the country. On 2 March, 1946, proposals were considered

by the Cabinet for the nationalization of the coal industry and of gas and electricity undertakings.

Sugar.—In 1945–46, there were 105 sugar works, employing 51,030 men and 4,170 women. The yield of sugar during 12 years (expressed in metric tons of refined sugar) was :—

Years	Tons	Years	Tons	Years	Tons	Years	Tons
1937–38	872,367	1942–43	616,311	1945–46	414,738	1948–49	864,100
1940–41	435,982	1943–44	583,201	1946–47	688,686	1949–50	792,800
1941–42	661,996	1944–45	298,996	1947–48	597,979	1950–51 [1]	1,200,000

[1] Provisional.

Alcohol.—Production totals of alcohol in hectolitres :—1946, 2,090,852; 1947, 2,032,176; 1948, 3,054,754; 1949, 3,328,422.

Cotton.—On 31 Dec., 1938, there were 9,140,000 spindles; in 1948, 8,275,000 spindles; in 1949, about 8,179,000 spindles.

IV. Fisheries.

French fisheries, including those of Algeria, in 1948 :—Sailing persons, 69,500; sailing-boats, 7,791; steamers, 135; motor-boats, 13,545. Value of products, 1945, 4,869 million francs; 1946, 8,655 million francs; 1947, 14,101 million francs; 1948, 28,403 million francs.

V. Electricity.

Production of electrical power (in millions of kwh.):—1939, 20,227; 1947, 26,677; 1948, 27,563 (52% hydro-electric); 1949, 30,026 (37% hydro-electric); 1950, 33,070 (49% hydro-electric).

Consumption of electrical power (in millions of kwh.):—1945, 15,141; 1946, 19,973; 1947, 23,064; 1948, 25,100; 1949, 26,565; 1950, 28,750.

Trade Unions.—On 1 October, 1947, there were 7,263 unions of employers and 8,540 trade unions. The Confédération Générale du Travail numbered, on 1 January, 1945, 5,100,000 members, and the Confédération des Travailleurs chrétiens, 750,000 members.

Commerce.

United with France in a customs union are the Principality of Monaco (treaty of 9 Nov., 1865) and the Saar Territory (decree of 30 March, 1948, effective as of 1 April, 1948). A treaty concluded with Italy on 20 March, 1948, envisages the establishment of a customs union in the near future.

Imports and exports, in million francs, for 6 years were :—

	1938	1946	1947	1948 [1]	1949 [1]	1950 [1]
Imports . .	46,065	264,737	397,135	672,673	926,326	1,072,730
Exports . .	30,590	101,388	223,321	434,047	783,906	1,072,640

[1] Including the Saarland.

The chief imports for home use and exports of home goods are to and from the following countries, in million francs:—

Countries	Imports		Exports	
	1949	195	1949	1950 [1]
French Colonies	240,650	280,257	326,706	386,926
United Kingdom	32,722	39,825	70,000	98,731
Germany	68,355	70,210	39,237	84,178
Belgium	32,175	19,076	45,103	68,808
Switzerland	15,382	28,783	27,473	54,394
Italy	17,663	37,419	15,715	27,977
United States	161,749	132,111	15,692	43,576
Brazil	9,071	18,642	5,692	17,163
Argentina	11,595	31,008	35,292	33,051
Australia & New Zealand	52,751 [2]	52,105	5,286 [3]	11,168
Canada	10,307	7,884	3,304	4,740
Sweden	14,116	17,258	16,040	24,707
Netherlands	22,523	23,955	36,212	37,481

[1] Provisional figures. [2] Revised figure for 1948. 37,196.
[3] Revised figure for 1948: 1,964.

Total trade between France and United Kingdom for 5 years (in £ sterling; Board of Trade returns):—

	1938	1947	1948	1949	1950
Imports to U.K.	23,567,680	31,382,642	45,908,243	74,977,727	110,025,163
Exports from U.K.	15,126,890	23,766,774	34,135,862	33,672,534	44,116,453
Re-Exports from U.K.	8,207,487	5,441,898	10,480,816	8,415,179	11,166,404

Communications.

I. Shipping and Navigation.

On 1 Jan., 1951, the French mercantile marine possessed 700 vessels of more than 100 tons, with a gross tonnage of 2,965,609.

Shipping trade in 1949, is shown as follows with cargoes only:—Entered vessels of 36,188,659 tons; cleared, 15,570 vessels of 28,205,905 tons.

In 1948 there were 8,488 km. of navigable waterways with a total traffic of 37,233,000 tons; 1949, 39,065,000 tons.

II. Roads and Railways.

In 1949 the French road system consisted of 715,696 km., namely 80,231 km. of national roads, 263,300 km. of departmental and intercommunal roads and 372,165 km. of local roads.

According to a decree of 31 August, 1937, all the independent railway companies were merged with the existing state railway system in a Société Nationale des Chemins de Fer Français, in which the state holds 51% of the shares. As from 1 January, 1938, when the merger came into force, the railway system is divided into 5 regions:—Nord-Est (now including Alsace and Lorraine); Ouest (formerly the State Railway Company); Sud-Est (formerly P.L.M.), and Sud-Ouest (formerly P.O.-Midi).

The length of principal lines open for traffic on 1 January, 1938, was 26,427 miles, made up as follows:—State, 5,954 miles; Nord, 2,378 miles; Est, 3,187 miles; Paris–Orléans–Midi, 7,294 miles; Paris–Lyons—Mediterranean, 6,178 miles; Alsace-Lorraine, 1,436 miles. The total, in 1950,

was 41,272 kilometers, of which 4,026 kilometers were electrified. The railways, in 1950, carried 542,000,000 passengers and 152,000,000 tons of merchandise.

Railway receipts, 1949, were 341,447,000,000 francs.

III. Posts, Telegraphs and Telephones.

In 1949 the receipts on account of posts, telegraphs and telephones amounted to 96,610,028,000 francs (1948, 55,700,000,000 francs); the expenditure to 48,258,000,000 francs.

In 1948 the telephone systems in France had 2,232,536 subscribers.

As from 1 Nov., 1949, the Saarland has been included in the French postal system.

Banking and Credit.

The ordinary savings banks numbered 556 (with 2,289 branch offices) in 1945; the number of depositors was 11,934,000. Deposits on 31 Dec., 1949, 253,549 million francs; 1950, 322,144 million francs.

The national savings banks, on 31 Dec., 1948, held deposits and interest amounting to 192,500 million francs due to 12,920,000 depositors. Deposits on 31 Dec., 1949, 238,053 million francs; 1950, 293,486 million francs.

The Bank of France, founded in 1800, and placed under state control in 1806, has the monopoly (since 1848) of issuing bank-notes. The privileges of the bank were last renewed on 20 December, 1918, for a further 25 years, *i.e.*, until 31 December, 1945.

The capital of the bank is fixed at 182,500,000 francs. Its note circulation on 28 December, 1939, was 151,322 million francs (gold cover, 57·9%); on 31 Dec., 1948, 993 milliard francs; on 28 Dec., 1950, 1,561 milliard francs; on 1 March, 1951, 1,593 milliard francs.

The following are the principal banks:—The Crédit 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 pour le Commerce et l'Industrie.

On 2 December, 1945, a law was passed to nationalize the Banque de France and the 4 principal deposit banks—Crédit Lyonnais, Société Générale, Comptoir National d'Escompte and the Banque National pour le Commerce et l'Industrie. It also instituted strict Government control over the activities of all other banks and established a new body, the National Credit Council, composed of 35 members appointed by the state, to check the flow of credit in France.

The 12 directors of the nationalized banks are appointed by the state as follows:—3 by the Minister of Finance from persons in commerce, industry or agriculture; 3 by the trade unions, one of whom is an employee of the bank; 3 by the Minister of Finance in virtue of their bank experience; 3 representing the Bank of France or other semi-public credit concerns.

Money, Weights and Measures.

The French monetary unit is the franc.

The *franc* of 100 *centimes* was in normal pre-war (1914–18) conditions worth 9½*d.* or 25·225 francs to the £ sterling.

A new Monetary Law was introduced on 24 June, 1928, stabilizing the franc on a gold basis. According to this law, the franc consisted of 65½ milligrammes of gold, 900/1,000 fine. On 30 June, 1937, France went off the gold standard. By a decree dated 2 March, 1940, the gold content of the

franc was fixed at 23·34 grammes of gold, 900/1,000 fine. The mint has struck gold coins of 100 francs, 900/1,000 fine, and these coins are to be unlimited legal tender. To replace the 5, 10 and 20 franc notes of the Bank of France, which were withdrawn from circulation on 31 December, 1932 (from which date they ceased to be legal tender), the French Mint has issued coins of 10 and 20 francs in silver 500/1,000 fine and 5, 2, 1, 0·50, 0·25, 0·10 and 0·05 in nickel alloy. In March, 1947, the Minister of Finance decreed the withdrawal from circulation of 20-centimes, 10-centimes and 5-centimes coins.

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.

In Sept., 1949, the value of the franc was fixed at 980 to the £. This change was put into effect without the approval of the International Monetary Fund; and since then no par value of the franc has been agreed with the I.M.F.

On 26 Dec., 1945, the price of a kilo of fine gold was fixed at 134,027·90 francs.

The metric system of weights and measures is in general use in France.

Diplomatic Representatives.

1. Of France in Great Britain (58 Knightsbridge, S.W.1).

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary.—René Massigli, K.B.E (presented letters of credence on 23 Nov., 1944).

Minister Plenipotentiary and Counsellor.—Etienne M. R. de Croupy-Chanel.

Counsellors.—Jean Le Roy; René Varin, C.B.E.; Claude Lebel.

First Secretaries.—Michel Fontaine; Gérard André, C.V.O.

Military Attaché.—Général de Brigade Maurice Durosoy.

Naval Attaché.—Contre-Amiral Robert Blanchard.

Air Attaché.—Col. de Rancourt.

Financial Attaché.—René Sergent.

Commercial Counsellor.—Jean de Sailly.

Commercial Attaché.—Maurice Charlois.

Labour Counsellor.—Henry Hauck.

Press Attaché.—Bertrand de la Salle.

There are [illegible] in London, Edinburgh (with Glasgow), Liverpool (with [illegible]). There are consulates at Birmingham, Cardiff, Jersey, Newcastle and Southampton.

2. Of Great Britain in France.

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary.—Sir Oliver Charles Harvey, G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., C.B. [illegible], 1948).

Ministers.—W. G. Hayter, C.M.G.; E. W. Meiklereid, C.M.G. (*Commercial*).

Counsellors.—Viscount Hood; H. S. Marchant, O.B.E. (*Information*); A. H. Marlow, C.B.E. (*Consular*); S. K. Millar, O.B.E.; C. A. Swindin (*Labour*).

First Secretaries.—F. D. W. Brown; J. L. W. Price; T. W. Dupree; W. I. Combs (*Commercial*); G. M. Herbert-Smith; P. I. Lake, M.C. (*Consular*); V. T. Bayley, O.B.E.; W. E. D. Massey, M.B.E. (*Information*); J. C. D. Scarlett, O.B.E. (*Financial*).

Naval Attaché.—Capt. K. L. Mackintosh, R.N.

Military Attaché.—Brig. G. A. C. McNab, C.B.

Air Attaché.—Air Vice-Marshal R. A. George, C.B., C.B.E., M.C.
Civil Air Attaché.—Air Marshal Douglas Colyer, C.B., D.F.C.
Scientific Attachés.—A. S. Hartshorn; A. H. Waterfield.

There are British consular posts at Bordeaux, Lille, Lyons, Marseilles, Nantes, Nice, Rouen, Strasbourg and elsewhere.

Books of Reference concerning France.

STATISTICAL INFORMATION.—The Institut national de la Statistique et des Études économiques pour La Métropole et la France d'Outre-Mer (11, Boulevard Haussmann, Paris 9e) is the central office of statistics. It was established by a law of 27 April, 1946, which [illegible] National des Statistiques (created in 1941 by merging the Direction [illegible] de la France and the Service de la Démographie) with the Institut de Conjoncture (set up in 1938) and some statistical services of the Ministry of National Economy. The Institut comprises the following depart[illegible] statistics, Overseas statistics, Market research and economic studies, [illegible].

The main publications of the Institut comprise :—

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[illegible] (2 series, each bimonthly: Économie française, Économie mondiale).
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FRENCH OVERSEAS DEPARTMENTS AND TERRITORIES.

THE constitutional and legal status of the overseas departments and territories within the French Union is regulated by Articles 73–82 of the French Constitution of 1946. The Electoral Law of 5 October, 1946, and the law on the composition and election of the Council of the Republic of 27 October, 1946, classify these territories as follows :—

I. Government-General of Algeria.

II. Overseas Departments.
1. Martinique.
2. Guadeloupe.
3. Réunion.
4. Guiana

III. Overseas Territories.
1. French West Africa.
(*a*) Senegal.
(*b*) Mauritania.
(*c*) Guinea.
(*d*) Sudan
(*e*) Niger.
(*f*) Ivory Coast.
(*g*) Dahomey.
(*h*) Upper Volta.
2. French Equatorial Africa.
(*a*) Gabon.
(*b*) Middle Congo.
(*c*) Ubangui-Chari.
(*d*) Chad.
3. Madagascar and dependencies.
4. Comoro Archipelago.
5. French Somaliland.
6. French Settlements in India.
7. New Caledonia and dependencies.
8. French Settlements in Oceania.
9. Saint-Pierre and Miquelon.

IV. Territories under Trusteeship.
1. Togoland.
2. Cameroons.

V. Anglo-French Condominium.
New Hebrides.

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ALGERIA.

(L'ALGÉRIE.)

Government.

THE government and administration of Algeria are centralized at Algiers under the authority of the Governor-General, who represents the Government of the republic throughout Algerian territory. With the exception of justice and education, which are under the appropriate central ministries, 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 Government-General.

The political status of the so-called natives has been considerably modified by a decree of 7 March, 1944, embodied in the laws of 7 May and 5 October, 1946, and especially by the law of 20 September, 1947. According to this decree, special restrictions have been abolished and all civilian and military posts have been opened to Moslems. The personal and legal status of Moslems under the law of the Koran is not affected.

The elections for the Algerian Assembly, held on 4 and 11 Febr., 1951, had the following results:—First College: Communists, 1; Socialists, 7; M.R.P., 2; [illegible] Socialists, 8; Radicals and Independent Republicans, 42. Second College: Independents, 51; separatist parties, 9.

Governor-General.—Marcel Naegelen (appointed February, 1948).

Area and Population.

The census of 31 Oct., 1948, showed a population (including the military forces) amounting to 8,876,016, on an area of 847,500 square miles. Algeria is organized in 2 divisions called Northern Algeria (80,117 square miles) and Southern Territories (767,435 square miles).

Northern Algeria has three departments (Oran, Algiers, Constantine)

divided into 20 *arrondissements*, which include 329 *communes de plein exercice* with administration on French lines, and 78 *communes mixte* which are being abolished and replaced by *communes de plein exercice*. Natives elect representatives in all local and national assemblies.

Southern Territories consists of the 4 territories of Aïn-Sefra, Ghardaïa, Touggourt and the Saharan Oases; they contain 10 *communes mixtes* and 9 *annexes*. Southern Territories is to be reorganized in 5 *arrondissements*.

Population, according to departments and territories (census of 31 Oct., 1948):—

Northern Algeria (departments)	Population	Southern Algeria (territories)	Population
Algiers	2,765,898	Aïn Sefra	250,894
Oran	1,990,729	Ghardaïa	219,473
Constantine	3,102,396	[illegible]	284,940
		[illegible]	61,686
Total	7,859,023	Total	816,993

The chief towns with population in 1948 are:—Algiers, 315,210; Oran, 256,661; Constantine, 118,774; Bône, 102,823; Tlemcen, 69,668; Blida, 61,607; Sidi-Bel-Abbès, 61,355; Philippeville, 57,091; Mostaganem, 53,464; Sétif, 51,674; Mascara, 35,078; Bougie, 28,527.

Religion and Education.

The overwhelming part of the population are Moslems. The large Jewish community have, from 1871, been 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 in 1949 by 4,977 students (1,635 for law, 1,749 medicine and pharmacy, 678 science, 915 arts). There are also special schools for commerce, the fine arts, hydrography and agriculture. There were, in 1949, 128 establishments for secondary education for boys and 18 establishments for girls with 23,387 pupils (14,895 boys; 8,492 girls). The French and Moslem primary schools were amalgamated in 1949, when they numbered 2,188 with 331,684 pupils. There were also 6 teachers' training colleges with 509 students.

There are higher Moslem schools (*médersas*) at Algiers, Tlemçen and Constantine, with 174 students in 1946 (161 Arabs, 13 Kabyles).

There were, in 1949, 220 cinemas, with a seating capacity of 134,000.

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 organized as in France. The criminal courts and special repressive tribunals for trying natives accused of crime, set up in 1902, were abolished, the latter in 1930 and the former in 1941.

Moslem justice is administered to natives by justices of the peace and cadis in the first instance with an appeal to French courts.

Finance.

The budget (including extraordinary budget) for 5 years were as follows (in francs) :—

	1946 [1]	1947	1948	1949 [1]	1950-51
Revenue .	14,268,906,954	26,577,696,796	38,253,903,000	56,401,000,000	72,529,000,000
Expenditure .	14,269,147,449	26,568,513,560	36,288,627,000	56,390,200,000	72,508,000,000

[1] Estimates.

There is a separate post office budget which is estimated to balance at 5,402,872,000 francs for 1949.

Defence.

The forces stationed in Algeria and the Territories of the South form the 10th Military Region, the Algiers Naval Command, and the Algerian Air Command. Parts of the 25th Airborne Division are also stationed in Algeria; they are liable to be called up for service in any territory of the French Union.

The 10th Military Region is divided into 3 territorial divisions with headquarters at Algiers, Oran and Constantine respectively. It includes the Gendarmerie, Republican Guard, Metropolitan Territorials, native troops and the Foreign Legion.

There is a military school at Cherchell for training French and Moslem officers, and a school for children of native soldiers at Miliana.

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, etc., but the greater part of Algeria is of limited value for agricultural purposes. In the northern portion the mountains are 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. The area under cultivation is about 15,600,000 acres, of which about 5,000,000 acres are owned by European farmers and the balance by native farmers. The chief crops in 1949 were wheat (9,314,000 quintals), barley (8,658,000 quintals) and oats (1,416,000 quintals); maize, potatoes, artichokes, beans, peas and tomatoes. Flax and tobacco are also produced. In 1949, the area under tobacco cultivation was 31,000 hectares and the yield 198,500 quintals.

The yield of wine was 14,467,000 hectolitres from 335,000 hectares in 1949. Export of wine, etc., was 198,870,000 gallons in 1949. Dates (1,100,000 quintals in 1949), pomegranates, almonds, figs (500,000 quintals in 1949), oranges (1,501,020 quintals in 1950) and other fruits grow abundantly. The production of olive oil amounted to 3,570,000 gallons in 1949.

Eleven barrages with a capacity of 800 million cubic metres of water, in 1948, irrigated 75,000 hectares.

In 1949 the acreage of forests belonging to the state was 5,260,000 acres. The greater part is mere brushwood, but there are very large areas covered with cork-oak trees, Aleppo pine, evergreen oak and cedar. The dwarf-palm is grown on the plains, alfa on the table-lands. Timber is cut for fire-wood, also for industrial purposes, for railway sleepers, telegraph poles, etc., and for bark for tanning. Considerable portions of the forest area are also leased for tillage, or for pasturage for cattle and sheep.

There were, in 1947, 505 agricultural co-operative societies with 44,573 members.

In 1949, there were in Algeria 201,000 horses, 229,000 mules, 309,000 asses, 797,000 cattle, 3,839,000 sheep, 2,596,000 goats, 160,000 pigs and 140,000 camels. The wool clip in 1945 was 6,886 metric tons.

There are extensive fisheries for sardines, anchovies, sprats, tunny-fish, etc., and also shell-fish. In 1949, 1,156 boats and 10,157 persons were employed in fishing. Fish taken in 1949 amounted to 26,280 tons. In 1945, local factories canned 3,080,021 kilos of the fish taken.

Algeria possesses deposits of iron, zinc, lead, mercury, copper and antimony. Kaolin, marble and onyx, salt and coal are also found.

Mineral output (in metric tons) :—

	1938	1949		1938	1949
Iron ore . .	3,000,033	2,536,872	Coal . .	13,200	258,000
Iron pyrites .	27,100	32,700	Lead . .	7,750	1,920
Zinc . .	17,712	15,420	Mercury .	0·5	1·2
Phosphates .	566,571	615,000			

Crude-oil production declined from 22 tons monthly in 1938 to 9 tons monthly in 1948. At the end of 1946 there were 12 wells, all in the Thouanet field.

Production of energy, in 1949, totalled 511·2 million kwh., of which 145·2 million were hydro-electric.

Commerce.

The foreign trade of Algiers was as follows (in 1,000 francs) :—

Year	Imports	Exports	Year	Imports	Exports
1937	4,083,383	4,333,599	1947	46,250,000	41,269,000
1938	4,995,178	5,638,787	1948	91,407,700	75,321,200
1946	26,354,000	25,585,000	1949	127,521,000	88,709,200

The principal imports in 1949 were :—Textiles, 80,000 metric tons; sugar, 88,600 metric tons; iron and steel, 161,600 metric tons; cereals, 72,000 metric tons; petrol, 2,126,700 hectolitres; coffee, 13,850 metric tons.

The principal exports in 1949 were :—Wines, 8,741,000 hectolitres; alfa, 202,600 metric tons; phosphate, 569,100 metric tons; iron ore, 2,624,000 metric tons; potatoes, 70,800 metric tons; fresh vegetables, 59,900 metric tons.

In 1949 the receipts of the customs authorities amounted to 1,073,512,000 francs.

Total trade between the United Kingdom and Algeria (Board of Trade returns, in £ sterling) :—

	1938	1947	1948	1949	1950
Imports into U.K. . .	2,895,761	5,324,214	9,101,266	10,889,948	10,351,757
Exports from U.K. .	1,016,818	2,327,986	1,536,809	1,876,312	2,282,158
Re-exports from U.K. .	3,249	2,624	21,660	12,176	7,458

Shipping and Communications.

In 1949, 18,432 ships of 26,097,000 tons entered and cleared the ports of Algeria, loading and discharging 8,648,000 tons of merchandise.

In 1937 the Algerian merchant fleet consisted of 13 vessels over 2,000 tons, 5 between 1,500 and 2,000 and 1,062 below 1,500 tons, with a total tonnage of 76,746 tons.

There were 39 national roads in 1949, with a length of 8,434 kilometres, 13,867 kilometres of departmental roads, 12,910 kilometres of main roads, 18,257 kilometres of by-roads and 11,213 kilometres of desert routes.

On 1 Jan., 1949, there were 4,478 kilometres of railway open for traffic (exclusive of lines on Tunisian territory), the railway receipts (1948) amounting to 7,692 million francs.

There is a regular postal and passenger air service between Algiers and Paris, and Algiers and Marseilles (800 kilometres), and a postal air service between Algiers and Brazzaville in the French Congo and between Oran and Elizabethville in the Belgian Congo. There is also a passenger air service locally between Algiers and Oran and Algiers and Tunis. Arrivals by air (1949), 116,500 [illegible] 9,450 tons of freight; departures, 141,500 passengers, 5,265 [illegible] freight.

There are 3 big (Algiers, Oran, Bône), 46 medium-sized and 24 minor airfields.

There were, in 1948, 850 post offices and 350 postal agencies; number of telephones, 1 Jan., 1949, was 81,800.

The postal receipts in 1949 were 1,380,000,000 francs, and there were 876 post offices on 31 Dec., 1949.

Postal cheque accounts were opened at Algiers on 1 February, 1921, and on 31 Dec., 1949, there were 564,834 accounts, with a total balance of 570,000 million francs.

Banking, Money, Weights and Measures.

The Bank of Algeria is a bank of issue, with a capital of 25,000,000 francs By ordinance of 18 Sept., 1950, its note circulation was limited to 75 billion francs. The Bank of Algeria was nationalized on 17 May, 1946. Several co-operative agricultural banks, assisted by government funds, are in operation; their capital exceeded 200 million francs in 1947. Barclays Bank (D., C. & O.) have branches at Algiers and Oran.

The money, weights and measures of France only are used.

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OVERSEAS DEPARTMENTS.

MARTINIQUE.

On 19 March, 1946, the status of Martinique was changed to that of an overseas department. The department is under a prefect. An elected general council of 36 members votes the budget, and elective municipal councils administer the communes. Martinique is represented in the National Assembly by 3 deputies, in the Council of the Republic by 2 councillors and in the Assembly of the French Union by 1 delegate.

Area, 385 square miles, divided into 34 communes; population (estimate 1947), 264,219. Births (1949), 8,038; deaths, 3,682. Justice is administered by 5 justices of the peace, a tribunal of first instance, a regional court of appeal (with jurisdiction over Martinique and Guiana), a commercial court and a court of assizes. The military force consists of 1 battalion of infantry and a battery of artillery. In 1949, there was a law school (at Fort-de-France); 2 lycées for boys, with 1,408 pupils; a high school for girls, with 221 pupils; 139 primary schools, with 40,080 pupils; 16 higher primary schools (1,083 pupils); 8 private schools (834 pupils); a commercial school (434 pupils); an [illegible] ool (44 pupils). The capital and chief commercial town is [illegible] (population, 66,006), with a landlocked harbour some 15 square miles in extent. The budget for 1950 balanced at 1,116,072,500 francs. Sugar and rum are the chief productions, then come cocoa, pineapples, bananas and coffee. In 1950 there were 12,500 hectares under sugar cane, 3,500 hectares under bananas, 275 hectares under cocoa, 200 hectares under coffee, 200 hectares under pineapples and 3,670 hectares food-producing crops. In 1950 livestock in Martinique numbered 43,700 cattle, 22,500 sheep, 34,300 pigs, 14,000 goats and 9,300 horses and mules. There are 13 sugar works with distilleries attached, 107 agricultural distilleries, 2 industrial distilleries devoted to the production of rum and 56 establishments for canning bananas and pineapples. In 1949, 17,950 short tons of sugar, and 133,080 hectolitres of rum were exported. Sugar production averaged 23,000 metric tons in 1946–49, and was 27,000 metric tons in 1950.

Trade in 1,000 metric tons and millions of francs :—

	1947		1948		1949	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
Imports .	130	3,667	124·6	6,304	144·5	8,533
Exports .	78	4,120	77·4	4,692	89·2	5,185

Vessels entered in 1949, 687, unloading 151,700 tons and taking 103,000 tons of goods. The island is visited regularly by the steamers of French and American companies. For local traffic there are subsidized mail coaches and motor cars, and subsidized steamers ply along the coast. There are 258 km. of national roads, about 300 km. of departmental roads and about 150 km. of local roads. A local savings bank is under the direction of the head of the post, telegraph and telephone services. The department is in communication with the rest of the world by cable and wireless. There were, in 1948, 47 post offices and 1,990 telephones.

The Bank of Martinique with a capital of 3,000,000 francs and a reserve fund of 22,140,000 francs, the Crédit Martiniquais with a capital of 25,000,000 francs, branches of the Royal Bank of Canada and of the Banque Nationale pour le Commerce et l'Industrie (Paris) are operating at Fort-de-France.

Prefect.—Christian Laigret.

Books of Reference.

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Revert (E.), La Martinique. Paris, 1949.

See also under GUADELOUPE.

GUADELOUPE AND DEPENDENCIES.

On 14 March, 1946, the status of Guadeloupe was changed to that of an overseas department.

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 (population, 113,412), the principal town of which is Basse-Terre, the capital of the department, and that to the east Grande Terre (population, 113,545); the chief town of Grande Terre is Pointe-à-Pitre; the two islands have a united area of 1,510 square kilometres (583 square miles), and a circumference of 275 miles. There are 5 dependencies consisting of the smaller islands, Marie Galante (population, 29,349), Les Saintes (population, 2,358), Désirade (population, 1,581), St Barthélemy (population, 2,231) and St. Martin (population, 6,786); the total area with these is 688 square miles, and the total population (1946) is 271,262. The island dependencies of Guadeloupe are still inhabited by the white descendants of the Normans and Bretons who came there three hundred years ago. They live removed from the world, in patriarchal families of shipbuilders, fishermen and small farmers. St. Martin was occupied simultaneously by the French and the Dutch in 1648; by virtue of an agreement dated 23 March, 1648, the island was divided between the two peoples, France receiving about two-thirds of the island, the capital of which is Marigot, a free port. The department is under a prefect and an elected general council of 36 members, and is represented in the National Assembly by 3 deputies, in the Council of the Republic by 2 councillors and in the Assembly of the French Union by 1 delegate. In the scholastic year 1949–50, instruction was given in 2 lycées, at Pointe-à-Pitre and Basse-Terre, and a secondary course for girls at Pointe-à-Pitre, with together 1,188 pupils, and 128 public and private elementary schools. The public elementary schools had 683 teachers and 31,430 pupils. The seat of government is Basse-Terre (10,086 inhabitants). Pointe-à-Pitre (41,823 inhabitants) has a fine harbour. Revenue and expenditure balanced at1,049,313,000 francs for 1947. Outstanding debt at 31 Dec., 1947, 607,627,000 francs.

Chief products are sugar (about 36,000 tons exported in 1946, compared with an annual average of 70,000 tons before the war), bananas (about 48,000 tons in 1946), rum (202,324 hectolitres of pure alcohol in 1947), coffee and cocoa.

Trade in 1,000 metric tons and million francs :—

	1947		1948		1949	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
Imports .	104	2,800	105	5,415	113	7,000
Exports .	91	3,588	94	3,834	110	6,842

Guadeloupe is in direct communication with France by means of 2 steam navigation companies; with America by 4 steam navigation companies, and (weekly) 2 Pan-American Airways system's planes (1 to West Indies Islands and Natal, southward; 1 northward to Miami). In 1949, 723 vessels of 748,000 tons entered the department.

In 1949 there were 61 post offices, 8 wireless stations, 379 miles of telegraph and telephone circuits, and 772 telephone subscribers. In 1950, there were 317 km. of national roads and 327 km. of departmental roads.

The Bank of Guadeloupe (founded 1851) with a capital of 3,000,000 francs and reserve funds amounting to 16,000,000 francs, advances loans chiefly for agricultural purposes. The Banque Nationale pour le Commerce et l'Industrie has 3 branches in the department. The Caisse Centrale de la France d' Outre Mer is (since 1 July, 1944) the official banking institution of the department, 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 authorized up to total emission of 1,000,000 francs.

Prefect.—M. Villéger.

Books of Reference.

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Martineau (A.) and *May* (L. P.), Trois siècles d'histoire antillaise, Martinique et Guadeloupe de 1635 à nos jours. Paris, 1936.

Revert (E.), La France d'Amérique. Paris, 1949

Roberts (W. A.), The French in the West Indies. Indianapolis, 1942.

ILE DE LA RÉUNION.

On 19 March, 1946, the status of Réunion was changed to that of an overseas department. Réunion is represented in the National Assembly by 3 deputies, in the Council of the Republic by 2 senators and in the Assembly of the French Union by 1 delegate.

Réunion (or Bourbon), about 420 miles east of Madagascar, has belonged to France since 1643. It is administered by a prefect and an elected council-general of 36 members. It has an area of 970 square miles and a population (1946) of 242,343. The chief towns are:—St. Denis, with 36,096 inhabitants; St. Paul, 25,959; St. Louis, 23,936; St. Pierre, 22,379. Elected municipal councils administer the communes. Réunion has two lycées, one for boys with (1946) 44 teachers and 762 pupils, and one for girls with 11 teachers and

302 pupils. Primary education is given at St. Denis in two schools, one for boys and one for girls with together 3,600 pupils and 70 teachers. There are besides three infant schools under state supervision and 14 private establishments with 39 teachers and 2,032 pupils. In the rest of the island, primary education is given in 192 schools with 23,558 pupils and in 31 private schools with 3,309 pupils. There is a teachers' training course attended by 75 pupils with 4 teachers. The chief port, Pointe-des-Galets, is connected by a coast railway of 80 miles, with St. Benoit on the one hand and St. Pierre on the other. 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% alcohol) in 1945 amounted to 36,115 hectolitres of rum and 18,175 hectolitres of industrial alcohol. The sugar production in 1949 was 110,000 metric tons.

Trade in 1,000 metric tons and millions of francs, C.F.A. :—

	1947		1948		1949	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
Imports .	71·3	1,309	105	2,873	85	3,500
Exports .	78·4	1,299	81	2,248	106	3,020

The chief imports in 1946 were:—Rice, 10,703 tons; cotton goods, 324 tons; metals, 2,502 tons, wines and spirits, 11,204 hectolitres. Chief exports (1946):—Sugar, 112,994 tons; rum, 2,894 tons. U.K. imports from Réunion (Board of Trade figures), £44,569 in 1947; 126,209 in 1948; £51,814 in 1949; £78,662 in 1950; exports to Réunion, £82,227 in 1947, £41,746 in 1948; £33,032 in 1949; £34,887 in 1950. In 1946, 56 vessels entered and cleared the island.

The Tamatave–Réunion–Mauritius telegraph cable and the wireless station are open for public traffic. There are 49 post offices and 63 central telephone offices. There were, in 1950, 342 km. of national roads and about 300 km. of departmental roads.

The budget for 1946 balanced at 289·1 million francs. The currency consists of local bank-notes and token nickel coinage. The Réunion franc (franc C.F.A.) equals 2·00 metropolitan francs. The Bank of Réunion has a capital of 6 million francs.

Prefect.—Roland Béchoff.

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Bulletin de l'Académie de la Réunion. Biennial.
Bulletin de la Chambre d'Agriculture de la Réunion.

GUIANA.

(Guyane Française.)

On 19 March, 1946, the status of Guiana was changed to that of an overseas department.

French Guiana, on the north-east coast of South America, is administered by a prefect. It has an elected council-general of 15 members and is represented in the National Assembly, the Council of the Republic and the Assembly of the French Union by 1 deputy each. Area about 90,000 sq.

km., and population, census of 1946, 28,537. Cayenne, the chief town, has a population of 11,704, and the other 13 communes have 19,202. These figures are exclusive of the floating population of miners without any fixed abode, officials, troops and native tribes. At Cayenne there are a court of first instance, and a superior court of appeal, with jurisdiction in other localities. The military force consists of 353 officers and men of the Colonial Infantry. Primary education has been free since 1889 in lay schools for the two sexes in the communes and many villages. There is also (1944–45) a college and a normal course (159 students), a primary school (922 pupils) and a kindergarten school. There are also several church schools (1,000 pupils) and a private school for leprous children (52 pupils). The penal settlement has 3 schools with 126 pupils.

The country has immense forests (about 80,000 sq. km.) rich in many kinds of timber. Only about 3,200 hectares are under cultivation. The crops consist of rice, maize, manioc, cocoa, bananas and sugar cane. The most important industry is gold-mining (placer; 1948, 13,625 fine oz.). Head of cattle in 1946, 3,242. The exports consist of cocoa, bananas, various woods, gold, fish glue, rum, rose-wood essence, balata and hides.

Trade in 1,000 metric tons and millions of francs:—

	1947		1948		1949	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
Imports .	11	433	13	878	12·22	1,031
Exports .	1	97	1	153	1·68	219

Exports to the United Kingdom, 1947, £1,573; 1948, £1,431; 1949, £2,429; 1950, £1,252; imports from U.K., 1947, £1,424; 1948, £9,374; 1949, £18,341; 1950, £26,695.

There are 3 ports:—Cayenne, St.-Laurent-du-Maroni and Oyapoc. Cayenne and St.-Laurent are visited once a month by a packet boat of the Compagnie Générale Transatlantique. There is also steamboat communication between the capital and the other towns of the department. Vessels entered and cleared in the department (1946), 126. The Pan-American Airways system visits Cayenne daily; S.A.T.A. airline calls twice weekly at St.-Laurent. Three chief and many secondary roads connect the capital with the interior by motor-car services. A telegraph system connects Cayenne with Macouria, Kourou, Sinnamary, Iracoubo and the penal settlement. There are wireless stations at Cayenne, Oyapoc, Régina and St.-Laurent. There were, in 1950, 260 km. of national roads.

Since 1854, Cayenne has had a penal settlement for habitual criminals and convicts sentenced to hard labour. Since April, 1946, transportation to Cayenne has ceased. On 1 Oct., 1945, the penal population consisted of 1,543 men, who are gradually being sent back to France.

The Bank of Guiana, under government control, with a capital of 1,200,000 francs, with statutory reserve fund amounting to 600,000 francs, advances loans for agricultural and other purposes.

The Territory of Inini was separated from French Guiana by a decree of 6 July, 1930, but has been re-united with the department of Guiana by law of 19 March, 1946. The area is 30,301 square miles and the population (1946), 5,024. The territory is connected with Guiana by waterways which, despite rapids, are navigable by local craft. The principal products are rose wood and cabinet wood. Gold is also found. The trade of the territory

is included in the Guiana returns. There are 3 post offices and 1 wireless station.

Prefect.—R. Vignon.

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OVERSEAS TERRITORIES.

FRENCH WEST AFRICA.

(AFRIQUE OCCIDENTALE FRANÇAISE.)

French West Africa comprises the following territories:—(1) Senegal, (2) French Guinea, (3) the Ivory Coast, (4) Dahomey, (5) French Sudan, (6) Mauritania, (7) Niger, (8) Upper Volta.

The approximate area and population of French West Africa in 1941 and 1945, and in 1949 are shown as follows:—

Colony	Area (in sq. miles) 1941, 1945	Population		Area (in sq. km.) 1949	Population 1949
		1941	1945		
Senegal	77,730	1,723,068	1,895,000	209,500	1,764,000
Guinea	96,886	2,117,705	2,125,000	280,900	2,180,000
Ivory Coast	184,174	4,047,041	4,056,000	336,200	2,065,000
Upper Volta	—	—	—	315,700	3,069,000
Dahomey	43,232	1,424,220	1,458,000	115,700	1,505,000
French Sudan	590,966	3,794,270	3,797,000	1,195,000	3,177,000
Mauritania	323,310	366,853	497,000	943,000	518,000
Niger	499,410	1,944,190	2,168,000	1,279,000	2,029,000
Dakar and dependencies [1]	60	165,188	175,000	470	228,000
Total	1,815,768	15,582,535	16,171,000	4,675,700	16,535,000

[1] The 'circonscription' of Dakar and dependencies has been incorporated with Senegal (with effect from 1 July, 1946).

In 1949 Europeans numbered about 52,000, of whom 40,000 were French.

By decree of 5 July, 1944, which came into force on 1 Jan., 1945, the boundary between French Sudan and Mauritania was modified in that Mauritania received an additional area of 287 square kilometres and additional population of 188,500.

The principal tribes are the Ouolofs in Senegal (about 600,000, mostly Moslems); Bambaras and Mandingos in the Sudan, Senegal, Guinea and Ivory Coast (about 2,100,000); Peuls (Fulbés) in the Sudan, Senegal and Guinea (about 1,939,000); the Mossi in the Upper Volta (about 1,300,000), the Toucouleurs in Senegal, Guinea and Sudan (246,000), and the Baoules, Agnis, Gouros and Kroumen on the Ivory Coast.

A treaty of 19 Oct., 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 432 yards; the lease, at first, to be for 30 years.

Under the Anglo-French Convention of 8 April, 1904, the river port of Yarbatenda on [illegible] 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 recognized 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.

The Governor-General, whose seat is at Dakar, is assisted by a government council, consisting almost entirely of the chiefs of the civil and military services, and a grand council, composed of members elected by the territorial councils (5 from each territory).

Each of the 8 territories is under a governor, who is assisted by a privy council, consisting of the chiefs of the civil and military services and 2 members nominated by the Governor-General, and a general council of elected European and African members.

There is a general budget for the whole of French West Africa, and a local budget for each territory.

There were in 1950, 827 elementary schools with 99,000 pupils, and 66 secondary schools with 6,613 pupils. 237 private schools had 33,000 pupils.

There were, in 1949, 60 cinemas with a seating capacity of 40,000.

In 1950, the estimated ordinary budget balanced at 12,329,489,000 francs, and the estimated extraordinary budget at 9,175,427,000 francs.

The imports into French West Africa are mostly textiles, fuel oil, mechanical implements, food substances and beverages.

The principal exports in 1949 were as follows :—

	Quantity (in metric tons)	Value (in millions C.F.A.)		Quantity (in metric tons)	Value (in millions C.F.A.)
Groundnuts .	211,287	6,719·4	Gum . .	3,496	121·4
Palm-kernels .	85,492	1,912·5	Palm-oil .	9,820	385·7
Coffee . .	63,742	4,240·9	Bananas .	61,051	813·4
Groundnut oil .	55,406	4,915·6	Cotton . .	2,367	203·5
Cocoa . .	56,132	4,137·3	Sisal . .	82	5·6
Cabinet wood .	80,814	376·7	Oil-cake .	91,805	893·3

The following is a comparative table (in thousand francs C.F.A.) of the imports and exports during 1948 and 1949 for each of the territories :—

Territories	Imports		Exports	
	1948	1949	1948	1949
Senegal, Mauritania, Sudan .	12,734,230	20,783,162	9,483,800	12,885,946
Guinea	1,766,590	3,104,398	1,157,520	1,663,487
Ivory Coast, Upper Volta .	3,881,336	7,693,083	5,196,937	10,267,956
Dahomey	1,116,284	2,241,682	1,515,124	1,880,783
Niger	342,880	657,415	715,083	702,562
Total . . .	19,841,320	34,479,740	18,068,464	27,400,734

More than two-thirds of the imports and exports came from and went to metropolitan France.

Total trade between Great Britain and French West and Equatorial Africa, according to Board of Trade returns for 5 years, was as follows (in £ sterling):—

	1938	1947	1948	1949	1950
Imports into U.K. . .	397,980	887,471	1,502,177	2,517,700	3,992,792
Exports from U.K. .	756,390	1,889,600	1,960,399	1,786,613	2,663,848
Re-exports from U.K. .	60,409	1,344	5,052	20,344	32,291

By decree of 17 July, 1947, a *Régie des chemins de fer de l'A.O.F.* has been set up which administers the railways and certain port installations of French West Africa.

In 1949, 3,141 vessels of 7,984,754 net tons entered and 3,204 vessels of 8,332,271 net tons cleared the ports of French West Africa. In 1949, 3,409 aeroplanes, carrying 20,344 passengers, 289 metric tons of mail and 1,471 metric tons of luggage, arrived at the airport of Yof.

Number of motor vehicles (1949):—1,128 passenger cars, 3,267 lorries, 66 motor cycles.

There were (1 Jan., 1948) 3,782 km. of railway in operation; 18,555 km. of telephone line, with 4,000 subscribers, and (in 1947) 43,610 km. of telegraph line. In 1949 there were 301 post offices, divided as follows:—Senegal and Dakar, 65; French Sudan, 54; Guinea, 38; Ivory Coast, 39; Dahomey, 37; Mauritania, 23; Niger, 25; Upper Volta, 20.

A savings bank was established by a decree of 22 July, 1920, and began to function on 1 Oct., 1922, with a single office at Dakar. In June, 1947, there were 64,022 depositors with 209,106,633 francs to their credit. The Banque de l'Afrique Occidentale Française has the exclusive right to issue notes, up to 16,000,000,000 francs. It has branches at Dakar, Bamako, Conakry, Abidjan, Kotonu, Lomé, Kaolak, Bobo-Dioulasso and Zinder. Its capital is 52,629,000 francs. The Banque Commerciale Africaine, Banque Nationale pour le Commerce et l'Industrie, Société Générale and Crédit Lyonnais are also important banking institutions in French West Africa. The use of French weights and measures is compulsory throughout French West Africa.

As from 26 Dec., 1945, the franc of French West Africa has been detached from the franc of metropolitan France. As from 18 Oct., 1948, 100 West African francs (franc C.F.A.) = 200 Metropolitan francs.

High Commissioner of the French Republic, Governor-General of French West Africa.—Paul Béchard (appointed Feb., 1948).

Senegal has a total area (with Dakar) of 200,530 square km. (77,405 square miles); the population in 1950 was 1,992,597. The capital is St. Louis, founded in 1658 (population, 63,000). The other important towns are Kaolak (33,000), Thiès (30,000), Diourbel (16,000) and Ziguinchor (16,000). By a decree of Dec., 1924, Dakar and its surroundings (including Gorée and Rufisque) were formed into a special territory called *circonscription de Dakar et Dependances.* The 'circonscription' was re-united with Senegal by decree of 17 May, 1946, which came into force on 1 July, 1946. Dakar, Gorée and Saint-Louis are *communes de plein exercice* analogous to French metropolitan communes. The Governor of Senegal is represented in Dakar by a delegate whose authority is imposed on the Delegation of Dakar.

The territory is represented in the National Assembly by 2 deputies, and in the Council of the Republic and the Assembly of the French Union by 3 delegates each. It is administered by a governor, assisted by a general council, and divided into 11 'circles,' each under the rule of an administrator. The budget for 1950 was 2,867,900,000 francs C.F.A.

Education is provided at 2 *lycées* (at Dakar and Saint-Louis), 5 modern colleges, 4 technical colleges, 2 *écoles normales*, 3 *cours normaux* and 201 elementary schools. Total pupils in the elementary schools in 1949 was 31,500, including 3,600 attending 21 private schools. Two examination centres in Dakar grant higher diplomas in law, arts and sciences. In 1949, 438,015,000 francs were provided for education and sports.

The soil is generally sandy. In 1947, there were 70,000 sheep and goats, 315,672 cattle, 48,000 asses and 35,000 horses. The natives cultivate groundnuts, millet, maize and some rice; other products are gum from Mauritania and rubber and palm-nuts from the Casamance River. Yield of groundnuts was 430,000 tons in 1949–50. The production of oil from groundnuts has risen from 800 tons in 1936 to 68,000 tons in 1949. A salt industry is being developed. Native industries comprise weaving, pottery, brick-making and jewellery; zircon and titanium-bearing sand is produced.

Imports in 1949 amounted to 613,000 tons, valued at 20,783,000,000 francs C.F.A.; exports, 354,000 tons, valued at 12,885,946,000 francs C.F.A. (including Sudan and Mauritania). The chief imports were textiles (15,000 tons, valued at 4,500,000,000 francs), foodstuffs (rice and flour), sugar, cement, petrol and coal. The chief exports in 1949 were groundnuts (175,000 tons, 5,800,000,000 francs), groundnut oil (55,400 tons, 4,900,000,000 francs), oil-cake (91,190 tons, 898,306,000 francs), and gums (3,375 tons, 117,749,000 francs).

In 1949 the colony had 12,413 kilometres of telegraph, 5,530 kilometres of telephone lines and 70 post offices. 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) and Louga [illegible], another one Thiès, Kayes and Bamako (French Sudan), [illegible], and a branch to Kaolak and another to Touba.

There is a river service on the Senegal from St. Louis to Podor (140 miles) open throughout the year. During the rainy season ships of 14 to 15 ft. draught can get as far as Kayes. The Senegal River is closed to foreign flags. The Saloum River is navigable in all seasons as far as Kaolack. In 1949, 2,234 vessels of 5,113,000 net tons entered the port of Dakar.

La Banque de l'Afrique Occidentale (established 29 June, 1901, and reorganized by a law of 29 Jan., 1929), with a capital of 52,629,000 francs and reserve funds of 36,750,000 francs (30 June, 1945) was founded for the purpose of carrying on financial, industrial or commercial operations; it has a branch at Dakar and an agency at Kaolak. The Banque Commerciale Africaine has several agencies, as have the Banque Nationale pour le Commerce et l'Industrie, the Crédit Lyonnais and the Société Générale.

Governor.—Camille Bailly.

Mauritania, formed into a protectorate in May, 1903, converted into a special 'Civilian Territory' in Oct., 1904, became a colony on 4 Dec., 1920, with a governor at its head. The governor is assisted by a general council of 2 Europeans and 18 natives. Mauritania consists of the districts of Trarza, Brakna, Gorgol, Assaba, Guidimaka, Adrar, Levrier

Bay, Akjoujt, Tagant and Aioun-el-Atrouss, with a total area of 943,000 square km. The boundary with Algeria runs from near Tanouchert, slightly to the north of latitude 27° N., south-eastward to Chegga, approximately on latitude 25° N. The population (1949) numbers 427,275 Moorish Moslems, 95,017 Africans (mostly in the south) and 267 French; total, 522,559.

Chief products are cattle, gum, salt and dried and salted fish. In 1949 there were 102,046 camels, 320,836 cattle, 100,000 asses, 2,392,225 sheep and goats and 3,500 horses. In 1947, there were 955 kilometres of telephone line and 22 post offices.

There were, in 1949, 60 primary schools with 1,924 pupils, and 2 secondary schools with 137 pupils.

The territory is represented in the National Assembly, the Council of the Republic and the Assembly of the French Union by 1 member each.

Imports and exports of Mauritania are included in the figures for Senegal and Sudan. The budget of the colony for 1950 was 506,157,000 francs.

Governor.—Édouard Terrac.

French Guinea lies on the coast between Portuguese Guinea and the British colony of Sierra Leone, and extends some considerable distance inland. The area is about 280,920 square km., and the estimated population in 1950 was about 2,180,000 including 3,658 metropolitan French and 2,194 foreigners, mainly Lebanese and Syrians. Conakry, with 43,423 inhabitants, is the capital; other important towns are Kankan (20,000), Kindia (11,604), Labé (10,775), Siguiri (10,705) and Mamou (6,744).

The most important tribes are the Fullah (853,000), Malinké (570,000) and Soussou (234,000). The majority are Moslems, but fetishism is practised in some parts.

There are 104 primary schools with 12,459 pupils, 13 private primary schools with 1,577 pupils, 7 secondary schools with 387 pupils, 4 technical schools with 161 pupils, [illegible] schools.

The medical service [illegible], 8 medical posts and 20 health districts. There is an experimental quinquina station at Sérédou.

The chief products are rice, palm-nuts, bananas, rubber, coffee, pine-apples, palm-oil, earth-nuts, millet. Coffee is grown in forest districts. There are experimental gardens at Camayenne near Conakry, Kindia and Dalaba where the culture and selection of fruit trees and other plants is being tried. Fouta Djallon contains cattle in abundance. In 1949 there were 600,000 cattle, 245,000 sheep and goats, 600 horses, 2,950 pigs and 1,720 asses.

Gold is found mainly in the Siguiri district (4,000 kg. in 1949); diamonds in the Macenta district (58,330 carats in 1949). Bauxite and iron ore exist on the Kaloum peninsula, the Loos islands and in the Boké district; output, 1949, 20,000 metric tons of bauxite and 6,500 metric tons of iron ore. The principal imports in 1949 were:—Textiles (1,804 tons, valued at 745,720,000 francs C.F.A.), cars, lorries and spare parts (2,294 tons, 282,840,000 francs C.F.A.), foodstuff (10,265 tons, 285,711,000 francs C.F.A.), wines (1,558 tons, 43,461,000 francs C.F.A.). The principal exports in 1949 were:—Bananas (42,757 tons, 549,353,000 francs), palm-kernels (29,507 tons, 726,446,000 francs), honey (1,204 tons, 30 million francs), coffee (1,800 tons, 110 million francs).

There are a chamber of commerce and a chamber of agriculture and industry at Conakry.

A railway connects Conakry with Kankan (662 km.). There are 5,290

km. of all-weather roads and 3,500 km. of dry-season roads; 5,476 km. of telegraph and telephone lines and 39 post offices.

The territory is connected by cable with France and Pernambuco; also with Freetown, Monrovia and other places. There is a wireless station at Conakry affording communication with all territories of French West Africa.

The budget of the territory for 1950 balanced at 1,475 million francs C.F.A.; 1951, ordinary budget, 1,976 million francs C.F.A.; extraordinary budget, 1,698,330,000 francs C.F.A. In 1949 there were 26 branches of the savings bank with 9,060 depositors.

In 1949, 367 vessels of 972,212 tons entered and 365 vessels of 973,269 tons cleared the port of Conakry.

French Guinea is represented in the National Assembly by 2 deputies, in the Council of the Republic and in the Assembly of the French Union by 4 councillors each. At the end of 1946 a representative assembly of 40 members was set up at Conakry, with deliberative and advisory powers.

There are branches of the French West Africa Bank at Conakry, and of the National Bank for Trade and Industry at Conakry, Kindia, Kankan and Siguiri.

Governor.—Roland Pré.

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 4 December, 1920. On 1 Jan., 1933, a portion of Upper Volta was added to it but as from 1 January, 1945, it lost to Mauretania a district containing 118,500 nomads. On the reconstitution of the Territory of Upper Volta on 1 Jan., 1948, the districts of Tougan and Ouahigouya (20,304 square miles; 717,000 inhabitants) were added to it.

The area is 1,192,215 square kilometres, with a population of 3,350,000 in 1951, of whom 7,000 were Europeans. The most densely populated and richest of the 16 districts are those of San, Mopti, Sikasso, Koutiala, Bamako and Segou.

The governor is assisted by a privy council and a general council, the latter consisting of 20 French and 30 African members. The budget for 1951 provided for 1,944,077,000 francs, that for 1950 for 1,645,645,000 francs.

The Sudan is represented in the National Assembly by 3 deputies, in the Council of the Republic by 4 councillors, and in the Assembly of the French Union by 5 councillors.

The following are the most important towns in the French Sudan with population in 1951 shown in parentheses:—Bamako, the capital (84,600), Kayes (23,000), [illegible] isso (14,300), Gao (7,600), Mopti (9,100), Nioro (7,125), K[illegible] were, in 1950, 550 primary classes with 26,700 pupils, and 10 secondary schools.

The natives cultivate millet (650,000 metric tons in 1950), rice (150,000 metric tons), maize (60,000 metric tons), groundnuts (80,000 metric tons) and cotton (4,000 metric tons). In 1950, there were 3,000,000 head of cattle, 60,000 horses, 200,000 asses, 10,000,000 sheep and goats and 90,000 camels. Important irrigation schemes have been carried out in the Segon and Mopti districts on the Niger River, of which the Sansanding Barrage is the centre; 1·2 million hectares of cotton and rice lands are to be irrigated.

Native industries comprise pottery, brick-making, jewellery, weaving, leather-making. There are also 5 rice mills (3 opened in 1948) and 2 soap factories. Chief imports are cottons, foodstuffs, automobiles, petrol,

building material, sugar, salt, beer. Chief exports are [illegible], karité, millet, gum, kopak, sisal, skins and cattle (3 million head).

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 7 months in the year small steamboats perform the service from Koulikoro to Timbuktu and Gao, and from Bamako to Kourroussa. Two motor-car services connect the colony with North Africa (Cie. Générale Trans-saharienne and Société des Transports Tropicaux).

There are 13,000 km. of roads, not all of which are usable in all seasons; they include 669 km. of the metalled road Dakar–Niger (1,250 km.). The navigable length of the Niger in the Sudan is 1,782 km.

Two weekly air services, operated by Air France, connect the colony with Paris and Abidjan; a bi-monthly service (Cie. Transsaharienne) with Algiers. The chief airport is at Bamako.

Wireless telegraph connects all important towns with Paris, and with one another.

There were 3,204 km. of telegraph lines and 9,106 km. of telephone lines; 1,278 telephones and 55 post offices.

On 31 December, 1950, there were 44 branches of the savings bank, with 8,799 depositors (1,206 Europeans and 7,593 Africans).

There are chambers of commerce in Bamako and Kayes.

Governor.—Edmond Louveau.

The Territory of the **Niger** was formed by decrees of 13 Oct., 1922, and 28 Dec., 1926. The districts of Fada N'Gourma and Dori were separated from the Niger Territory by the law of 4 Sept., 1947, which reconstituted the former Territory of the Upper Volta. The frontier with Nigeria has been defined by the Anglo-French agreements of 1890, the Convention of Paris of 14 June, 1898, and the Conventions of London of 8 April, 1904, and 20 May, 1906.

Area (Jan., 1949), 1,276,627 square kilometres. Population (Jan., 1949), 1,050 Europeans, 2,040,000 natives. 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. In Jan., 1949, there were 72,000 horses, 1,525,000 cattle, 4,215,000 sheep and goats, 195,000 asses, 165,000 camels.

The native population is composed chiefly of Hausa, Jerma, Peulh and Tuareg. They cultivate millet, groundnuts, beans and manioc and, in the river districts, cotton and rice. In the east, close to the Komadugu River, sulphate of sodium of excellent quality is swept out of dried-up ponds. From 15 to 20 tons are provided every year for the health service of French West Africa. Salt is produced at Bilma and Agadez, natron at Manga, and gum arabic at Gouré, nearly all of which are exported to Nigeria. The country 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 Chad. Imports in 1949 were 11,637 tons, and exports (1949) 38,230 tons, of which nearly half were decorticated groundnuts. Local budget in 1949, 812,739,380 francs; estimates for 1950, 1,008,133,468 francs. The Banque de l'Afrique Occidentale has a branch at Zinder, in the eastern part of the colony. The colony is divided into 9 districts and 17 subdivisions. Niamey is the capital.

Length of telegraph lines (1948), 1,522 miles; of telephone lines, 1,425 miles. Telephone subscribers numbered 102. There were 26 post offices.

The towns of Niamey and Zinder are the termini of two trans-Sahara

motor routes; the Hoggar–Air–Zinder road extends to Kano and Fort Lamy. Niger Colony is also a favourite resort of hunters of big game (lions, elephants, buffalos, mufflons, oryx and addax).

The territory is represented in the National Assembly by 2 deputies, in the Council of the Republic by 2 senators and in the Assembly of the French Union by 3 councillors.

Governor.—Jean-François Toby.

Ivory Coast (Côte d'Ivoire) lies between Liberia and the British Gold Coast Colony. It has common frontiers with French Guinea, French Sudan and Upper Volta. France obtained rights on the coast in 1842, but did not actively and continuously occupy the territory till 1882. On 1 Jan., 1933, a portion of Upper Volta was added to the Ivory Coast, but on 1 Jan., 1948, the districts of Bobo-Dioulasso, Gaoua, K[illegible] Ouagadougou, Kaya, Tenkodogo and Dédougou were transferr[illegible] Coast to the reconstituted Upper Volta.

The governor is assisted by a Privy Council and a General Council comprising 18 Europeans and 27 Africans.

The territory is represented in the National Assembly by 2 deputies, in the Council of the Republic by 3 councillors, and in the Assembly of the French Union by 4 councillors.

Area, 319,455 square km. (123,310 square miles); native population (1950), 2,056,000; Europeans 8,155. The seat of administration is at Abidjan (population in 1948, 45,735, including 2,000 Europeans); the offices of agriculture and education are at Bingerville, that of justice at Grand Bassam and that of the veterinary service at Bouaké (20,534 inhabitants, including 390 Europeans). There are 120 public primary schools (16,200 pupils), 54 private primary schools (6,900 pupils) and 9 secondary schools (1,119 pupils). The chief ports, in respect of population and commerce, are Abidjan-Port-Bouet, Grand Bassam (population 5,743), Assinie (683), Grand Lahou (4,402), Sassandra and Tabou. The natives cultivate groundnuts, maize, rice, millet, bananas, pineapples, manioc and yam. They have also been taught to grow cocoa, the export of which increased from an average of 4 tons in 1904–08 to 223,542 in 1948. The cultivation of cotton is being developed; coconuts and a small quantity of rubber are collected. The mahogany forests inland are worked. Gold is found near Bouaké, on the Comoé and Man rivers, and in Indenie. Manganese deposits have also been located. The imports in 1949 amounted to 153,217 tons (7,693,033,000 francs), and the exports to 265,067 tons (10,267,957,000 francs). Chief imports were:—Textiles (1,422 tons), metal work (13,415 tons), beverages (2,787 tons); wine (31,306 hectolitres). Chief exports:—Coffee (61,088 tons), cocoa (56,026 tons), fresh bananas (18,254 tons), palm-kernels (11,741 tons), timber (81,006 tons). From Abidjan, on the north side of the lagoon, a railway runs to Bobo-Dioulasso (627 km.); minor railways cover 97 km. Roads suitable for motor traffic total 10,234 km. In 1948, there were 3,600 km. of telegraphic and 915 km. of telephonic lines, and 38 post offices. The telegraph connects principal the towns and extends to adjoining colonies. Telephonic communication exists between Abidjan, Aboisso, Assinie, Grand Bassam, Bingerville, Dabou and Tiassalé. There are 5 wireless stations. The budget for 1950 was 2,353,701,920 francs.

In 1949, 178,000 metric tons of cargo were unloaded (1948, 131,000) and 249,000 metric tons were loaded (1948, 239,000) at the ports of Ivory Coast.

Governor.—Laurent Pechoux.

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 by the colony of Niger. 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 115,800 square km., and the population, in 1950, 1,505,000. The seat of government is Porto Novo (the chief business centre, near Cotonou, the biggest port), which has 30,827 inhabitants. Dahomey is represented in the National Assembly by 1 deputy, and in the Council of the Republic and the Assembly of the French Union by 2 delegates each.

There were, in 1950, 102 public primary schools (11,740 pupils), 102 private primary schools (14,265 pupils) and 8 secondary schools (614 pupils). The natives are industrious agriculturists in the coast region, and grow maize, manioc and yams. In 1947, there were 211,900 cattle, 416,000 sheep and goats, 177,000 pigs and 2,000 horses. The forests contain oil palms, which have been profitably utilized. These furnish the chief exports—kernels and oil. Cotton cultivation has recently been successfully introduced in the central provinces; coffee cultivation has given good results in the southern provinces. Imports in 1949, 63,667 tons (2,241,682,000 francs C.F.A.); exports 71,835 tons (1,810,783,000 francs C.F.A.). The principal imports were:—Textiles (828 tons; 426,609,000 francs), wines and spirits (11,175 hectolitres; 51,593,000 francs) and metalwork (2,380 tons; 171,369,000 francs). The principal exports were:—Palm-kernels (44,204 tons; 916,626,000 francs), palm-oil (9,205 tons; 363,663,000 francs), cotton fibre (2,116 tons; 176,928,000 francs), karité kernels (1,997 tons; 39,936,000 francs C.F.A.).

A metalled road for motor traffic, called the East Road (297 miles in length), runs from Savé to Malanville on the Niger. There is also a road from Tchaourou to Porga (281 miles), called the North-west Road. Other roads are Cotonou–Dassa-Zoumé–Savé (198 miles), Cotonou to Anecho (68 miles), Abomey to Ketou (75 miles), Tchaourou to Djougou (93 miles). There are now altogether more than 2,711 miles of carriage road, of which 871 miles are first-class roads. At Cotonou an iron pier has been erected, and from that port a railway runs into the interior to Parakou (257 miles), with a branch line to Whydah and Segborué on Lake Aheme (36 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 railway linking the capital with the port of Cotonou was opened to traffic on 1 June, 1930 (22 miles). On 1 Jan., 1935, a stretch of railway, 35 miles in length, was opened to traffic, connecting Tchaourou with Parakou. A telegraph line connects Cotonou with Abomey, Togoland, the Niger and Senegal. In the colony there were (in 1947) 2,500 kilometres of telegraph line, and 2,300 kilometres of telephone line, and 40 post offices. In 1948, 142 vessels of 439,552 net tons entered and cleared the port of Cotonou. French coins only are in circulation. The budget for 1950 was 943,230,000 francs C.F.A.

Acting Governor.—Claude Valluy.

Upper Volta. In 1919, the colony of Upper Volta was carved out of the colony of Upper Senegal and Niger, which had been established in 1904. It was suppressed in 1932 and its territory divided between Ivory Coast, Sudan

and Niger. On 4 Sept., 1947, the Territory of Upper Volta was re-established, comprising the area of the old colony of Upper Volta as at 5 Sept., 1932.

Area, about 290,000 square km. (109,940 square miles); population, over 3 million, with a density of 10 per square km. The most important towns are Bobo-Dioulasso (37,500 inhabitants) and Ouagadougou, the capital (25,000 inhabitants).

The [illegible] sted by a Privy Council and a General Council [illegible] and 40 Africans. The Territory is represented in [illegible] Assembly by 3 deputies, in the Council of the Republic by 3 councillors and in the Assembly of the French Union by 5 councillors.

There were, in 1949, 8,520 pupils in elementary schools and 405 in secondary schools; private schools had 5,117 elementary and 73 secondary pupils.

The natives grow maize, millet, rice, fonio, beans, batatas, yams and manioc. Edible fats (karité, sesame, groundnuts) are abundant. Cotton and sisal are of increasing importance. The native weavers, smiths and shoe-makers are notable.

Livestock (1949):—940,000 cattle, 620,000 sheep, 750,000 goats, 60,000 horses, 80,000 donkeys.

Principal exports:—Cattle, sheep, goats, karité (butter and kernels), decorticated groundnuts and sisal fibre.

Bobo-Dioulasso is the terminus of the Abidjan Niger railway; its extension to Ouagadougou is under construction. The road system of Upper Volta is very good; it comprises over 13,000 km., of which 6,000 km. are all-weather roads. Ouagadougou and Bobo-Dioulasso are regularly served by Air France. There are post and telegraph offices in every district capital.

The budget for 1950 balanced at 932,829,000 francs C.F.A.

Governor.—Albert-Jean Mouragues.

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FRENCH EQUATORIAL AFRICA.

(Afrique Équatoriale Française.)

French Equatorial Africa extends along the Atlantic coast between the Cameroons and the territories of the Belgian Congo, with the exception of the Spanish territory on the coast from the Muni river on 1° N. latitude to the Cameroons, 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 Ubangi rivers and stretches northwards to the Bahr-el-Ghazal and Lake Chad.

French settlement began on the Gabun river in 1839; Libreville was founded in 1848. 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 28 Feb., 1924.

By decrees issued on 15 Jan., 1910, the name of the French Congo was changed into French Equatorial Africa (Afrique Équatoriale Française).

By a decree of 16 Oct., 1946, French Equatorial Africa was reorganized as follows:—Under a governor-general (at Brazzaville) it comprises the four territories of Gabun (capital Libreville), Middle Congo (capital Pointe-Noire, from 28 Feb., 1950), Ubangi-Shari (capital Bangui) and Chad (capital Fort Lamy), each of which is administered by a governor.

The governor-general is assisted by a government council which consists of the chiefs of the civil and military services and 4 members nominated by the governor-general for a period of 2 years, and a grand council composed of members elected by the territorial councils (5 from each territory).

Each of the 4 governors is assisted by a privy council and a representative council whose composition corresponds on a smaller scale to that of the central bodies.

The general budget is passed by the general assembly. It balanced in 1950 at 3,711,412,000 francs C.F.A. (2,688,500,000 in 1949). Each of the four territories has its local budget, which is passed by the representative council; the local budgets balanced at 3,107,464,000 francs C.F.A. in 1950.

French Equatorial Africa sends 6 representatives to the National Assembly, 8 delegates to the Council of the Republic and 7 representatives to the Assembly of the French Union.

The area and population of the separate territories are shown as follows (1 Jan., 1950):—

Territory	Area (square km.)	European population			African population		
		Male [1]	Female [1]	Total	Male	Female	Total
Gabun .	267,000	2,213	779	3,378	192,200	213,200	405,400
Middle Congo	342,000	3,438	1,860	9,050	326,400	349,000	675,400
Ubangi-Shari	617,000	2,411	878	4,391	526,300	541,100	1,067,400
Chad . .	1,284,000	1,054	404	3,301	1,107,000	1,131,200	2,238,200
Total . .	2,510,000	9,116	3,921	20,120	2,151,900	2,234,500	4,386,400

[1] 1948.

The density per square kilometre was 1·72 in 1949. The European population of Brazzaville was 6,505 at 1 Jan., 1951.

Vital statistics for Europeans in 1948:—Births, 453; marriages, 117; deaths, 110.

There were, in 1949, 220 public primary schools (26,300 pupils), 192 private primary schools (25,600 pupils), and 8 secondary schools (402 pupils).

The health services in 1950 included 5 hospitals, 92 infirmaries, 117 dispensaries, 25 institutions for lepers and 27 for sufferers from sleeping sickness.

There were, in 1949, 5 cinemas with a seating capacity of 1,000.

The general budget for 1950 balanced at 3,711,412,000 francs. Local budgets, 1950:—Gabun, 466,231,000 francs; Middle Congo, 590,019,000 francs; Ubangi-Shari, 912,844,000 francs; Chad, 1,138,370,000 francs.

The resources of French Equatorial Africa are quite undeveloped. There are about 300,000 square miles of tropical forest extending to the Gabun coast, containing many species of trees of industrial value. Wild rubber is the most important. Palm-oil (4,563 metric tons in 1949) and coconuts are also produced. Cotton is the most important product of Ubangi and Chad; exports, 1949, 23,612 metric tons; 1950, 23,959 metric tons.

Coffee, cacao, peanuts and sisal are also cultivated, and beeswax, copal and karite butter produced. In the Chad territory 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. Copper, zinc, gold (1,781·4 kilos in 1949), lead (1,405·4 tons in 1949), diamonds (135,600 carats exported in 1950), corundum and tantalum are found. The principal industries are centred in a tapioca factory, an oil refinery, a tannery and a match factory. Timber exports totalled 243,622 metric tons in 1950. Exports of sisal, planted first in 1930, were 583 metric tons in 1949, and 466 metric tons in 1950.

Livestock in 1944:—Horses, 125,000; asses, 175,000; camels, 200,000; cattle, 4,000,000; sheep and goats, 5,000,000.

Trade in 1,000 metric tons and million francs C.F.A.:—

	1948		1949		1950	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
Imports .	198·763	6,010·278	309·101	11,309·566	306	13,393·6
Exports .	291·001	6,177·481	327·340	6,500·765	343	7,253·8

For trade with the United Kingdom, *see* FRENCH WEST AFRICA.

France and the French Union in 1950 accounted for 68% of the imports and 73·3% of the exports of French Equatorial Africa; Great Britain for 2·8% of the imports and 8% of the exports; U.S.A. for 12·9% of the imports and 0·2 of the exports.

The main ports are Port Gentil, Libreville and Pointe-Noire. In 1950, 854 vessels of 4,086,500 tons entered these ports; merchandise unloaded was 253,300 tons; loaded, 306,200 tons. At Loango steamers have to anchor about 3 miles off the coast. Whale fishing commenced in 1922.

It is intended to build 67 airfields:—1 for planes of 135 tons at Brazzaville–Maya-Maya; 5 for planes of 60 tons at Libreville, Pointe-Noire, Bangui, Fort Archambault, Fort Lamy; 16 for planes of 20 tons, and 45 for planes of 5 tons. Arrivals, 1950, 21,497 passengers and 6,016 metric tons of freight; departures, 21,858 passengers and 3,960 metric tons of freight.

A railway connects Brazzaville with the Atlantic at Pointe-Noire, a distance of 318 miles. The river port at Brazzaville, which facilitates traffic between the Congo and the railway, handled 156,200 tons in 1950.

Length of roads in 1946, 28,620 kilometres (first order), 7,860 kilometres (others).

The Central African telegraph line connects Brazzaville with Point-Noire, the terminus of the French cable from Brest via Dakar and Libreville, and is in communication with the English Atlantic cable. Several wireless lines connect Brazzaville with the rest of the colony and numerous radio stations have been constructed in the main post offices of the interior. Radio Brazzaville, built in 1942, with its 50 kilowatts capacity, is one of the most powerful stations in the world, and broadcasts in about a dozen languages. The total length of telegraph line in operation is about 3,253 miles.

The principal banks are Banque de l'Afrique Occidentale, Banque Commerciale Africaine, Banque Nationale pour le Commerce et l'Industrie, Société Générale and Banque Belge d'Afrique.

There is a British Consulate-General and a United States Consulate at Brazzaville.

High Commissioner of the French Republic, Governor-General of French Equatorial Africa.—Bernard Cornut-Gentille.

Governor of Middle Congo.—Paul Le Layec.

Governor of Gabun.—Pierre Pélieu.

Governor of Ubangi Shari.—Ignace Colombani.

Governor of Chad.—Henri de Mauduit.

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MADAGASCAR AND DEPENDENCIES.

Madagascar was originally discovered by the Portuguese, Diego Diaz, in 1500. On the return of Diaz to Portugal the King concluded that the

island must be Madagascar, about which he had read in Marco Polo's 'Voyages.' Polo, however, had not been there, but believing his Arab informants, ascribed to an island what was really the kingdom of Mogadisho, on the east coast of Africa. Mispronouncing and mis-spelling the name, he coined the word Madagascar, by which name it has been known ever since.

The last native sovereign of Madagascar, Queen Ràvalona 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 recognize the cession. In 1885 peace was made, Diégo-Suarez having been surrendered to France. By the agreement of 5 Aug., 1890, the protectorate of France over Madagascar was recognized by Great Britain; but the native government having refused to carry out the clauses of the treaty of 1885, a French expedition was dispatched in May, 1895, to enforce the claims of France, and on 1 Oct., a treaty was signed whereby the Queen accepted the protectorate. By a law promulgated 6 Aug., 1896, the island and its dependencies were declared a French colony.

Government.

High Commissioner.—Robert Bargues.

By decree of 9 Nov., 1946, the administration of Madagascar was reorganized as follows:—The territory is administered by a High Commissioner and is divided into the 5 provinces of Fianarantsoa, Majunga, Tamatave, Tuléar and Tananarive. The High Commissioner is assisted by a government council composed of the chiefs of the civil and military services and the presidents of the representative and provincial assemblies; a representative assembly of European and Madagascan members elected by the provincial assemblies; and a secretary-general.

Each province is under a provincial administrator-in-chief, who is appointed by the governor-general and assisted by an elected provincial assembly of European and Madagascan members.

The general and the provincial budgets are passed by the Representative and Provincial Assemblies respectively.

The provinces are subdivided into districts (under Colonial Administrators), *gouvernements* and *cantons* (both under Madagascan administrators); in certain cases, several districts are grouped together under an administrator.

In 1896, Diégo-Suarez (a French colony since 1885) and the islands of Nossi-Bé on the west coast (130 square miles) and Sainte-Marie on the east coast (64 square miles), and in 1914 the Comoro archipelago were placed under the authority of the governor-general of Madagascar.

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 Kerguélen, whaling and fishing stations, and near the Antarctic pole Crozet islands and Terre Adélie. Amsterdam, St. Paul, Kerguelen (6,232 square km.), Crozet (476 square km.) and Terre Adélie were made dependencies of Madagascar by decrees of 26 March and 27 Nov., 1924.

The territories and islands in the Antarctic, situated to the south of the 60th parallel south latitude and between the 136th and 142nd meridian longitude east of Greenwich, styled 'Terre Adélie,' with an estimated area of 400,000 square km., were formally placed under French sovereignty by Presidential decree of 1 April, 1938.

M[illegible] is represented in the National Assembly by 2 deputies, in the [illegible], the Republic by 5 senators, and in the Assembly of the French Union by 6 deputies.

Area and Population.

Madagascar is situated off 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 589,900 square km. In 1950 the population (including that of the Mayotte and Comoro islands) was 4,350,700, of whom 44,517 were French and 19,912 other Europeans.

Vital statistics, 1950:—Births, 1,749 French, 763 foreigners, 110,600 natives; marriages, 786 French and foreigners; deaths, 594 French, 303 foreigners, 72,400 natives.

The M[illegible] or tribes are very numerous, the more important being the [illegible] the Betsimisáraka (638,800), the Bétsiléo (530,000), the Tsimihety (300,000), the Sakalava (278,600), the Antaisaka (266,600) and the Antandroy (257,000). 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 slave trade was nominally abolished in 1877; slavery in Imerina and in all parts under French authority was abolished by proclamation on 27 Sept., 1896. The system of forced labour in the public service was abolished on 1 Jan., 1901.

The populations of the chief towns were, in 1950, the capital, Tananarive, 174,153 (17,427 French, 2,677 [illegible] e, 28,747 (3,922 French, 1,757 foreigners); Majunga, [illegible], 18,210; Diégo-Suarez, 23,865; Marovoay, 12,215; Tuléar, 18,509; Antsirabe, 14,616; Antalaha, 10,291. 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.

Religion and Education.

Since 1895, a large portion of the Hova and of the other tribes in the central districts have been Christianized. There are many missionary societies at work, French (Catholic and Protestant), British (the London Missionary Society, the Friends' Mission and the Anglican Mission); there is also a Norwegian Lutheran Mission and an American Mission. There are in the colony 4,080 Roman Catholic churches, 3,586 Protestant churches and 75 mosques. The outlying tribes are still mostly heathen.

Education is compulsory from 6 to 14 years of age in the primary schools for European children and from 8 to 14 years of age in native first-grade schools for native children. Instruction is given in secondary schools (Europeans and natives) and in higher grade schools (natives). In 1950, there were 1,313 public schools (128,062 pupils) and 631 private schools (70,191 pupils). At Tananarive there are schools of medicine, law and administration, including a special section for training natives for the various public services, and a school for applied arts. There are also 3 agricultural schools, at Nanisana, Ambatondrazaka and Ivoloina near Tamatave. There are 311 French teachers at 2 *lycées*, 1 technical college in Tananarive and several European schools; all these schools are open to Malagassans.

There were, in 1950, 36 cinemas with a seating capacity of 11,850.

Justice.

For the administration of French justice there are a court of appeal, 4 courts of first instance in the principal towns, and 5 justices of the peace with special powers at Fianarantsoa, Tuléar, Mananjary, Nossi-Bé and Mayotte, and 17 ordinary justices of the peace in the principal centres of the colony. For native justice there are tribunals in the districts, and the natives have the right of appeal from lower to higher tribunals. Native jurisdiction, however, has been abolished for criminal cases. There are 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, health services, education, the post office and the public debt. The general budget for 1950 balanced at 4,714,863,000 francs. The provincial budgets for 1950 amounted to 2,944,550,000 francs. Expenditure, 1950–51, on economic, social and scientific development, 1,936,700,000 francs C.F.A.

Defence.

In peace time the troops in Madagascar (including the forces at Diégo-Suarez) consist of 3,000 Europeans and 6,000 natives. The police and gendarmerie consist of 400 Europeans and 6,000 natives.

Part of the French naval forces in the Indian Ocean are based on Madagascar, Diégo-Suarez being the principal base.

There is an air force station at Ivato, 15 kilometres from Tananarive.

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 agricultural products in 1950 were (in thousands of metric tons):—Cassava (green), 897; rice, 750; maize, 61; potatoes, 56; coffee, 24·6; haricot beans, 14·5; French beans, 13·5; sugar, 13·5; tapioca, 9; peanuts, 8; sisal, 4·3; castor oil, 3·1; tobacco, 2·5; raffia, 2·5. The forests contain many valuable woods, while rubber, gum, resins and plants for tanning, dyeing and medicinal purposes abound.

Cattle breeding and agriculture are the chief occupations of the natives. There were in 1950, 5,633,000 cattle, 420,000 pigs, 243,000 sheep and 266,000 goats.

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, etc., is being undertaken by Europeans, as well as the canning of meat. There are large meat-preserving factories at Boanamary (Majunga), Diégo-Suarez, Tamatave, Tananarive and Antsirabe.

The value of the total output of minerals in 1950 was 427,272,000 francs, graphite accounting for 199·8 million francs and mica for 182·1 million francs. The export of graphite was 8,438 metric tons in 1948; of these 2,011 went to France, 3,038 to the United Kingdom, and 2,804 to the

United States. The exports of precious stones in 1947 totalled 104·3 tons. Madagascar also produces gold (36,1 kg. in 1950), rock-crystal (16,4 kg. in 1950), agate and corundum (8,961 kg. in 1947). Mica exports in 1949 totalled 807 tons.

Commerce.

Trade in 1,000 metric tons and million francs:—

	1948		1949		1950 (Jan.–Sept.)	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
Imports . .	249 793	8,941 9	242,735	11,789 4	231,200	11,835
Exports . .	142 317	6,121 5	137,663	7,369 5	142,000	7,607

In 1948, metropolitan France supplied 65·5% of the imports, France Overseas, 9·8%; U.S.A., 9·3%; U.K., 1·6%; metropolitan France received 70·2% of the exports, France Overseas, 22·4%; U.S.A., 3·2%; U.K., 1·7%. The most valuable exports in 1949 were vanilla (585 metric tons), coffee (25,625 metric tons) and frozen, salted and tinned meat (12,405 metric tons).

M[illegible]'s imports and exports of textiles and related products in 1[illegible] tons (value in million francs) were as follows. Imports:—Petrol and petrol products, 42,366 (736·6); empty jute bags, 2,257 (145·3); cotton cloth, 4,655 (2,258); silk and rayon cloth, 203 (223); clothes, 337 (224·2); machinery 5,990 (1,117·4); metal ware, 22,677 (629·8); cars (number), 1,688 (544·4). Exports:—Coffee, 25,625 (1,713); tinned meat, 7,329 (928·4); hides (cattle), 5,709 (481·3), (crocodile), 487 (266 3); vanilla 784 (463·3); cloves, 9,588 (394·4). Metropolitan France furnished 74·5% of the imports, France Overseas, 76%; U.S.A., 6·9%; U.K., 0·9%; metropolitan France took 80·5% of the exports, France Overseas, 1·1%; U.S.A., 3·1%; U.K., 0·2%.

According to Board of Trade returns, the imports from Madagascar into U.K. in 1950 amounted to £565,564; 1949, £239,815; 1948, £202,941, and the exports from U.K. amounted to £248,211 in 1950, £190,605 in 1949 and £301,731 in 1948. Re-exports from U.K. in 1948, £3,468; 1949, nil; 1950, £2,359.

Shipping and Communications.

Tamatave, Majunga and Diégo-Suarez are the principal ports. In 1948, 5,590 vessels entered, loading 245,000 metric tons and unloading 440,000 metric tons of cargo.

At the end of 1947, there were about 16,000 miles of roads suitable for motor traffic of which 6,000 miles are practicable all the year round. Four railways are at present worked in Madagascar, namely: between Tananarive and Tamatave (229 miles); between Tananarive and Antsirabe (noted for its thermal springs), 99 miles; the branch line of the Tamatave railway, from Moramanga to Lake Alaotra (105 miles), and the line from Fianarantsoa to the east coast (101 miles). There is also a motor-car service with a network of routes covering more than 1,375 miles.

An airline connects Tananarive with Paris (via Tunis, Khartum, Nairobi, Dar es Salam, Réunion and Mauritius); another with Lourenço Marques. Numerous services connect the capital with the ports and the chief inland towns. The main airfields are at Arivonimamo, Tamatave, Tuléar and Majunga.

There were in 1950, 193 post offices; 2 of them are situated in the Antarctic (Terre Adélie and St. Paul Amsterdam). The telegraph line has a length of 16,718 km. There is a cable communication to Mauritius, Réunion and Aden. In 1950 there were 16,132 km. of telephone line, 5,009 telephones and 37 wireless telegraph stations. The wireless station at T 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 Dec., 1925, a bank of issue was established—the Banque de Madagascar et des Comores, with (1950) a capital of 111,000,000 francs. It has a branch at Tananarive and agencies at Diégo-Suarez, Fianarantsoa, Fort Dauphin, Majunga, Manakara, Moroni, Mananjary, Nossi-Bé, Tamatave and Tuléar. The Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris has a branch at Tananarive, and agencies at Tamatave, Majunga, Fianarantsoa, Morombe, Manakara, Morondava, Diégo-Suarez, Mananjary and Tuléar. The Crédit Foncier de Madagascar has 11 agencies in the island. On 1 Jan., 1920, a savings bank was established.

The monetary system is the same as that of France. The Madagascan franc (franc C.F.A.) = 2 metropolitan francs (from 18 Oct., 1948).

THE COMORO ARCHIPELAGO.

The archipelago of the Comoro Islands consists of the islands of Mayotte, Anjouan, Grande Comore and Moheli. Before 1912, only Mayotte was a colony, but by a law of 25 July, 1912, the 3 other islands, hitherto protectorates, were also declared colonies. By a decree of 23 Feb., 1914, the whole archipelago was attached to the general government of Madagascar. As from 1 Jan., 1947, the archipelago has been given administrative and financial autonomy. The Superior-Administrator is assisted by a nominated privy council and an elected general council of 24 members.

The Comoro Archipelago is represented in the National Assembly, the Council of the Republic and the Assembly of the French Union by 1 deputy each.

Area, about 650 square miles (2,171 sq. km.). In 1950, the population was 168,890, mainly Moslems; capital, Dzaoudzi (Mayotte).

The island of Mayotte (140 square miles) had a population (1950) of 19,013. The chief product was formerly sugar cane, but there are now only 2 sugar works and 2 distilleries for rum. Besides vanilla and sugar cane, cacao, sisal, aloes and perfume plants (citronella, ylang-ylang, patchouli, etc.) are cultivated.

Vanilla (export, in 1949, 163 metric tons), sisal (1,946 tons), copra (4,913 tons) and perfume plants are cultivated. Grande Comore has a fine forest and exports timber for building and for railway sleepers.

The budget for 1950 balanced at 107,118,000 francs.

Administrator-Superior.—Pierre Coudert.

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FRENCH SOMALILAND.

(CÔTE FRANÇAISE DES SOMALIS.)

The colony of the Somali Coast is situated in the Gulf of Aden between British Somaliland and what was formerly Italian East Africa. The frontier starts from Loyada, on the coast, 23 kilometres east of Djibouti. It then passes by Djalelo, the Daguen Mountains, crosses the Addis Ababa railway at Kilometre 112, 6 to the south of the Daouenlé station, rejoins the Airoli Mountains, which on the south enclose the Gobad Plain, passes Lake Abbé, Lake Alli, the Damoli Wells, the peaks of Agheno and Daddato and terminates at Cape Doumeirah, opposite Perim, on the Straits of Bab el Mandeb. It is administered by a governor, assisted by a privy council and (since 9 Nov., 1945) a representative council which is composed of 25 elected members (law of 10 Aug., 1950). Somaliland is represented in the National Assembly, the Council of the Republic and the Assembly of the French Union by 1 deputy each.

In 1888 a port was created at Djibouti, the seat of government since 1892.

The territory has an area of 23,500 square kilometres (9,071 square miles), and the native population was estimated at the census of 1949, at 48,210, of whom there were :—Somalis, 3,073; Arabs, 2,736; Danakils, 28,511; Issas, 13,890; Europeans, 2,034. Djibouti has (1949) 17,000 inhabitants.

There are 11 schools with 876 pupils and 17 (French) teachers. The local budget for 1950 balanced at 830,307,000 francs. Salt production is the only industry in the country; in 1949, 78,893 metric tons were exported; other minerals supposed to exist are gypsum, mica, amethyst, sulphur and petrol. The chief imports are cotton yarns and cotton goods, cattle, coal, sugar; the chief exports are hides and salt. Part of the traffic between Ethiopia and the outer world passes through Djibouti, utilizing the railway from Djibouti to Addis Ababa (496 miles).

The medical services include a hospital (300 beds), 4 dispensaries and 4 infirmaries.

	1947		1948		1949	
	1,000 metric tons	1,000,000 francs	1,000 metric tons	1,000,000 francs	1,000 metric tons	1,000,000 francs
Imports . .	5·3	629·7	8·76	1,676·9	6·3	1,808·6
Exports . .	7·75	238·9	12·92	1,018·2	15·5	1,190·2

Trade with the United Kingdom (Board of Trade figures):—Exports to the U[illegible] K[illegible], 1950, £93,998; 1949, £60,045; 1948, £2,831: imports from [illegible] K[illegible] 1950, £312,202; 1949, £99,598; 1948, £147,804; re-exports from the United Kingdom, 1950, £610; 1949, £74; 1948, £21.

In 1949, there entered at Djibouti, 1,550 merchant vessels. Of these vessels, 938 were sailing boats (260 English, 18 French) and 612 steamers (95 English, 190 French).

A new currency, the Djibuti franc, was introduced on 20 March, 1949. Defined in terms of gold, 100 Djibuti francs equal 0·414507 gramme of fine metal. The Djibuti franc is convertible into United States dollars at a fixed parity of 214·392 Djibuti francs for $1 U.S. The currency is covered 100% by a United States dollar fund. The Djibuti franc equals 1·63 metropolitan francs.

Governor.—Numa Sadoul.

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FRENCH SETTLEMENTS IN INDIA.

(ÉTABLISSEMENTS FRANÇAIS DE L'INDE.)

Commissioner of the Republic.—Charles Chambon.

The chief French settlement in India is Pondichéry. 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, re-took it in 1778, restored it a second time in 1785; re-took 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 consisted of 5 separate settlements, which covered an aggregate of 50,803 hectares (about 196 square miles), and had in 1948 the following population:—

Pondichéry . .	59,853	Karikal . .	23,008	*Chandernagor* .	44,786
Oulgareth . .	35,311	Tirnoular . .	14,632	*Mahé* . .	18,293
Villenour . .	27,991	Grand 'Aldée .	9,477	*Yanaon* . .	5,853
Tirbouvané .	23,232	Cotchéry . .	8,297		
Modéliarpeth .	22,396	Neravy . .	8,126	Total .	362,045
Bahour . .	20,591	Nédounkadou .	7,001		
Ariancoupom .	18,793				
Nettapacom .	14,423	*Karikal* . .	70,541		
Pondichéry	222,572				

At a referendum held on 19 June, 1949, [illegible] voted for union with India (7,473 votes to 114); the *de facto* transfer of authority from France took place on 2 May, 1950. The treaty of cession was signed in Paris on 2 Feb., 1951.

The settlements now consist of 4 *villes libres*, 2 of which are divided into 14 communes, having municipal institutions. There is also an elected representative assembly. The Commissioner of the Republic resides at Pondichéry. He is assisted by a government council of 6 members. In the settlements the birth rate in 1946 was 0·11% for Europeans and mixed, and 5·20% for Indians; and the death rate 0·05% for Europeans and mixed, and 7·58 for Indians. There were in 1950, 68 public primary schools (11,400 pupils), 60 private primary schools (4,500 pupils), 9 public secondary schools (574 pupils) and 5 private secondary schools (320 pupils).

Local revenue (budget 1950) was 8,676,900 rupees and expenditure 8,496,048 rupees. The principal crops are paddy, rice, manioc, groundnuts. On 31 Dec., 1946, there were 43,788 cattle, 23,099 sheep and 15,394 goats. There are at Pondichéry 3 cotton mills, and at Chandernagor 1 jute mill; the cotton mills have, in all, 2,631 looms and 84,332 spindles, employing 7,362 persons. There are also at work a few oil presses for groundnuts, and 1 ice factory. Two bone mills have also recently been established in Pondichéry. At the ports of Pondichéry and Karikal, in 1946, the imports amounted to 80,343,000 francs, and the exports to 7,748,000 francs. At these ports in 1946, 41 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.

United Kingdom exports to French India were £73,874 in 1948, £172,824 in 1949, £370,120 in 1950. French Indian exports to United Kingdom were £1,537 in 1950; nil in 1949 and 1948.

By a treaty concluded on 28 Jan., 1941, the French settlements in India were united with British India in a customs union. This union was denounced by the Dominion of India in 1948 and came to an end in 1949.

British Consul-General.—Lieut.-Col. Marsland.
Indian Consul-General.—Rashid Ali Baig.

NEW CALEDONIA AND DEPENDENCIES.

New Caledonia is administered by a governor, assisted by a privy council of two chiefs of services and four notables appointed by the governor. The colony has also an elected council-general of 19 members Nouméa, the capital, has a municipality; other centres of population are locally administered by municipal commissions.

The territory is represented in the National Assembly, the Council of the Republic and the Assembly of the French Union by 1 deputy each.

The island is situated between the 20° 1′ and 22° 26′ parallels south latitude, and 161° 30′ and 164° 40′ east longitude. It has a total length exceeding 248 miles and an average breadth of 31 miles. Area, 8,548 square miles. In 1947, the population was estimated at 61,250, including 18,510 Europeans (mostly French), 30,034 native Melanesians and 12,706 immigrants (4,065 Tonkinese and 8,641 Javanese). Nouméa had (1946) 10,466 inhabitants. In 1950, there were 91 public primary schools (4,857 pupils), 72 private primary schools (4,675 pupils), 2 public secondary schools (344 pupils) and 6 private secondary schools (164 pupils).

Local budget for 1950 balanced at 350,855,000 francs ($1·00 U.S. = 63 francs C.F.P.). Of the total area one-third is 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, some of which is being worked. The land is divided into 2 domains: that of the French state and that of the territory. Parts of the state's domain have been instituted as native reserves; gratuitous concessions may be made in other parts. The chief agricultural products are coffee, copra, manioc (cassava), maize, bananas and . . . . There are 91,089 cattle, 2,300 sheep, 5,449 goats, 8,435 horse . . . 11,212 pigs. The mineral resources are very great; nickel, chrome and iron abound; silver, gold, cobalt, lead and copper have been mined at different times; manganese is being mined now. The nickel deposits are of special value, being without arsenic. Production in 1948:—Nickel ore, 96,415 tons; chrome ore, of very high grade, 75,021 tons. About 277,968 hectares of mining land are owned, and 65,288 hectares have been granted for prospecting. In 1948, the blast furnaces produced 2,208 tons matte of nickel, and the electric furnaces produced 4,407 tons of ferro-nickel. Local industries are developing; there are a chlorine and oxygen plant, meat-preserving works, barking mills for coffee and cotton and 1 blast and 4 electric furnaces melting nickel ore. A hydro-electric factory was established in 1926.

Trade in 1,000 metric tons and million francs [1]:—

	1947		1948		1949	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
Imports . .	82·9	539·7	76·1	554·1	165·5	711·3
Exports . .	53·1	195·8	89·0	328·0	119·5	426·1

[1] The 'franc du Pacifique' equals 5·50 metropolitan francs

Chief imports in 1949 were:—Coal, 127,556 tons; petrol, 10,299 tons. Chief exports:—Chrome, 102,914 tons; nickel, 5,886 tons; copra, 1,856 tons.

In 1948, 93 vessels with 184,431 tons of goods entered Nouméa, and 89 cleared with 94,196 tons. Nouméa is connected with Sydney, San Francisco and France by regular steamers and by air (Pan American Airways, Quantas Empire Airways; Transocéanic; Transports Aériens du Pacifique Sud, Trapas). There is a regular service by steamer along the coast. There are numerous motor services for mail and passengers. There are about 700 miles of good roads and 5,000 miles of telegraph and telephone lines.

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 570.

2. The Wallis Archipelago, north-east of Fiji, with an area of 40 square miles and 4,243 inhabitants. The islands were placed under the French protectorate in 1842. There is a French Resident, and the ar[illegible] in regular communication with Nouméa *via* Port Vila. Bud[illegible] 1949, 800,000 francs.

3. Futuna and Alofi, south of the Wallis Islands, with about 2,000 inhabitants, were placed under French protectorate in 1842.

4. The Loyalty Islands, 60 miles east of New Caledonia, consisting of 3 large islands, Maré, Lifou and Uvéa, 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.

5. The Huon Islands, 170 miles north-west of New Caledonia, a most barren group.

6. The Bélep Archipelago ,about 7 miles north-east of New Caledonia.

7. Chesterfield Islands are on the 20° parallel, south, about 342 miles west of the northern headland of New Caledonia.

8. Walpoole lies south-east of Maré (Loyalty Islands) and east of the Isle of Pines, about 93 miles from each of these islands.

High Commissioner of the Republic in the Pacific and the New Hebrides.—Pierre Cournarie.

FRENCH SETTLEMENTS IN OCEANIA.

(ÉTABLISSEMENTS FRANÇAIS DE L'OCÉANIE.)

Governor.—R. Petitbon.

These, scattered over a wide area in the Eastern Pacific, are administered by a governor with a privy council and a representative assembly of 20 members elected every 5 years. They are represented in the National Assembly, the Council of the Republic and the Assembly of the French Union by 1 deputy each 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, 9 June, 1946) 24,820 inhabitants, the latter with an area of 50 square miles and 2,838 inhabitants. The principal products are phosphate (production in 1948, 187,000 metric tons) and copra (20,502 metric tons). Other groups are the **Marquezas Islands**, with a total area of 480 square miles and 2,988 inhabitants, the two largest islands being Nukahiva and Hivaoa; the **Tuámotu group**, [illegible] parallel ranges of islands from King Geroge's Island on the [illegible] Island on the south, their total population being 5,127; the **Leeward Islands** (Iles sous le Vent) (12,445 inhabitants), of which the more important are Huahiné Raiatéa and Tahaa and Bora-Bora-Maupiti; the **Gambier, Austral and Rapa Islands**; the Gambier group (of which Mangareva is the principal) having 6 square miles of area and 1,569 inhabitants; the Austral (or southern) Islands, of which Rurutu is the largest, Tubuai, Raivavae (or Vavitu), Rimatara and, far to the south, Rapa, having together an area of 115 square miles and 3,921 inhabitants; Makatea, 1,826 inhabitants; Island of Maiao, 200 inhabitants. The total area of the establishments is estimated at 1,520 square miles, and their population, according to the census of 9 June, 1946, was 55,734. There were 48,370 French, 6,390 Chinese, 503 English, 181 Indo-Chinese, 104 Americans, 40 Czech, 22 Japanese, 15 Germans, 9 Dutch and 100 floating population. Budget for 1950 balanced at 205,163,000 francs Pacifique.

Trade in 1,000 metric tons and million francs [1] :—

	1947		1948		1949	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
Imports . .	36·9	368·9	34·25	411·48	39·6	590·3
Exports . .	232·3	431·6	204 67	443·25	266·3	472·3

[1] The 'franc du Pacifique' equalled 5·31 metropolitan francs up to 18 Sept., 1949, and 5·50 metropolitan francs from 19 Sept., 1949.

United Kingdom exports to French Oceania were £11,247 in 1948, £23,472 in 1949, £69,330 in 1950.

The most important of the islands is **Tahiti**, whose chief town is Papeete with 12,428 inhabitants (1946 census), of whom about 8,000 are French. There were, in 1950, 82 public primary schools (8,186 pupils), 9 private primary schools (2,522 pupils), 1 public secondary school (111 pupils) and 3 private secondary schools (172 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. The chief imports are tissues, wheat, flour, metalwork. The chief exports (1949) were copra (25,123 tons), vanilla (294 tons) and phosphates (239,532 tons). The New Zealand company (with a French subvention) has a service connecting San Francisco, New Zealand and Australia with Papeete. In 1948, direct passage to and from New York was established.

The shipping between the islands is carried on by sailing and motor boats. In 1948, 75 overseas vessels with a total tonnage of 205,833 entered the ports, unloading 37,823 tons of merchandise.

A French air service connects Papeete with Nouméa (New Caledonia) once a month, with connexion, by Air France, to Saigon and Paris.

British Consul at Tahiti.—C. F. A. Henderson.

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ST. PIERRE AND MIQUELON.

The Territory consists of a group of 8 small islands off the south coast of Newfoundland. Area of St. Pierre group, 10 square miles; population (1 May, 1945) 3,804; area of Miquelon group, 83 square miles; population, 550; total area, 93 square miles; total population, 4,354. Vital statistics (1950):—Births, 129; marriages, 26; divorces, nil; deaths, 51.

The governor (Gouverneur, Chef du Territoire des Iles Saint-Pierre et Miquelon) is assisted by a privy council consisting of the service chiefs and 2 members appointed by the Minister of the Overseas Territories. A general council of 14 elected members was set up by decree of 25 Oct., 1946. Chief town, St. Pierre, is also the seat of the court of appeal and the see of the Apostolic Prefecture. Primary instruction is free. There are 4 public schools with 24 teachers and 3 private schools (Roman Catholic); children of school age numbered 1,145 in 1950.

The islands, being mostly barren rock, are unsuited for agriculture. The chief industry is cod-fishing. The imports comprise textiles, salt, wines, foodstuffs, meat; and the exports, cod, dried (2,583 tons in 1949) and fresh

(4,767 tons in 1949), and fish products. Silver fox breeding has successfully been taken up in recent years; production in 1950, 805 pelts, valued at 2,805,000 francs.

Trade in metric tons and million francs :—

	1948		1949		1950	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
Imports . .	32,676	226·4	25,784	330·7	24,173	347·5
Exports . .	12,751	246·5	16,578	359·9	5,706	112·3

United Kingdom exports to St. Pierre and Miquelon, 1950, £9,528; 1949, £3,120; 1948, £107; 1947, £1,310.

St. Pierre is in regular steam communication with North Sydney and Halifax, and is connected by telegraph cable with Europe and the American continent. The Canadian company, Maritime Central Airways, runs an air service between St. Pierre and Sydney, N.S. The local budget for 1950 balanced at 188,700,600 francs.

The Territory is represented in the National Assembly, the Council of the Republic and the Assembly of the French Union by 1 deputy each.

Governor.—A. L. Alamou.

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TERRITORIES UNDER TRUSTEESHIP.

Togo.—Togo 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 Aug., 1914, and is now divided between the French and British. The mandate, approved by the League of Nations on 20 July, 1922, was transformed into a territory under trusteeship on 14 Dec., 1946, when the United Nations sanctioned the French agreement. Of the total area of 33,700 square miles, the French have obtained 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 on 1 Jan., 1948, 29,300 natives and 763 Europeans) is the seat of the administration. The total population of the whole of Togo on 1 Jan., 1949, was 970,983 natives and 841 Europeans.

Chief of the administration is the Commissioner of the Republic. He is assisted by an advisory Privy Council and an elected Representative Local Assembly, the latter being especially concerned with the budget.

The southern half of Togoland is peopled by natives using several different languages, of which the principal are Ewe and Mina—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 a fairly large number of different 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. By 1948, 104,844 natives had adopted the Roman Catholic faith and about 29,000 the Protestant faith.

In 1949, there were 216 primary and 4 secondary government classes, with 11,709 and 222 pupils respectively, and 267 teachers. There are also 212 primary and 5 secondary Catholic classes (10,365 and 57 pupils; 218 teachers) and 56 primary and 1 secondary Protestant classes (2,527 and 47 pupils; 59 teachers).

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 arable land. Maize, yams, cassada, plantains, groundnuts, etc., are cultivated by the natives; oil palms and dye-woods grow in the forests; but the main commerce is the barter trade for palm-oil, palm-kernels, cocoa, rubber and copra carried on with the European factories. There are considerable plantations of oil and cocoa palms, coffee, cacao, kola and cassada. During recent years the natives have been increasingly engaged in the cultivation of cocoa and cotton. Products in 1947 were (in metric tons):—Cocoa, 2,704; cotton, 1,791; coffee, 2,448; maize, 39; palm-kernels, 2,859; palm-oil, 751; groundnuts, 2,008; karité (shea), 2,041; kapok, 395; tapioca, 2,821; copra, 1,781. 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 territory is very rich. The principal exports (1949) were:—Palm-kernels, 5,026 tons; cocoa, 1,864 tons; coffee, 2,029 tons; groundnuts, 3,097 tons; copra, 3,017 tons.

Livestock (1 Jan., 1948):—Cattle, 75,000; sheep, 151,000; swine, 104,000; horses, 1,686; asses, 2,675; goats, 105,000.

	1947		1948		1949	
	Metric tons	Million francs	Metric tons	Million francs	Metric tons	Million francs
Imports .	22,499	959·8	25,255	821·2	38,131	1,451·4
Exports .	31,619	610·7	39,315	1,168·4	27,322	844·7

The local budget for 1949 balanced at 591,350,000 francs C.F.A., and the railway and wharf [illegible] 178,095,000 francs C.F.A. (estimates for 1950, 866,051,800 and [illegible] francs C.F.A. respectively).

There were, in 1948, 4,473 km. of roads, connecting the more important centres of the territory. There are 3 railways connecting Lomé with Anecho (Little Popo) (27 miles), with Palime (72 miles) and with Blitta (143 miles *via* Atakpamá, 103 miles); total, 266 miles, with 5 stations and sub-stations. There were (1948) 9 post offices and 9 postal agencies. Togo is connected by telegraph and telephone with the Gold Coast, Dahomey and Europe. Lomé has a radio telegraphic station.

The port of Lomé has a wharf with a capacity of 600 tons of traffic daily. In 1947, 113 vessels cleared at Lomé.

The territory is represented in the National Assembly by 1 deputy, in the Council of the Republic by 2 senators and in the Assembly of the French Union by 1 delegate.

Commissioner.—Yves Digo.

Cameroon.—The former German colony of Kamerun 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 and northern 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. Native population in 1950 was 2,997,164; Europeans, 8,998, of whom 7,536 were French. The portion of Cameroon placed under French mandate by the Treaty of Versailles has, by decrees of 23 March, 1921, and 21 Feb., 1925, been constituted an autonomous territory both administratively and financially. The High Commissioner is assisted by an elected representative assembly. The seat of government is Yaoundé (population, 1946, 50,000). The budget for 1950 balanced at 3,125,472,000 francs C.F.A.

Livestock (1950).—1,240,000 cattle, 14,620 horses, 34,500 asses, 70,000 pigs, 370,000 sheep.

Education (1950).—181 public primary schools had 478 teachers and 21,332 pupils; 1,071 private primary schools had 2,369 teachers and 92,825 pupils; 6 public secondary schools had 45 teachers and 1,254 pupils; 3 private secondary schools had 40 teachers and 561 pupils.

	1947		1948		1949	
	1,000 metric tons	1,000,000 francs	1,000 metric tons	1,000,000 francs	1,000 metric tons	1,000,000 francs
Imports .	77	2,197	151·7	4,888·1	212·0	8,776·1
Exports .	132·4	1,631	206·8	4,282·8	296·8	6,661·0

The principal exports (1949) were:—Cocoa, 51,256 tons; palm-kernels, 31,973 tons; timber, 59,846 tons; coffee, 8,076 tons; palm-oil, 6,695 tons; rubber, 2,246 tons; bananas, 34,884 tons.

In 1946, 314 vessels entered and cleared at the ports of Douala and Kribi. The country has 3,105 miles of roads and 314 miles of railway.

There is a chamber of commerce at Douala.

The territory is represented in the National Assembly by 3 deputies, in the Council of the Republic by 3 senators and in the Assembly of the French Union by 3 councillors.

High Commissioner.—André Soucadoux.

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ANGLO-FRENCH CONDOMINIUM.

NEW HEBRIDES.

The **New Hebrides**, in accordance with the Anglo-French convention of Feb. (ratified in Oct.), 1906, are jointly administered by the High Commissioners of His Britannic Majesty and the French Republic. A second protocol of 1914, ratified by France and England on 18 March, 1922, [illegible] British, French and native interests. There are French and [illegible] courts, and a mixed court with a judge foreign to both nations.

French local budget for 1950, 14,486,000 francs. Maize, coffee, cotton, cocoa, vanilla and coconuts are grown, and are the chief articles of export. In some places sulphur is abundant.

(*See also* p. 530.)

FRENCH ASSOCIATED STATES AND PROTECTORATES.

ACCORDING to Article 60 of the French constitution of 1946 the Associated States form an integral part of the French Union. Article 61 states that their position within the Union 'is settled for each of them by the act which defines their relations with France.' The associated states 'can designate delegates to the Assembly of the Union within the limits and conditions defined by a law and an internal act of each state' (Art. 68).

I. Associated States.
1. Viet-Nam.
2. The Kingdom of Cambodia.
3. The Kingdom of Laos.

II. Protectorates.
1. Morocco.
2. Tunisia.

INDO-CHINA.

(INDOCHINE.)

Government, Area and Population.—Indo-China has an area of about 286,000 square miles and a population of 27,030,000, including 43,000 French and 600,000 other foreigners (estimate, 1949)

Until 1946, it consisted of 5 states, the colony of Cochin-China and the protectorates of Annam, Cambodia, Tonking and Laos. It now (1950) consists of the 3 Associated States of Viet-Nam, Cambodia and Laos.

On 9 March, 1945, the Japanese evicted the French authorities and proclaimed the 'independence' of Indo-China. In Aug., 1945, they allowed the revolutionary Viet Minh movement to seize power, dethrone Bao Dai, the Emperor of Annam, and establish a republic, known as Viet-Nam, including Tonking, Annam and Cochin-China, with Hanoi as capital. In Sept., 1945, the French re-established themselves in Cochin-China and on 6 March, 1946, an agreement was signed between the French Commissioner and President Ho Chi Minh, but on 19 Dec., 1946, the Viet Minh reopened hostilities. An [illegible] signed by the Emperor Bao Dai on behalf of Viet-Nam on 8 [illegible], 1949, recognized the independence of Viet-Nam within the French Union. The new State has been recognized by the United [illegible] the United States and most other members of the United Nations [illegible] Chi Minh regime was officially recognized by China (19 Jan., 1950), the Soviet Union (31 Jan., 1950) and the satellite states.

The High Commissioner, who has taken the place of the former Governor-General, represents the French Union. He is assisted by 8 counsellors, nominated by himself. The High Commissioner is represented in each state by a Commissioner of the Republic. The seat of the central government is Saigon.

High Commissioner and Commander-in-Chief.—General Jean de Lattre de Tassigny (appointed 6 Dec., 1950).

Education.—Instruction is given in public and private schools. The system of education for French children is like that of France and French instruction is given in 11 elementary schools (with 1,000 pupils) and in the

8 lycées at Hanoï (2), Saigon (2), Hué, Phnôm-Penh, Dalat and Vientane (with about 6,000 pupils).

Higher French education, in 1949, was provided at the Medical and Pharmaceutical Faculty, founded at Hanoï in 1909, with a branch at Saigon since 1947 (159 students); the Law Faculty at Saigon (1947), with a branch at Hanoï, founded in 1933 and reorganized in 1948 (436 students); the High School of Sciences at Saigon (1948), with a branch at Hanoï, founded in 1942 (108 students); arts courses at Saigon, established in 1948 (50 students); a school of architecture, set up at Hanoï in 1928 and reorganized at Dalat in 1946.

Private schools are of great importance; denominational schools have about 15,000 pupils, Chinese schools about 40,000.

The local authorities administer national education.

There were, in 1949, 63 cinemas with a seating capacity of 26,400.

Justice.—The Associated States have full jurisdiction in all civil, commercial and criminal matters within their territories. Law-suits between citizens of the Associated States and citizens of other members of the French Union or citizens of countries with which France has concluded special legal conventions, are submitted to mixed tribunals.

Finance.—The general budget for the whole of Indo-China was abolished in 1950. The national budgets of the Associated States, however, carry certain expenditures which used to be charged to the general budget, until the common services have been transferred to the States.

The general budget balanced as follows (in 1,000 piastres):—1944, 267,313; 1945, 299,702; 1946, 293,062; 1947, 742,105; 1948, 1,793,707; 1949, 1,891,500.

Defence.—The Associated States have their own national army for the maintenance of internal order and security and for the defence of the country, for which they can also rely upon the forces of the French Union.

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 Haiphong (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, tea, maize and manioc. High mountain ranges in the north provide valuable tropical hardwoods, bamboo, lacs, herbs (chiefly poppy) and essential oils. Fishing is a secondary but important native occupation. Fish forms a major article of diet, while a considerable surplus is exported to [illegible]as. The minerals of Indo-China are coal (output in North [illegible] 376,169 metric tons), zinc (in 1944, 3,087 metric tons), tin (in 1950, 95 metric tons), iron ore (in 1944, 21,975 metric tons). Output of sea-salt in Viet-Nam, 1949, 113,575 metric tons; cement in North Viet-Nam, 1949, 290,929 metric tons.

Commerce.—In 1887, the French possessions in Indo-China, including Annam, Tonking, Cochin-China and Cambodia, were united into a Customs Union. The 3 Associated States continue to form such a Union, under the Pau agreements of 1950.

Chief exports	1948		1949		1950	
	Metric tons	1,000 piastres	Metric tons	1,000 piastres	Metric tons	1,000 piastres
Rice and paddy	232,905	451,708	154,159	304,801	134,427	302,336
Rubber	12,066	309,081	41,535	363,171	52,836	775,558
Fish	4,976	21,734	3,723	11,230	1,874	12,561
Hides	1,103	15,188	766	12,679	947	16,673
Maize	46,784	74,051	29,290	34,562	40,059	55,651
Dried Vegetables	—	—	8,955	18,617	10,462	65,343

The principal imports in 1949 were textiles (Ps. 1,508 million), machinery (Ps. 340 million), metals and metal products (Ps. 365 million), cars and cycles (Ps. 279 million) and petrol (Ps. 50 million).

Total imports in 1950, amounted to Ps. 4,339 million; exports, Ps. 1,523 million.

In 1948 the imports into U.K. from Indo-China amounted to £7,084, and the exports from U.K. to £961,206; re-exports to Indo-China from U.K. were £75. The figures for 1949 were £103,345, £720,730 and £165 respectively; for 1950, £397,468, £664,342, £10,135.

Communications.—There were 5,602 kilometres of metalled roads and 14,453 kilometres of non-metalled roads on 31 Dec., 1942. Of these, 13,914 kilometres are usable by motor vehicles during at least 6 months of the year. Systematic repair work was begun in 1948; at the end of 1949, about 7,000 km. of bitumenized and metalled roads were open to traffic.

The principal railways, in working order in 1949, were :—Phnôm-Penh–Thai frontier (385 km.); Dieutri–Nhatrang (34 km.); Saigon–Nhatrang (515 km.); Hanoi–Haiphong (101 km.); Bendongso–Locninh (69 km.); Govap–Bendongso (49 km.); Tourane–Doughoi (172 km.). Number of passengers in 1949 was 1,333,124.

There were 161 post offices functioning in 1948; length of telephone lines, 30,181 km. (5,925 subscribers in 1949); length of telegraph lines, 5,120 km.

Money and Banking.—By decree of 31 May, 1930, the value of 1 piastre was fixed at 10 francs. This was changed on 27 Dec., 1945, to 17 francs = 1 piastre. On 31 Dec., 1949, the rate of the Indo-Chinese piastre was fixed at 20·51 piastres to the United States $.

The Bank of Indo-China had the monopoly of note-issue in Indo-China until 25 Sept., 1948, when it was transferred to the Institut Indochinois d'émission, on the board of which the Associated States are represented. Notes in circulation, 31 Dec, 1950, 4,755,618,584 piastres.

Diplomatic Representatives.

1. Of Viet-Nam in Great Britain (18 Half Moon St., W.1).

Minister Plenipotentiary.—Dr. Tran Van Don (accredited 8 May, 1951).

Counsellor.—Bui Quan-an.

2. Of Great Britain in Indo-China.

Minister Plenipotentiary and Envoy Extraordinary and Consul-General.—Hubert Ashton Graves, C.M.G., M.C.

Secretaries.—M. G. L. Joy; J. D. Lancaster; D. J. Stopford-Adams; J. L. Taylor.

Military Attachés.—Brig. I. F. Field, C.B.E.; Maj. M. E. F. Bell.
Air Attaché.—Wing-Cdr. N. P. Simmons.
Naval Attachés.—Cmdr. G. A. Tilney; Lt.-Cdr. E. I. Pilditch.

VIET-NAM.

The expression 'Viet-Nam' may be defined, in the geographical sense, as the group of territories where the majority of the population is of Annamite race and speaks the Annamite language.

The extent of these territories has considerably varied throughout the ages, for the Annamite people, which was originally concentrated in Tonkin and in the north of Annam, progressively colonized the Kingdom of Champa (at present Southern Annam, ceded to China, a Chinese province. At the present time, the Annamites mainly inhabit the deltas of the Red River (Lower Tonking) and of the Mekong (Cochin-China), as well as a narrow coastal strip along the Annamite Chain.

From the political point of view, the expression Viet-Nam is applied to-day to the three countries of Tonking, Annam and Cochin-China, now known as North, Central and South Viet-Nam.

A series of conventions, signed on 30 Dec., 1949, governed the transfer of certain services by the French to the Viet-Nam authorities. The remainder were transferred, with certain reservations, by agreements drawn up at Pau and signed on 23 Dec., 1950.

Chief of the State.—Emperor Bao Dai.

Prime Minister.—Tran Van Huu.

The Communist government of the Viet Minh party, under the presidency of Ho Chi Minh, is still entrenched in many parts of the country.

North Viet-Nam (formerly Tonking).

This territory, brought under France's protectorate in 1884, has an area of 115,700 square km. with 10,687 villages and a population in 1943 of 9,931,193, of whom 9,615 were French and 52,518 Chinese. The Chief of State is represented by a governor. The chief town is Hanoi, with a population (Feb., 1949) of 160,000, of whom 6,000 were French and 7,000 Chinese.

In 1949, there were in North Viet-Nam 420 primary national schools, with 33,900 pupils. Secondary education was provided at 2 lycées at Hanoi (1,350 boys, 610 girls) and at 4 secondary schools. There were also private primary schools (11,000 pupils) and 15 private secondary schools (2,650 pupils) at Hanoi.

The chief crop is rice (normal production, 1944, 1,696,000 tons), which is in normal times just sufficient to feed the population; but, owing to the present disturbances, considerable quantities of rice are now imported from the south. Other products are maize (production, 1944, 47,000 tons), arrowroot, sugar cane, coffee, tea (6,500 tons), various fruit trees and tobacco (2,200 tons). 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 (1950), 120,770 tons; exports, 107,000 tons.

Chief imports in 1948 were tools and machinery, yarn and tissues, beverages, livestock, potatoes, mineral oils and paper. Chief exports, coal (average monthly export in 1939, 148,500 tons; in 1950, 4,877 tons), cement and beans. The principal port is Haiphong, which is visited

regularly by the steamers of French, British and American lines. As the port is silting up, it is planned to build a new port at Along Bay.

The number of vessels entering Haiphong in 1949 was 281, of 548,000 tons.

Commissioner of the French Republic and Commander-in-Chief.—Gen. Salan (appointed Jan., 1951).

Central Viet-Nam (formerly Annam).

French intervention in the affairs of Annam, which began as early as 1787, was terminated by a treaty, signed on 6 June, 1884, and ratified at Hué on 23 Feb., 1886, by which a French protectorate was established over Annam. The King, Bao-Dai, born in 1913, succeeded to the throne on 8 Jan., 1926; he abdicated when the Japanese capitulated, but resumed his authority on 1 July, 1949.

A Chamber of popular representatives was established in 1926. The ports of Tourane and Qui-Nhon are open to international commerce. The former French concession at Tourane (like those at Hanoi and Haiphong in North Viet-Nam) were retroceded to Viet-Nam by the agreement of 8 March, 1949.

The capital is Hué. The area is 59,973 square km., with a population in 1943 of 7,183,827, of whom 9,834 were French and 16,119 Chinese. 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 1948, 263 national primary schools (32,748 pupils), 39 communal schools (1,821 pupils), 2 lycées at Hué (1,166 boys, 460 girls) and a primary high school at Nhatrang. There were also 55 private elementary schools (6,492 pupils) and 2 private secondary schools at Hué (421 pupils).

The Phanrang River has been utilized to irrigate about 6,900 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 were about 1,500,000 head of cattle in 1945, and cattle-rearing is of some importance. There is a gold-mine at Bông-Miêu in the province of Quang-nam, worked by a French company. Copper, zinc, coal and iron ore are also found in various districts. In North, Central and South 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. Imports (1950), 3,106 tons; exports, nil. In 1948, 124 French ships of 318,400 tons entered the port of Tourane; no foreign vessels called in 1947 and 1948.

South Viet-Nam (formerly Cochin-China).

Cochin-China was ceded by the King of Annam to France in 1862. It remained a French colony until 1 June, 1946, when an autonomous republic of Cochin-China was created as part of the Indo-Chinese Federation. On 4 June, 1949, the French parliament attached Cochin-China to Viet-Nam, a member state of the French Union, and thereby abolished its colonial status; at the same time the name of the country was changed to South Viet-Nam.

South Viet-Nam is administered by a governor, who is appointed by the Chief of State. Its area is estimated at 26,476 square miles.

In 1948, the population numbered 5,628,472, including 45,440 Europeans (civilians) and 410,200 Chinese, of whom 310,000 lived in the Saigon–Cholon

region. In 1948, the conurbation of Saigon–Cholon had 1,179,000 inhabitants, including 22,000 Europeans.

There were, in 1949, 682 national primary schools (130,600 pupils), 3 lycées at Saigon (2,200 boys, 2,000 girls), 4 high schools (2,200 pupils) and 4 technical schools (210 pupils). 275 private schools had 38,880 pupils. There are also 14 vocational and technical schools with a total of 681 pupils.

The principal produce in 1949 were rice (1,327,000 metric tons), haricots and soya (1,400 metric tons), manioc and batata (31,000 metric tons), sugar cane (198,000 metric tons), betel-nuts (47,200 metric tons), copra (14,000 metric tons), rubber (26,900 metric tons), tobacco (1,790 metric tons), groundnuts (1,300 metric tons).

Livestock (1947):—120,000 cattle, 224,000 buffaloes, 540,000 pigs.

River and coast fishing is carried on. There were, in 1948, 16 rice-mills working in Saigon and Cholon. In these towns are also 8 saw-mills, 18 soap factories, a varnish factory, 10 tyre factories, several rubber factories, several fruit and fruit-juice preserve factories and 5 cigarette factories. Commerce is mostly in the hands of Europeans and Chinese, but about 25,000 Annamites are small traders. Imports (1950), 402,195 metric tons; exports, 259,655 metric tons. The chief exports in 1949 were rice (231,370 tons), maize (29,290 metric tons), dried and salted fish (1,296 metric tons), rubber (41,500 metric tons). During 1950, 650 ships of 1,802,000 tons entered the port of Saigon; of these, 172 (303,900 tons) were British. There are about 5,500 miles of roads, of which nearly 5,000 miles are suitable for all weathers. There are also 3,480 miles of navigable waterways.

At Saigon there are 12 banks or bank-agencies, including the Franco-Chinese Bank, the Indo-China Bank, the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank and the Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China.

Ethnic Minorities.

The highlands of Tonking and South Annam are inhabited by peoples racially different from the Annamites. In Tonking, the region between the delta plain and the Chinese frontier is occupied by the Thai, Tho, Man, Méo, Nung, Nhang and Lolo tribes. The mountains of Southern Annam are peopled by the primitive Moi. These people enjoy a special status and are directly under the Head of the State.

There were, in 1949, 63 elementary schools, with 6,442 pupils, in the North Viet-Nam section; and 343 elementary schools, with 28,700 pupils, in the Central and South Viet-Nam sections.

CAMBODIA.

Cambodia is bounded on the south by Cochin-China, on the east by Annam, on the north by Laos and Thailand, on the west by Thailand and on the south-west by the Gulf of Siam. The French Protectorate was established in 1863. Independence within the French Union was granted on 16 Dec., 1948. Relations between France and Cambodia were provisionally governed by the *modus vivendi* of 7 Jan., 1946. By a treaty, signed at Paris on 8 Nov., 1949, France recognized the kingdom of Cambodia as an independent associated state within the French Union.

The King, Norodom Sihanouk, who succeeded on 26 April, 1941, promulgated a constitution on 6 May, 1947. The sovereign exercises his executive power through a council of ministers who are assisted by French

advisers. The legislative power rests with an elected assembly, which, however, was dissolved by the King in 1949.

Prime Minister.—Prince Monipong.

Commissioner of the French Republic.—De Raymond.

Area, 181,000 square km. In 1948, the population numbered 3,750,000, of whom 4,979 were Europeans, 140,000 Chinese, and 262,000 Indo-Chinese other than Cambodians. In Nov., 1945, Cambodia was granted internal autonomy. The country is divided into 14 provinces; their governors are assisted by French counsellors. The 4 chief towns are Phnôm-Penh (population about 260,000 in 1949), the capital, located at the crossing of Tonlé-Sap and Mékong rivers; Battambang, 189 miles farther north-east; Kampot (92 miles from the capital, and Kom[illegible]. Cham. The budget for 1949 balanced at 375,194,000 piastres, that for 1948 at 147,335,000 piastres.

There were, in 1949, 299 primary schools (34,498 boys, 6,999 girls), 1 lycée (602 [illegible] colleges (349 boys, 98 girls) and 3 vocational schools (150 pupils [illegible] education was provided at a high school, a Buddhist institute, th[illegible] Institute of Law and Economics (289 students) and the School for Health Officers (59 students).

The soil is fertile, but only a part of it is under cultivation 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 provinces of Kampot and Takéo; output in 1948–49, 1,000 tons. The production of maize in 1948–49 was 95,000 tons (pre-war average, 400,000). Rubber is cultivated on the basaltic red soils of the Kompong-Cham region; production in 1948–49 was 16,245 metric tons from 29,787 hectares. The output of rice was 1,200,000 metric tons in 1949–50.

Cattle-breeding is a flourishing native industry. Other native industries are weaving of silk and cotton, pottery and making of rush mats. There is a cotton-ginning mill and rice-mills at Phnôm-Penh, and a silk factory at Kampot. Valuable forests cover an area of about 25,000,000 acres. Phosphate is the principal mineral, but not worked very extensively. There are also precious stones and jet workings. The overflow of the [illegible] fills up the Great Lake, which occupies the middle of Weste[illegible]. 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. The imports comprise salt, beverages, textiles, chemicals, cigarettes, iron and opium; the exports comprise rice, salted fish, pepper, maize, cotton, tobacco, fish-oil, palm-sugar, sticklac, kapok, wood, resin, hides and cattle.

Imports (1949) 13,600 tons, valued at Ps. 64 million; exports 6,900 tons, valued at Ps. 56 million.

Cambodia possesses two little sea-harbours, Kep and Réam, both on the Gulf of Siam and connected to Bangkok by the steamers of the Siam Steam Navigation C[illegible]. The Mékong and the Great Lake, with their affluents, give a total [illegible] of waterways, of which about 370 are not navigable to launches during the low-water season. Steamers of under 2,500 tons can reach Phnôm-Penh, which has good quays and embankments.

Cambodia had, in 1949, 1,000 km. of asphalt roads, 2,500 km. of macadamized roads, 3,000 km. of dirt tracks. The chief roads are from Saigon to the Thai frontier, via Phnôm-Penh and Battambang, from Phnôm-Penh to the Gulf of Siam and Mount Bokor (hill-station), from Saigon to

Kratié (and on to Laos) and from Phnôm-Penh to Angkor via Kompong-Thom. The railway between Phnôm-Penh and Poipet is connected with the Thai railway system.

LAOS.

Laos (formerly **Lane Xang,** 'land of the millions of elephants') was given to France by Auguste Pavie, who traversed these regions from 1879 to 1895. The territory has been under French administration since 1893. It has an area of 236,800 square kilometres (91,405 square miles), and in March, 1948, the population was estimated to be 1·5 million, a mean density of 6 inhabitants per square kilometre. The inhabitants are Buddhist in culture and religion. The ethnical minorities are of 3 races: Thai (Neua, Dam, Lus), Indonesian (called Khas, *i.e.* savages), and Chinese (Hos, Yaos, Mèos). After a long period of government by direct administration, already appreciably attenuated in 1941, the status of Laos has been re-defined by a provisional agreement signed with France on 26 Aug., 1946. By virtue of this agreement North and South Laos are amalgamated into a single state under the Luang Prabang dynasty. By a treaty signed on 19 July, 1949, between the President of the Republic and the King of Laos, Sisavang Vong, Laos became an independent sovereign state within the French Union. The government administers the country with the help of French counsellors. The High Commissioner of the French Republic is represented by a Commissioner of the Republic.

On 15 May, 1947, the King promulgated a constitution analogous to that of the kingdom of Cambodia. The Legislative Assembly, elected by indirect universal suffrage, met on 25 Nov., 1947, and re-affirmed their allegiance to the French Union.

The kingdom is divided into 11 provinces (capitals in brackets):—Bassac (Paksé), Saravane (Saravane), Savannakhet (Savannakhet), Cammon (Thakhek), Vientiane (Vientiane, capital of the kingdom), Tranninh (Xieng Khouang), Houaphan (Samneua), Phongsaly (Phongsaly), Upper Mekong (Muong Namtha), Luang Prabang (Luang Prabang, residence of the king), Sayaboury (Sayaboury).

The territories of Bassac, Paklay and Sayaboury were annexed in 1941 by Siam and restored in Nov., 1946.

There were, in 1949, 489 primary schools (31,250 pupils), 1 French lycée (250 pupils), 1 French primary school (75 pupils) and 2 vocational schools (40 pupils).

The crops cultivated are rice (560,000 metric tons in 1948), coffee (1,500 metric tons in 1948) and tea (in the Bolovens mountains of Bassac), citrus fruits, stick-lac, gum benzoin, cardamom, cinchona and maize (14,000 metric tons in 1948). Two tin-mines are exploited in the province of Cammon, producing about 1,200 metric tons a year before the war; they are in process of rehabilitation. The forests in the north produce valuable woods, teak in particular; the logs are floated down south on the Mékong. Northern Laos and the districts near Cambodia and the Annamese Chain abound in game, and the elephant, gaur and tiger are hunted.

In 1948, the expenses of the national budget were about 63 million piastres.

Foreign trade (1949), imports, 4,100 metric tons, valued at Ps. 65 million; exports, 1,200 metric tons, valued at Ps. 7 million.

Laos has 20 aerodromes, only 6 of which are open to public aviation. Air France maintains a twice-weekly service Saigon–Vientiane, and Aigle Azur, a weekly service Hanoi–Vientiane. The road network comprises

the main roads Saigon–Paksé–Savannakhet–Thakhek (open to traffic in all seasons) and Thakhek–Vientiane–Luang Prabang (dry season track in course of transformation into a definite road). Crossroads link Paksé to Saravane, Savannakhet to Donga (Annam) *via* Tchépone, Thakhek to Vinh (Annam) *via* Napé, Luang Prabang to Vinh (Annam) *via* Xien Khouang. Northern Laos is served by abundant waterways, but numerous rapids and waterfalls make traffic difficult. Telecommunication is by radio, with stations installed in all main provincial places.

The King.—Sisavang Vong.
Prime Minister.—Phouy Sananikone.
Crown Prince.—Tiao Savang.
Commissioner of the French Republic.—M. de Pereyra.

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MOROCCO.

(MOGHRER-EL-AKSA, *i.e.*, The Farthest West.)

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 Tafilelt. The present Sultan is the 18th of this dynasty.

Reigning Sultan.—**Sidi Mohammed**, third son of Moulay Youssef (reigned 1912–27), was proclaimed Sultan on 18 Nov., 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 the Moslems 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 3 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 30 March, 1912, the subsequent convention between France and Spain of 27 Nov., 1912, and the convention between Great Britain, France and Spain of 18 Dec., 1923 (modified 25 July, 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 (founded in 808), Marrakesh (founded in 1062) and Meknes. His government, known as the Makhzen, as reorganized on 21 June, 1947, consists of the Grand Vizier, the Vizier of Justice, the Vizier of 'Habous' or Pious Foundations, the Director of the Protocol, and the Naïb, *i.e.* the Grand Vizier's Delegate for Public Instruction. The Grand Vizier is assisted by 5 delegates in charge of finances, public works and industrial production, health, agriculture and commerce, and social welfare respectively; and by a legal counsellor. The Naïb also looks after the special interests of the Moslem population in the French Zone.

In the French Zone, effective authority is exercised by the French 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 Protectorate Authorities have created a large body of modern law in the form of Imperial Edicts of '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 of natives is in the hands of native Pashas or Caids under French controllers. Moroccan participation in the administration is increasing. A Moroccan School of Administration was established in 1950.

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 Tetuán and assisted by a delegate general and 5 delegates in charge respectively of native affairs, economy, industry and commerce, education and culture, public works and communications, and finance. In Feb., 1948, the office of Grand Vizier was instituted,

with responsibility for native affairs. Spain effectively occupied Ifni in April, 1934, and the territory has acquired a certain importance on account of its transit trade with the interior. Spain has treaty rights in an area extending south from the river Dra and some distance inland from the coast about Cape Juby.

The 1923 Tangier Statute came into force on 1 June, 1925, but did not receive the adhesion of all the powers signatory of the Act of Algeciras of 7 April, 1906. It was modified by a protocol signed at Paris on 25 July, 1928, to which Italy, one of the previously non-adhering powers, was a party. The statute was concluded for a period of 12 years from the date of ratification (14 May, 1924), and was to be renewable automatically for one or more 12-year periods if none of the contracting powers demanded its revision.

The zone is permanently neutralized and demilitarized. The régime 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 [illegible] and fiscal enactments which were not to be modified for 2 years, as well as on a special code of law. A committee of control, composed of the Consuls General 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. The Sultan is represented by a Mendoub, who is *ex-officio* President of the Assembly and who is in charge of the administration of native affairs.

On 14 June, 1940, Spanish Khalifan troops occupied Tangier, and Spain was in virtual control of the zone until Sept., 1945, when the Spanish Government was requested by Great Britain, the United States, the U.S.S.R. and France to evacuate the territory. International rule was restored on 11 Oct., 1945. Italy was re-admitted to the control committee on 8 March, 1948.

British capitulations in French Morocco, which existed since 1856, were abolished by the Anglo-French Convention of 29 July, 1937, including the British postal [illegible] and other towns in the French Zone. British subjects are now subject to the jurisdiction of the same tribunals as French citizens. British capitulations in Spanish Morocco continue in force, and there is a British postal agency at Tetuán, subordinate to the Central British Post Office at Tangier.

French Resident General.—Army General Juin (appointed 14 May, 1947).
Spanish High Commissioner.—Lieut.-Gen. Varela (appointed 4 March, 1945).
Khalifa for Spanish Zone.—Sidi Muley Hassan Ben el Mehedi
Mendoub at Tangier.—Si Ahmed Tazi.

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 zone of international administration. 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, 153,870 square miles;

Spanish Zone, 18,009 square miles; Tangier Zone, 225 square miles; total, 172,104 square miles.

The native population consists mainly of Islamized 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, owing to the influx of French into the towns of the Protectorate and a number of agricultural settlers, also mostly French. At 1 Jan., 1950, the French Zone had an estimated non-Moroccan population of 360,000 (including 267,000 French; estimated Moroccan population, 8,180,000 (7,980,000 Moslems; 200,000 Jews). The 1945 census of the Spanish Zone shows a total population of 1,082,009 (995,329 Moslems, 72,184 Europeans and 14,196 Jews), and that of the Tangier Zone (1941) at about 100,000 (36,500 native Moslems, 16,500 Europeans and 7,000 native Jews).

The following table shows the population of the principal towns of the French Zone :—

	1936 (census)	1947 (census)		1949 (estimate)	
	Total	Total	Europeans	Total	Europeans
Casablanca	268,069	551,300	120,800	569,500	139,000
Fez	144,424	200,900	15,900	202,000	17,000
Marrakech	190,314	238,000	12,800	239,200	14,000
Mazagan	24,391	40,300	2,600	40,000	2,900
Meknès	74,702	160,000	23,600	162,400	26,000
Mogador	15,166	28,600	1,300	28,800	1,500
Oujda	34,523	88,600	26,500	90,100	28,000
Port Lyautey	17,601	56,600	7,800	57,800	9,000
Rabat	83,379	160,400	39,800	161,600	41,000
Safi	25,159	50,800	2,900	51,600	3,700
Salé	31,823	57,200	2,200	58,200	3,200

The principal towns in the Spanish Zone are Tetuan (population in 1945, 93,658), Larache (41,286), Alcazarquivir (35,786), Xauen (14,476), Arzila (17,201), Villa Nador (23,817), Villa Sanjurjo (10,770).

There are important British colonies at Casablanca (about 2,000) and Tangier (about 1,200). 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 recognized 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 Kairoween University at Fez, which is highly reputed in the Islamic world. In the French Zone, schools were, in 1950, attended by 120,042 Moslems, 72,367 Europeans and 31,821 Jews. 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 was attended in 1949–50 by 522 students for Arabic and 174 students for the Berber language; 868 students were [illegible] courses in the faculty of law; 161 studied science. The Institut [illegible] Chérifien co-ordinates the research work done

in biology, botany, zoology, geology, etc. The boys' and girls' high schools at Rabat have sections for training teachers. For Moslem boys there were in the French Zone, in 1950, 824 primary schools, and 9 secondary schools. A training school for teachers in Moslem schools was reorganized in 1938 at Rabat. Jewish instruction is given in 81 primary schools, under the joint auspices of the Protectorate and the Alliance Israélite.

In 1950, there was 100 cinemas with a seating capacity of 56,000 in the French Zone; 18 with 13,500 seats in the Spanish Zone, and 8 with 5,435 seats in Tangier.

There are state schools in the chief towns of the Spanish Zone, also certain Hispano-Arabic schools for education of natives. Two institutes, the Moulay el Hassan and the Moulay el Mehdi, have been opened at Tetuan to improve education and to facilitate the study of Arabic culture. The Alliance Israélite has schools in Tetuán and Larache, and a native school of arts and industries exists in Tetuán, and a carpet-weaving school at Sheshawen.

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 Government 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 caids, supervised by a French Controller. Under the Protectorate 2 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. By a convention signed in London on 29 July, 1937, Great Britain renounced capitulatory rights in the French Zone as from the coming into force of the convention (1 Jan., 1938). The French courts are the court of appeal at Rabat; 6 courts of first instance at Rabat, Casablanca, Oujda, Marrakesh, Fez and Meknès, and 14 *tribunaux de paix*. Rabbinical courts deal with matters affecting the personal status of Jews.

It is intended to give a large share in the administration of justice to Moorish magistrates and a Moroccan penal code is being drawn up.

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, 3 courts of first instance, and 7 'Juzgados de Paz.' British subjects and American citizens are justiciable in their own consular courts. Autonomy has been granted to native courts for the practice and application of Islamic standards of justice to native affairs.

Tangier Zone.—Native justice is administered as in the French Zone, the Mendoub having a jurisdiction similar to that of pashas and caids. The statute provides for a mixed tribunal which deals with all cases involving foreigners, except the subjects of the U.S.A. which has not adhered to the convention and still have capitulatory rights.

Finance.

Estimates of revenue and expenditure (in 1,000 francs) of the French Zone (ordinary budget):—

	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950
Revenue . . .	6,656,000	10,951,000	22,580,000	29,769,000	33,346,000
Expenditure . . .	6,656,000	10,951,000	22,575,000	29,769,000	33,346,000

The main items of the 1950 budgets are on the revenue side:—Customs, 10·9 milliard francs; direct taxes, 7·8 milliard; monopolies, 7·1 milliard. Expenditure:—Education, 4·0 milliard; interior, 2·5 milliard; public debt, 2·7 milliard; public works, 2·7 milliard; public health and welfare, 1·8 milliard; agriculture, commerce and forestry, 2·1 milliard; security, 2·5 milliard.

The Moroccan debt consists of French loans (issued between 1904 and 1944). The 1904 loan amounted to 62,500,000 francs and bears interest at 5%. The 1910 loan was for 101,124,000 francs and also bore interest at 5%. The 1914 loan, guaranteed by the French Government, was for 70,250,000 francs. By a law dated 25 March, 1916, the 1914 loan was increased to 242,000,000 francs. The first issue of 70,250,000 francs in July, 1914, was 4%, and the second issue 171,750,000 francs in March, 1918, was at 5%. By the law of 19 Aug., 1920, a further loan, also guaranteed by the Government, was authorized 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 325,000,000 francs at 4½% (price of issue 925 francs for 1,000 francs) was made in May, 1929. The second issue of 425,000,000 francs at 4%, price 977·50 francs, followed in July, 1930. In April, 1932, a further loan of 1,535,676,000 francs was authorized mainly for public works and on 20 March, 1942, a further loan of 540,000,000 francs at 3½%, and on 21 August, 1944, another for a similar amount at the same rate of interest was issued. The total outstanding state loans amounted on 1 Jan., 1950, to 11,802,772,000 francs.

The budget of the Spanish Zone for 1947 balanced at 211,000,000 pesetas.

The principal revenue of the Tangier Zone is from customs and consumption duties. The budget estimates for 1948 showed receipts, 583,381,000 francs, and expenditure, 696,583,000 francs.

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 army, a portion of the Foreign Legion and native levies of various kinds. Following on the termination of the Riff war a presidential decree of 3 Oct., 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 organized in 3 divisions and 2 mixed brigades. The present position is not clear. There is a military school for training Moroccan officers.

The Spanish forces in the Spanish Zone are said to consist of 5 divisions of all arms. The Tangier Zone is demilitarized.

Production and Industry.

French Zone.—Agriculture is by far the most important industry. The total cultivable area is estimated at 15,450,000 hectares, not including forests.

Forest land is estimated at about 3,520,000 hectares, 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; cumin and coriander; linseed; olives; vines and other fruits, especially almonds. Vineyards, in 1949, covered 50,035 hectares. The almost universal wild palmetto is put to various uses, including the manufacture of *crin végétal*. The trees include cork (covering some 750,000 acres), cedar, arar, argan, oak and various conifers. In 1949 there were 10,309,000 olive trees, 4,758,000 orange and lemon trees, 2,962,000 palm trees (dates), 8,401,000 almond trees. Olive oil yield, 1948–49, 7,500 metric tons; citrus yield, 120,000 metric tons; wine production, 499,000 hectolitres. Tizra wood is exported for tanning purposes. Gums are produced in considerable quantities. Stock-raising is an important industry. The number of animals in the zone in 1949 was :—Cattle (bovine), 1,762,000; sheep, 9,149,000; goats, 6,805,000; pigs, 103,000; horses, 165,000; mules, 144,000; asses, 615,000; camels, 183,000.

Principal crops	Yield (1,000 quintals)			Area (1,000 hectares)	
	Average 1936–39	1947–48	1948–49	1947–48	1948–49
Winter wheat	4,795	4,828	4,642	693	783
Summer wheat	3,539	1,972	1,738	293	264
Barley	13,617	14,310	13,678	1,573	1,832
Oats	550	464	391	42	43
Maize	2,133	4,159	3,999	548	503
Sorghum	478	373	434	148	134
Beans	299	38	55	6 5	9
Lentils	51	40	38	11	16
Chickpeas	179	317	303	58	79
Peas	238	534	410	73	89

The principal mineral exploited is phosphate, the output of which (under a state monopoly) was 3,692,958 metric tons in 1949. Other important minerals are (1949) :—Anthracite (341,400 metric tons), iron ore (356,818 metric tons), manganese (221,877 metric tons), manganese dioxide (11,948 metric tons), lead (50,999 metric tons), cobalt (1,739 metric tons), zinc (5,578 metric tons); copper (1,287 metric tons); antimony (1,202 metric tons); asbestos (402 metric tons); graphite (72 metric tons).

The coasts abound in fish. The chief fishing centres are at Casablanca, Agadir and Safi. The catch in 1949 was 92,968 tons.

The existing power-plants produced 434·2 million kwh. in 1949, of which 251·3 million kwh. were hydro-electric. Works under construction are to increase the output to 800 million kwh. by 1953, and simultaneously enlarge the irrigation area from 80,000 hectares (1948) to 300,000 hectares.

Spanish Zone.—Agriculture is potentially important, but undeveloped. A programme was announced (1939) for undertaking the drainage of low-lying ground along the main estuary areas; irrigation enterprises; state assistance to farmers in the form of subventions, provision of seed, importation of modern agricultural machinery, equipment, etc., but no statistics of results are available. European colonization, unlike the French Zone, is almost entirely confined to the towns. Iron ore is mined in the eastern region and, in 1948, 900,503 metric tons were exported; of these, 449,757 tons were shipped to the United Kingdom. Lead, antimony (production, 1948, 11 metric tons) and manganese ore and graphite (production, 1948, 25 metric tons) are exported on a small scale, but the zone is reported to be rich in minerals of various kinds.

Tangier Zone.—The agricultural output, consisting principally of wheat, barley and chickpeas, is insufficient for the needs of the population. There are also fisheries and preserving factories and a certain amount of market gardening for local requirements.

Commerce.

French Zone.—Imports and exports were (in millions of francs) :—

	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950
Imports . .	3,609	6,782	17,529	33,338	74,865	103,321	115,233
Exports . .	2,665	3,902	10,395	18,309	37,189	53,516	65,977

Imports and exports were (in thousands of tons) :—

	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950
Imports . .	559	917	1,192	1,417·7	1,639·6	1,732·0	1 836
Exports . .	1,531	1,657	2,981	4,163·4	4,448·9	5,391 7	6,066

Spanish Zone.—Imports in 1947 totalled 526,000,000 pesetas, of which Spain and Spanish colonies accounted for 392,254,000 pesetas, Tangier 111,283,000 pesetas and Argentina 9,007,000 pesetas. The principal imports are flour, semolina, sugar (refined), tea, seed oils, wines, liquid fuel, laundry soap, candles, cotton goods, automobiles and parts. The principal exports include iron ore, goatskins, canned and dried fish, esparto grass, crin vegetal (dwarf-palm fibre) and limited quantities of lumber and cork. Exports in 1947 totalled 168,200,000 pesetas, of which Spain and Spanish colonies took an amount equal to 92,508,000 pesetas, Great Britain 43,466,000 pesetas and Tangier 28,723,000 pesetas.

Tangier Zone.—Imports and exports for 6 years (in thousand francs) :—

	1938	1944	1945	1946	1948	1949
Imports .	94,694	181,357	248,773	3,561,466	7,727,632	8,651,690
Exports . .	11,380	14,630	20,888	486,696	881,891	960,731

Total trade between Morocco and the United Kingdom in £ sterling (Board of Trade returns) :—

	1938	1947	1948	1949	1950
Imports to U.K. . .	759,590	3,680,713	4,731,120	9,084,356	12,157,351
Exports from U.K. .	313,042	1,449,318	2,215,804	1,775,832	2,667,398
Re-exports from U.K. .	19,980	93,700	341,222	158,253	88,469

Communications.

Shipping.—In 1949, 9,295 vessels of 11,796,000 tons entered and cleared the ports of the French Zone.

In 1938, 474 coast-wise vessels called at Spanish Zonal ports with a tonnage of 128,055; in the same year 475 ocean-going vessels were cleared with a tonnage of 121,084.

Railways.—On 31 Dec., 1949, there were 1,584 km. of railways in the French Zone, 93 in the Spanish Zone and 18 in the Tangier Zone. The principal standard-gauge lines are from Casablanca eastward to the Algerian border, forming part of the continuous rail line to Tunis; the French Moroccan portion of the line from Tangier (in the International Zone) to Petit-jean on the main east-west line; Casablanca to Marrakesh with two important branches, one eastward from a point slightly north of Settat to Oued Zem tapping the Khouribga phosphate mines, the other westward from Ben Guerir to the port of Safi passing about midway through the phosphate district of Louis Gentil and Oujda southward to Bou Arfa near the Djerada coal mines.

The existing railways in the Spanish Zone are Ceuta–Tetuán, Nador–Tistutin and Larache–Alcazar, besides the portion of the Tangier–Fez railway which crosses the zone; total, 173 km.

Roads.—On 31 Dec., 1949, there were 6,226 km. of main roads, 5,766 km. of secondary roads and 32,254 km. of tracks in the French Zone. Motor vehicles registered in the French Zone at the end of 1949 were 23,427 lorries and omnibuses, 31,443 passenger cars and 4,679 motor cycles. The Spanish Zone has about 540 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.

Post.—A Sherifian service under French management exists in the French Zone. European letters and small parcels are conveyed by air, without surcharge; overland through Spain, and by daily steamers between Algeciras and Tangier and increasingly by air. 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, with offices at Tetuán and head office at Tangier.

The total length of telegraph lines open to the public in the French Zone on 31 Dec., 1950, was 17,784 km. 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–Casablanca–Le Havre, Tangier–Gibraltar, Tangier–Cádiz, Larache–Cádiz *via* Algeciras.

Telephone systems exist in all towns of the French Zone and there is a complete urban and inter-urban connexion of 167,226 km. total length (1950), with 31,483 subscribers. Urban services exist in the principal towns of the Spanish Zone and at Tangier. There is telephone communication between Tangier and Madrid and between Tangier and Lisbon.

An inter-zonal system between the Spanish and French Zones of Morocco functions. Between French Morocco and Algiers the system is generally good.

Aviation.—Seven French and 2 other airlines serve in the French Zone. In 1949 they conveyed 64,420 passengers to Morocco, and 69,496 passengers from Morocco; freight and mail carried, 7,340,600 metric tons.

Currency, Weights and Measures.

Since the withdrawal of the Hassani currency in 1920 the *franc* has been the sole currency in the French Zone. The Moroccan franc (state bank-notes of all denominations from 5 francs upwards) was in 1928 placed on the same gold basis as the French franc.

On 30 June, 1949, the value of state bank-notes in circulation was

24,343 million francs. Coins in circulation are 10- and 20-franc pieces (copper–nickel), ½-, 1-, 2- and 5-franc pieces (copper–aluminium).

The basic currency in Spanish Morocco is the paper peseta, 3·577 paper pesetas being the equal of 1 gold peseta.

Moroccan francs are legal tender in the Tangier Zone; Spanish money, which is legal tender under the terms of the statute, is temporarily suspended.

The metric system of weights and measures became in 1923 the sole legal system in the French Zone.

The principal native measures in use are :—

Weight.—1 kantar = 100 rotls; 1 rotl = 16 ookeyas. The rotl varies widely round about 2 lb. *Capacity.*—The mudd, which varies by locality. *Length.*—1 kama = 50 inches; 1 dra = 20 inches; 1 kala = 22 inches.

Consular Representatives of Great Britain in Morocco.

French Protectorate.

Consul-General in Rabat.—Sir Cyril H. Cane, K.B.E.

Consul in Casablanca.—H. N. Pullar.

Spanish Zone.

Consul-General in Tetuan.—C. G. Hope Gill.

Tangier Zone.

Consul-General.—Charles Norman Stirling, C.M.G.

Consular posts at Ceuta, Fez, Melilla, Larache and Tangier.

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TUNISIA.

(AFRIKIYA; TUNISIE.)

Bey.—**Sidi Mohammed al-Amin**, born 4 Sept., 1881, succeeded his cousin, Sidi Mohammed al-Monsif, 15 May, 1943, after his deposition by General Giraud (died in exile at Pau, 1 Sept., 1948).

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.

Government.—After the French invasion of the country in the spring of 1881, the treaty of Bardo (12 May, 1881), confirmed by the convention of La Marsa, 8 June, 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 Resident-General, who is also Minister of Foreign Affairs, and a ministry of 11 heads of departments, 5 being French directors and 6 Tunisian ministers. The country is divided into 20 districts (*contrôles civils*)

and 6 military circles; in each district the Bey is represented by native officials (caids, kahias and sheiks), who are under the supervision of French *Contrôleurs civils* representing the Resident-General. French tribunals administer justice between subjects of European powers, and also between them and natives; there are native courts for cases between natives. 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 with the regency.

The Great Council is an elected assembly, consisting half of French and half of Tunisian delegates. Its function is consultative on financial, economic and social matters.

French Resident-General.—Louis Périllier.

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 Sahara and Libya. The area is about 125,180 square km. (48,195 square miles), including that portion of the Sahara which is to the east of the Djerid, extending towards Gadamès.

According to the census of 1946, the total European population was 239,549, composed of 143,977 French (exclusive of the army and navy), 84,935 Italians, 6,459 Maltese and 4,178 other foreigners. The total native population in 1946 was 2,903,949, of whom 2,832,978 were Arabs and Bedouins and 70,971 Jews. The capital, the city of Tunis, had, in 1946, a population of 364,593, of whom 189,393 were Moslems and 34,193 Jews, besides 66,422 French, 46,629 Italians and 4,312 Maltese.

Vital statistics [illegible] European population in 1950:—Births, 6,415 [illegible] 1,041, [illegible] 203; deaths, 2,891. Infantile mortality rate, 1949, [illegible] 1,000 live births (total population, 151).

By means of the channel, which was opened in 1893, Tunis is directly accessible to ocean-going vessels. Other towns are Sfax with (1946) 54,637 inhabitants including 8,634 Europeans); Bizerta with 39,327 (9,893 Europeans); Sousse with 36,566 (8,350 Europeans); Kairouan, the Holy City of the Moslems, with 32,299; Gabès with 22,512 (1,548 Europeans); Béja with 22,208 (1,832 Europeans); Moknine with 15,699; Nefta with 14,167 and Ferryville with 29,353 inhabitants (11,814 Europeans).

The bulk of the population is Moslem. 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 200,000 Roman Catholics, under the ministration 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.—There were in 1949–50, 552 primary, 15 secondary and 61 technical schools, 2 teachers' training colleges, 1 high school, 1 art school and 1 conservatoire. Private schools numbered 42 French (including 30 Catholic, 2 Protestant and 2 Jewish schools), 106 Moslem, 5 Jewish. Number of pupils 175,262, of whom 122,290 are boys. Of the total number of pupils, 37,597 are French, 113,301 Moslem, 14,392 Jewish and 9,972 other nationals. In the Great Mosque at Tunis there is a Moslem university. Almost all the Moslem primary and apprenticeship schools have been taken over by the government.

There were, in 1949, 49 cinemas with a seating capacity of 25,700.

Finance.—Receipts and expenditure (in millions of francs):—

	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949–50	1950–51
Revenue	4,922	11,183·5	14,077	20,815 0	29,266	36,058
Expenditure	4,922	11,182 5	14,076	20,812·8	29,262 9	36,045

At 31 March, 1950, the public debt amounted to 26,509 million francs.

Defence.—The army of occupation consisted of 25,000 men, including 1,145 officers. There were also native regiments (*tirailleurs* and *spahis*) and the Foreign Legion.

Production and Industry.—Tunisia may be divided into 5 districts—the north, characterized 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. Of the total area of nearly 31 million acres, about 22½ million acres are productive in the following proportions: 33% arable; 11·2% forests; 9% orchards and vineyards; 1·1% meadow and grass land; 45·7% common and uncultivated.

Products	1938	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949 [1]
Wheat (in 1,000 metric tons)	380	192	325	250	252	540
Barley (in 1,000 metric tons)	100	117	150	100	100	400
Oats (in 1,000 metric tons)	30	13 2	10	6	6	25
Olive oil (in 1,000 metric tons)	25	3·6	14·8	10 6	42	105
Wine (in hectolitres)	1,975	645	549	467	726	885

[1] Estimates.

Other products are dates, almonds, oranges, lemons, shaddocks, pistachios, alfa grass, henna and cork.

Livestock in 1949:—Horses, asses and mules, 222,000; cattle, 359,000; sheep, 1,885,000; goats, 1,315,000; camels, 156,000; pigs, 41,700.

Minerals	1949	1950	Minerals	1949	1950
	metric tons	metric tons		metric tons	metric tons
Phosphate	1,442,000	1,525,000	Lignite	47,800	41,460
Iron ore	679,000	758,000	Pig lead	19,500	23,536
Lead ore	23,800	30,658	Zinc ore	6,600	5,744

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 copper ware; tanning and silk weaving are declining.

In 1950, 4,000 boats with 11,100 men were engaged in fishing. The catch amounted to 11,522 tons. Sponge fishing is also carried on—production in 1950 was 94 tons.

Electrical energy increased from 67 million kwh. in 1938 to 93 million

kwh. in 1946, to 119·7 million kwh. in 1948, and to 126 million kwh. in 1949.

Commerce.—The imports and exports for 6 years (in thousands of francs) were as follows :—

	1939	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949
Imports .	1,482,949	3,518,738	10,766,835	17,478,010	34,191,581	42,368,000
Exports .	1,265,798	1,927,971	3,889,681	6,475,904	12,690,225	27,396,000

In 1949, 74% of all imports came from France and 47% of all exports went to France; 7% came from and 2% went to the U.S.A.

Exports of phosphate rock (in metric tons), 1939, 1,816,480; 1947, 1,704,512; 1948, 1,911,000; 1949, 1,888,000; 1950, 1,688,000.

Total trade between Tunis and the United Kingdom (according to Board of Trade returns, in £ sterling) was :—

	1938	1947	1948	1949	1950
Imports from Tunis into U.K. .	1,668,082	4,107,008	4,995,759	5,942,233	5,973,381
Exports to Tunis from U.K. .	272,433	451,876	535,744	510,162	995,118
Re-exports to Tunis from U.K.	3,981	5,223	4,519	15,457	20,514

Communications.—In the year 1949, there entered the ports of the regency 2,805 steam vessels of 3,487,000 tons.

In 1950 there were 8,768 km. of roads, of which 5,570 km. were main roads, 2,554 km. second-class roads and 644 km. local roads. Of the total, 7,057 km. were bitumenized or otherwise metalled.

Number of motor vehicles, 31 Dec., 1949, was 26,282, including 13,276 passenger cars, 7,203 lorries and 3,763 motor cycles.

In 1950 there were 2,099 km. of railways, of which 1,658 belonged to the state and 441 km. to the Cie des Phosphates (Sfax–Gafsa system).

There were in 1948, 3,747 km. of telegraphs. The telephone systems had 48,000 km. of inter-urban lines in 1950, the number of telephones being 25,207. There were in 1950, 561 post offices, including telegraph offices, and a wireless transmitting station.

Civil Aviation.—In 1950, 2,692 planes arrived with 35,479 passengers, 78 metric tons of mail, 1,001 metric tons of freight and 612 metric tons of luggage; 2,692 planes left with 33,648 [illegible] metric tons of mail, 1,039 metric tons of freight and 620 me[illegible]

Money, Weights and Measures.—In 1947 there were 22 banks operating in Tunis, excluding the Banque d'Algérie, which is the bank of issue. The note circulation at 31 Dec., 1950, was 21,033 million francs.

There were 136,000 savings accounts in the savings bank, deposits standing at 2,518 million francs at 31 Dec., 1950.

The legal coinage since 1892 consists of pieces similar to the French, the pieces (0·50, 1, 2, 5 fr.) 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 oz.

The *kfiz* (of 16 *wiba*, each of 12 *sa'*) = 16 bushels.

The principal measure of length is the *pik*: the *pik Arbi* 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*.

Books of Reference.

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GERMANY.

(BUNDESREPUBLIK DEUTSCHLAND.)

Constitution and Government.

GERMANY'S unconditional surrender came into force on 5 June, 1945. On that day all power in Germany was taken over by the four principal Allies, and by the Potsdam decisions (17 July, 1945) that power was exercised by the commanders-in-chief of the armed forces of the United States, the United Kingdom, the Soviet Union and France, each in his own zone of occupation and also jointly, in matters affecting Germany as a whole, in their capacity as members of the Control Council.

By the Potsdam decisions the northern part of the Province of East Prussia, including its capital Königsberg (renamed Kaliningrad), has been transferred to the Soviet Union [illegible] the final settlement by a peace treaty. The lines of demarcation run within the territory of the Reich as follows (*see* MAP in THE STATESMAN'S YEAR-BOOK, 1947):—

United Kingdom.—The former Prussian Provinces of Schleswig-Holstein, Hanover, Westphalia, the [illegible] districts of Cologne, Aachen and Düsseldorf of the former Prussian Rhine Province, the former states of Brunswick, Oldenburg, Lippe, Schaumburg-Lippe and Hamburg.

United States:—Bavaria (except town and rural district of Lindau), Baden and Württemberg from their northern frontiers southward to a line extending from West to East south of Karlsruhe to south of Ulm, the former

Land Hessen on the right bank of the Rhine, the former Prussian Province of Hessen-Nassau (except the rural districts Oberwesterwald, Unterwesterwald, Unterlahn and St. Goarshausen) and the Land Bremen.

France :—The Palatinate, the former Land Hessen on the left bank of the Rhine, the Saar District, the governmental districts Koblenz and Trier of the former Prussian Rhine Province, Baden and Württemberg from a line extending from West to East south of Karlsruhe to south of Ulm to their southern frontiers, and the town and rural district of Lindau in Bavaria.

Soviet Union :—The portions of the former Prussian Provinces of Pomerania, Brandenburg and Silesia situated on the west bank of the rivers Oder and Western Neisse, the former Prussian Province of Saxony and the former Länder Saxony, Thuringia, Mecklenburg and Anhalt.

According to the Potsdam declaration it was agreed, subject to the final peace settlement, that Poland should be allowed to occupy and administer those parts of Germany lying east of a line running from the Baltic Sea immediately west of Swinemunde along the Oder River to its confluence with the Western Neisse and thence along the Western Neisse to the Czechoslovak frontier. This includes that portion of East Prussia not transferred to the Soviet Union, the former Prussian Province of Upper Silesia, most of the former Prussian Provinces of Pomerania and Lower Silesia and part of the former Prussian Province of Brandenburg.

Under British command an area round Cologne is occupied by Belgian forces, the North Sea coast from Emden to Oldenburg by Danish troops, the Harz district by Norwegian forces, whilst the rural district of Bitburg in the French Zone is occupied by Luxemburg troops.

Western Germany.

The Potsdam Agreement laid it down that ' for the time being no central German government shall be established. Nevertheless, certain essential central German administrative departments, particularly in the fields of finance, transport, communications, foreign trade and industry, shall be set up and shall act under the direction of the Control Council.'

This decision has not been carried out. Therefore the United Kingdom and United States Governments on 6 Feb., 1948, gave the Anglo-American Zone a unified economic, financial and legal administration, with legislative bodies having competence in economic and financial spheres (*see* The Statesman's Year-Book, 1949, pp. 1008–09).

Constitution.—The Constituent Assembly (known as the ' Parliamentary Council ') met in Bonn on 1 Sept., 1948, and worked out a Basic Law which was approved by a two-thirds majority of the parliaments of the participating Lander and came into force on 23 May, 1949.

The **Basic Law** consists of a preamble and 146 articles. The first section deals with the basic rights which are legally binding for legislation, administration and jurisdiction.

The Federal Republic of Germany is a democratic and social federal state. The federal flag is black, red and gold. For the time being the Basic Law applies to the Länder Bavaria, Bremen, Greater Berlin (temporarily suspended), Hamburg, Hesse, Lower Saxony, North Rhine-Westphalia, Rhineland-Palatinate, Schleswig-Holstein, Württemberg-Baden and Württemberg-Hohenzollern. The general rules of international law form part of the federal law. The constitutions of the Länder must conform to the principles of the republican, democratic and social state

based on the rule of law. Executive power is vested in the Länder, unless the Basic Law prescribes or permits otherwise. Federal law supersedes Land law.

The organs of the Federal Republic are:—

The Federal Diet (*Bundestag*), elected in universal, direct, free, equal and secret elections for a term of 4 years.

The Federal Council (*Bundesrat*), consisting of members of the governments of the Länder. Each Land has at least 3 votes. Lander with more than 2 million inhabitants have 4, Länder with more than 6 million inhabitants have 5 votes.

The Federal President (*Bundespräsident*) is elected by the Federal Convention for a term of 5 years and represents the Federation in matters [illegible] national law. Re-election is admissible only once.

[illegible] Convention consists of the members of the Federal Diet and an equal number of members elected by the popular representative bodies of the Länder according to the principles of proportional representation.

The Federal Government consists of the Federal Chancellor, elected by the Federal Diet on the proposal of the Federal President, and the Federal Ministers who are appointed and dismissed by the Federal President upon the proposal of the Federal Chancellor.

The Federation has exclusive legislation on:—(1) foreign affairs; (2) federal citizenship; (3) freedom of movement, passports, immigration and emigration, and extradition; (4) currency, money and coinage, weights and measures and regulation of time and calendar; (5) customs, commercial and navigation agreements, traffic in goods and payments with foreign countries, [illegible] customs and frontier protection; (6) federal railways and air [illegible] post and telecommunications; (8) the legal status of persons in the employment of the Federation and of public law corporations under direct supervision of the Federal Government; (9) trade marks, copyright and publishing rights; (10) co-operation of the Federation and the Länder in the criminal police and in matters concerning the protection of the constitution, the establishment of a Federal Office of Criminal Police, as well as the combating of international crime; (11) federal statistics.

Concurrent legislation (in this field the Länder have legislative rights if the Federation does not exercise its legislative powers) extends to the following fields:—(1) civil law, criminal law and execution of sentences, constitution of courts, court procedure, the bar, notaries and legal advice; (2) census and registry matters; (3) associations and assemblies; (4) the right of sojourn and settlement of aliens; (5) the protection of works of art against removal abroad; (6) matters relating to refugees and expellees; (7) public welfare; (8) citizenship of the Länder; (9) war damages and compensation; (10) provision for war-disabled persons and surviving dependants; (11) laws relating to mining, industry, power supply, crafts, trades, commerce, banking and [illegible] private insurances; (12) labour law, including the legal [illegible] enterprises, protection of workers and provision of employment, as well as social insurance including unemployment insurance; (13) the promotion of scientific research; (14) expropriation; (15) transfer of land and landed property, natural resources and means of production to public ownership or to other forms of publicly controlled economy; (16) prevention of the abuse of economic power; (17) promotion of agricultural and forestry production, safeguarding of food supply, import and export of agricultural and forestry products, deep-sea

and coastal fisheries and coast protection; (18) transactions in landed property, laws concerning land and agricultural lease, housing, settlements and homesteads; (19) measures against epidemic and infectious diseases, the licensing for medical and [illegible] professions, and the trade and traffic in drugs, medicines, narcotics and poisons; (20) traffic in food, stimulants, fodder, seeds and seedlings, and protection of trees and plants against diseases and pests; (21) ocean and coastal shipping and aids to navigation, inland shipping, meteorological service, ocean channels and inland waterways used for general traffic; (22) road traffic, motor transport and the construction and maintenance of highways used for long-distance transport; (23) railways other than federal railways, except mountain railways.

Federal laws are passed by the Federal Diet and after their adoption submitted to the Federal Council, which has a limited veto. The Basic Law may only be amended upon the approval of two-thirds of the members of the Federal Diet and two-thirds of the votes of the Federal Council.

The foreign service,[1] federal finance, federal railways, federal postal services, and federal waterways and shipping are under direct federal administration.

In the field of finance, the Federation has exclusive legislation on customs and financial monopolies and concurrent legislation on:—(1) excise taxes and taxes on transactions, in particular taxes on real estate acquisition, incremental value and on fire protection; (2) taxes on income, property, inheritance and donations; (3) taxes on real estate and on businesses with the exception of the determining of the tax rates.

Customs, the yield of monopolies, excise taxes with the exception of the beer tax, the transportation tax, the turnover tax and [illegible] serving non-recurrent purposes accrue to the Federation. [illegible] can, by means of a federal law, claim part of the income and corporation taxes to cover its expenditures not covered by other revenues. The final distribution of the taxes subject to concurrent [illegible] between the Federation and the Länder must be effected not [illegible] 31 Dec., 1952. Financial jurisdiction is uniformly regulated by federal [illegible].

The Basic Law is valid within the framework of the **Occupation Statute** proclaimed in the exercise of the [illegible] which is retained by the governments of France, the United States of America and the United Kingdom. It came into force on 21 Sept., 1949, but was modified by the New York decisions of March, 1951, which permitted the setting-up of a Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

According to the Occupation Statute the Federal State and the participating Länder have, subject only to the limitations contained therein, full legislative, executive and judicial powers in accordance with the Basic Law and with the constitutions of the Länder.

Powers [illegible] fields are specially reserved, including the right to request [illegible] statistics needed by the Occupation Authorities: (*a*) Disarmament and demilitarization, including related fields of scientific research, prohibitions and restrictions on industry and civil aviation; (*b*) Controls in regard to the Ruhr, restitution, reparations, decartelization, deconcentration, non-discrimination in trade matters, foreign interests in Germany and claims against Germany; (*c*) Foreign affairs, including international agreements made by or on behalf of Germany[2]; (*d*) Displaced

[1] Of 31 principal officials, appointed by April, 1950, 14 were former Nazis.

[2] Pursuant to the Petersberg Agreement of Nov., 1949, the Allied High Commission has transferred to the Federal Government [illegible] of consulates and, after approval by the Allied High Commission,

persons and the admission of refugees; (*e*) Protection, protection and security of Allied Forces, dependents, employees and representatives, their immunities and satisfaction of Occupation costs and their other requirements; (*f*) Respect for the Basic Law and the Land constitutions; (*g*) Control over foreign trade and exchange; (*h*) Control over internal action, only to the minimum extent necessary to ensure use of funds, food and other supplies in such manner as to reduce to a minimum the need for external assistance to Germany; (*i*) Control of the care and treatment in German prisons of persons charged before or sentenced by the courts or tribunals of the Occupying Powers or Occupation Authorities, over the carrying out of sentences imposed on them, and over questions of amnesty, pardon or release in relation to them.

The Occupation Authorities also reserve the right, acting under instructions of their governments, to resume, in whole or in part, the exercise of full authority if they consider that to do so is essential to security or to preserve democratic government in Germany or in pursuance of the international [illegible] of their governments.

The German Federal Government and the governments of the Länder have the power, after due notification to the Occupation Authorities, to legislate and act in fields reserved to these authorities, unless the Occupation Authorities otherwise specifically direct or such legislation or action would be inconsistent with decisions or actions taken by the Occupation Authorities themselves.

Any amendment of the Basic Law requires the express approval of the Occupation Authorities before becoming effective. Land constitutions, amendments thereof, all other legislation, and any agreements made between the Federal State and foreign governments will become effective 21 days after its official receipt by the Occupation Authorities unless previously disapproved by them, provisionally or finally. The Occupation Authorities will not disapprove legislation unless in their opinion it is inconsistent with the Basic Law, a Land constitution, legislation or other directives of the Occupation Authorities themselves or the provisions of the Statute, or unless it constitutes a grave threat to the basic purpose of the occupation.

Subject only to the requirements of their security the Occupation Authorities guarantee that all agencies of the Occupation will respect the civil rights of every person to be protected against arbitrary arrest, search or seizure, to be represented by counsel, to be admitted to bail as circumstances warrant, to communicate with relatives, and to have a fair and prompt trial.

Government.—An *Allied High Commission* has been established for the exercise of supreme Allied authority in the Federal Republic of Germany. This High Commission is headed by three High Commissioners, John J. McCloy for the United States of America, Sir Ivone Kirkpatrick, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., for the United Kingdom, André François-Poncet for France.

On 21 Sept., 1949, all authority with respect to the control of Germany, vested in or exercised by the respective commanders-in-chief of the occupation forces was transferred to the three High Commissioners. The headquarters of the High Commission is at the seat of the German Federal Government, which constitutes a special area directly under the High Commission and excluded from any individual zone of occupation. The organization of the High Commission at its headquarters is tripartite. All powers of the High Commission are uniformly exercised in the constituent Länder, in accordance with tripartite policies, by Allied Land Commissioners,

who have observers from the other two elements of the High Commission to advise and consult with them.

The *Federal Diet*, elected on 14 Aug., 1949 is composed of 402 members :—Christian Democrats (CDU; CSU), 139; Social Democrats (SPD), 131; Liberal parties (FDP; DVP; BDV), 52; Bavarian Party (BP), 17; German Party (DP), 17; Communists (KPD), 15; Economic Reconstruction Party (WAV), 12; Centre Party (ZP), 10; Conservatives (DKP; DRP), 5; South Schleswig Party (SSW), 1; Independent, 3.

Bonn on the Rhine is the capital of the Federal Republic.

Federal President.—Dr. Theodor Heuss (elected 12 Sept., 1949; to serve until Sept., 1954).

On 20 Sept., 1949, the Federal Diet elected, upon the proposal of the Federal President, Dr. Conrad Adenauer (CDU) Federal Chancellor.

The cabinet was, in April, 1951, composed as follows :—

Federal Chancellor and Minister of Foreign Affairs.—Dr. Conrad Adenauer (CDU).
Deputy Chancellor and Minister for ERP.—Franz Blücher (FDP).
Minister of Economic Affairs.—Dr. Ludwig Erhard (CSU).
Minister of Interior.—Dr. Robert Lehr (CDU).
Minister of Justice.—Dr. Thomas Dehler (FDP).
Minister of Finance.—Fritz Schaffer (CSU).
Minister of Food, Agriculture and Forestry.—Wilhelm Niklas (CSU).
Minister of Labour.—Anton Storch (CDU).
Minister of Transport.—Dr. Hans Christoph Seebohm (DP).
Minister of Posts.—Dipl.-Ing. Hans Schuberth (CSU).
Minister of Housing.—Eberhard Wildermuth (FDP).
Minister of Expellee Matters.—Dr. Hans Lukaschek (CDU).
Minister for Matters Concerning Germany as a Whole.—Jakob Kaiser (CDU).
Minister for Matters Concerning the Federal Council.—Heinrich Hellwege (DP).

Eastern Germany.

(Deutsche Demokratische Republik.)

Upon the establishment of the Federal Republic of Germany, the People's Council of the Soviet zone, appointed in 1948, was converted into a provisional People's Chamber.

On 7 Oct., 1949, the provisional People's Chamber enacted a constitution of the 'German Democratic Republic' (Soviet Zone of Germany). A provisional Land Chamber was also established, which consists of 50 deputies appointed by the Diets of the Lander of the Soviet Zone.

The cabinet, appointed on 15 Nov., 1950, is composed as follows :—

Prime Minister.—Otto Grotewohl (Socialist Unity Party).
Deputy Prime Ministers.—Walter Ulbricht (SUP); *President of the State Planning Commission,* Heinrich Rau (SUP); Otto Nuschke (Christian Democratic Union); *Minister of Finance,* Dr. Hans Loch (Liberal Democratic Party); *Minister for Reconstruction,* Lothar Bolz (National Democratic Party).
Foreign Affairs.—G[illegible] (CDU).
Interior.—Dr. Karl [illegible] (SUP).
State Security.—Wilhelm Zaisser (SUP).
Heavy Industry.—Fritz Selbmann (SUP).
Machine Construction.—Gerhard Ziller (SUP).

Light Industry.—Dr. Wilhelm Feldmann (NDP).
Agriculture and Forestry.—Paul Scholz (Democratic Farmers' Party).
Foreign and German Trade.—Georg Handke (SUP).
Commerce and Supply.—Dr. Karl Hamann (LDP).
Labour.—Roman Chwalek (SUP).
Health.—Col. Luitpold Steidle (CDU).
Transport.—Dr. Hans [illegible] (NDP party).
Posts and Telegraphs. [illegible] (CDU).
Education.—Paul Wandel (SUP).
Justice.—Max Fechner (SUP).

Area and Population.

I. Progress and Present Conditions.

According to the census held on 13 Sept., 1950, the distribution (in thousands of persons) was as follows (preliminary results):—

Länder	Area in sq. km.	Population			Per sq. km.
		Male	Female	Total	
British Zone	*97,645*	*11,392,225*	*12,748,186*	*24,140,411*	*247·2*
North Rhine-Westphalia	33,918	6,230,119	6,916,947	13,147,066	387·3
Lower Saxony	47,282	3,199,283	3,595,845	6,795,128	143·7
Schleswig-Holstein	15,668	1,210,891	1,382,726	2,593,617	165·5
Hamburg	747	751,932	852,668	1,604,600	2,148·1
American Zone	*107,418*	*8,321,492*	*9,543,646*	*17,865,138*	*166·3*
Bavaria	70,238	4,232,887	4,885,748	9,118,635	129·8
Württemberg-Baden	15,705	1,806,521	2,077,941	3,884,462	247·3
Hessen	21,101	2,017,495	2,286,425	4,303,920	204·0
Bremen	404	264,589	293,352	558,121	1,381·5
French Zone	*40,182*	*2,585,706*	*2,984,403*	*5,570,109*	*138·6*
Rhineland-Palatinate	19,824	1,396,651	1,597,001	2,993,652	151·0
Württemberg-Hohenzollern	10,406	572,152	668,847	1,240,999	119·3
Baden	9,952	616,903	718,555	1,335,458	134·2
Soviet Zone[3]	*107,173*	*7,379,546*	*9,934,188*	*17,313,734*	*161·5*
Saxony-Anhalt	24,669	1,801,800	2,358,739	4,160,539	168·7
Brandenburg	26,976	1,066,405	1,461,087	2,527,492	93·7
Mecklenburg	22,938	912,385	1,227,255	2,139,640	93·3
Saxony	16,992	2,336,630	3,221,936	5,558,566	327·1
Thuringia	15,598	1,262,326	1,665,171	2,927,497	187·7
Berlin[3]	*890*	*1,299,701*	*1,900,237*	*3,199,938*	*3,595·4*
Federal Republic (13 Sept., 1950)	245,275	22,299,423	25,276,235	47,575,658	194·0
Germany (29 Oct., 1946)	353,435	28,939,814	36,211,118	65,150,932	184·3
Germany (17 May, 1939)[1]	470,524	33,910,922	35,103,190	69,314,112	147·3
Germany (17 May, 1939)[2]	353,435	28,776,914	30,068,998	58,845,912	166·5

[1] Within the boundaries of 1 Jan., 1938. [2] Calculated for the 4 zones of occupation. [3] Census of 29 Oct., 1946.

On 23 April, 1949, some minor frontier rectifications were carried out in favour of the Netherlands (30 sq. miles), Belgium (8 sq. miles), Luxemburg and France.

An agreement [illegible] the Oder–Neisse line the permanent frontier between Germany and Poland was concluded between the German Democratic Republic (Soviet Zone) and Poland on 6 July, 1950. A protocol on the delimitation of the frontier was signed on 26 Jan., 1951; it extends the

Polish territory on the island of Usedom and in M[illegible] beyond the borders fixed in the Potsdam agreement. The Western Allies and the Federal German Republic do not recognize this agreement.

The following table shows the increase in population at various periods, with the annual rate of increase per cent. :—

Year	Increase	Annual rate per cent.	Year	Increase	Annual rate per cent.
1871 [1]	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 41
1890	2,572,766	1 10	1933	2,807,842 [2]	0·56
1895	2,851,431	1·15	1939	3,154,152	0 67

[1] Since 1867. [2] Excluding the Saarland.

II. Vital Statistics.

Year	Marriages	Live births	Deaths	Divorces
1939 [1]	946,279	1,639,126	1,011,009	62,992
1946 [2]	380,575	708,659	533,971	48,896
1947 [2]	451,398	748,975	525,482	77,109
1948 [2]	493,606	769,111	476,808	88,374
1949 [2]	476,806	793,095	479,931	80,937

[1] Germany. [2] Federal Republic.

III. Principal Towns.

According to the preliminary results of the census of 13 Sept., 1950, the resident population of the principal towns was as follows :—

Town	Land	Population	Town	Land	Population
Berlin [1]	Berlin	3,187,470	Chemnitz [1]	Saxony	250,188
Hamburg	Hamburg	1,604,600	Mannheim	Wurttemberg-Baden	244,000
Munich	Bavaria	831,017			
Leipzig [1]	Saxony	607,655	Lubeck	Schleswig-Holstein	237,860
Essen	North Rhine-Westphalia	605,125	Magdeburg [1]	Saxony-Anhalt	236,326
Cologne	North Rhine-Westphalia	590,825	Brunswick	Lower Saxony	223,263
			Halle [1]	Saxony-Anhalt	222,505
Frankfurt	Hessen	523,923	Wiesbaden	Hessen	218,255
Dortmund	North Rhine-Westphalia	500,150	Oberhausen	North Rhine-Westphalia	202,343
Dusseldorf	North Rhine-Westphalia	498,347	Karlsruhe	Wurttemberg-Baden	198,014
Stuttgart	Wurttemberg-Baden	481,845	Augsburg	Bavaria	184,712
			Erfurt [1]	Thuringia	174,633
Dresden [1]	Saxony	467,966	Krefeld	North Rhine-Westphalia	170,482
Bremen	Bremen	444,196			
Hanover	Lower Saxony	441,615	Kassel	Hessen	161,322
Duisburg	North Rhine-Westphalia	408,877	Bielefeld	North Rhine-Westphalia	153,111
Wuppertal	North Rhine-Westphalia	362,125	Mulheim-on-Ruhr	North Rhine-Westphalia	148,606
Nuremberg	Bavaria	360,017	Solingen	North Rhine-Westphalia	147,782
Gelsenkirchen	North Rhine-Westphalia	340,108	Hagen	North Rhine-Westphalia	146,099
Bochum	North Rhine-Westphalia	290,106	Aachen	North Rhine-Westphalia	129,967
Kiel	Schleswig-Holstein	253,857	Zwickau [1]	Saxony	122,862

[1] Census of 29 Oct., 1946.

Town	Land	Population	Town	Land	Population
Munchen-Gladbach	North Rhine-Westphalia	122,388	Herne	North Rhine-Westphalia	111,249
Ludwigshafen	Rhineland-Palatinate	122,329	Freiburg	Baden	109,822
			Osnabrück	Lower Saxony	108,900
Oldenburg	Lower Saxony	121,643	Recklinghausen	North Rhine-Westphalia	104,857
Munster	North Rhine-Westphalia	119,788	Remscheid	North Rhine-Westphalia	102,929
Regensburg	Bavaria	116,997			
Heidelberg	Württemberg-Baden	115,750	Flensburg	Schleswig-Holstein	102,015
Rostock[1]	Mecklenburg	114,869	Wilhelmshaven	Lower Saxony	100,926
Potsdam[1]	Brandenburg	113,568			
Bremerhaven	Bremen	113,025	Watenstedt-Salzgitter	Lower Saxony	100,630
Bonn	North Rhine-Westphalia	111,287			

[1] Census of 29 Oct., 1946.

Religion.

The Nazi-influenced constitution of the German Evangelical Church of July, 1933, was abrogated in August, 1946, and a new Evangelical Church in Germany was elected. The president of this Church is Dr. Otto Dibelius, Bishop of Berlin Brandenburg (elected 12 Jan., 1949). The Evangelical Church was admitted to the World Council of Churches in Feb., 1946. There were 445 members of the Society of Friends in 1949.

There are 5 Roman Catholic archbishoprics and 17 suffragan bishoprics The 'Old Catholics' have a bishop at Bonn. A concordat between Germany and the Holy See was signed on 20 July, 1933, and was ratified on 10 Sept., 1933.

Le Bras (G.) Les Églises en Allemagne. London, 1949.

Education.

Education is general throughout Germany, all children between the ages of 6 and 14 being bound to attend some recognized school.

Since Sept., 1941, the Latin script has replaced the Gothic in all German schools.

Since 1945 the educational system has been in process of a thorough reform in every Land, and no comprehensive survey can as yet be given.

In May, 1950, there were 27,689 public and private elementary schools with 127,140 teachers (78,050 males and 49,090 females) and 6,135,450 pupils (3,112,584 boys and 3,022,866 girls) in the Federal Republic except Baden. There were 579 public and private middle schools (*Mittelschulen*) with 6,011 teachers and 196,067 pupils (89,926 boys and 106,141 girls) and 1,488 secondary schools with 28,872 teachers and 620,488 students (369,460 boys and 251,028 girls).

During the summer semester 1950 there were in the Federal Republic 16 universities with 74,258 German and foreign students; 10 philosophical-theological colleges (Bamberg, Dillingen, Eichstätt, Frankfurt-on-Main, Freising, Fulda, Paderborn, Passau, Regensburg, Trier) with 3,778 students in the Roman Catholic theological and philosophical faculties; and 7 technical colleges with 21,640 students.

There were, besides: the Mining Academy in Clausthal-Zellerfeld, the Agricultural and Veterinary College in Giessen (former university), the Veterinary and Horticultural Colleges in Hanover, the Agricultural College in Hohenheim, the commercial colleges in Mannheim and Nuremberg, the

Philosophical College in Augsburg, 4 Roman Catholic and 4 Protestant training colleges, academies for music in Cologne, Detmold and Munich, the Academies of Art in Dusseldorf and Munich, the Academy for Athletics in Cologne.

There were, in 1950, 3,314 cinemas with a seating capacity of 1,322,000.

Liddell (H.) (editor), Education in Occupied Germany. London, 1949.
Samuel (R. H.) and *Thomas* (R. H.), Education and Society in Modern Germany. London, 1949.

Justice and Crime.

On 22 Oct., 1945, the Allied Control Council published 'the fundamental principles of judicial reform which shall be applied throughout Germany.' According to these, all persons are equal before the law, and no person, whatever his race, nationality or religion, is to be deprived of his legal rights. No person is to be deprived of life, liberty or property without the process of the law.

Judicial authority is exercised by the Federal Constitutional Court, by the Supreme Federal Court, by the federal courts provided for in the Basic Law and by the courts of the Lander. Judges are independent and subject only to the law. Extraordinary courts are inadmissible. The death sentence is abolished.

Manual of German Law, I. Civil and Commercial Law. H.M.S.O., 1950

Social Welfare.

Public assistance is given to all persons who are not able to earn their living and have no or not sufficient income from other sources or pensions. It does not include pensions of social insurance, of war-disabled, widows etc., unemployment relief, and juvenile welfare and education.

Public assistance has greatly increased since the war, mainly for people expelled from the German territories east of the Oder–Neisse line, for immigrants from the Soviet Zone or Berlin, for evacuees from the bombed cities, for families of prisoners of war and of missing persons, for war-disabled, war-widows and orphans. It also includes relief for recipients of social insurance pensions, for foster-children and other persons in need of assistance.

In the fiscal year 1 April, 1949–31 March, 1950, public assistance in the Federal Republic, including assistance in homes and hospitals, was given to 1,926,986 persons (as at 31 March, 1950) and amounted to DM1,206,412,000 or DM25·33 per head of population, divided as follows:—

Lander	Number of persons relieved [1]	Expenditure (in DM) [2]	Charge per head of population
Schleswig-Holstein	128,331	73,168,000	27·22
Hamburg	59,061	39,169,000	25·13
Lower Saxony	248,762	169,237,000	24·52
North Rhine-Westphalia	556,351	373,895,000	28·71
Bremen	28,830	16,611,000	30 60
Hessen	173,810	112,335,000	26 01
Wurttemberg-Baden	145,728	78,079,000	19 90
Bavaria	119,327	245,274,000	26·60
Rhineland-Palatinate	95,211	50,797,000	17·39
Baden	42,000 [3]	31,115,000	23·91
Württemberg-Hohenzollern	29,515	16,131,000	13 56

[1] Only persons receiving regular cash assistance and assisted in homes and hospitals.
[2] Total of regular and casual cash assistance and of assistance in homes and hospitals.
[3] Estimated.

Finance.

Revenue and expenditure in the administration of the bizonal area (fiscal year 1 April to 31 March), in RM/DM 1,000 :—

	1947–48	1948–49	1949–50
Revenue, grand total	325,189·4	650,629·5	1,216,779
Railways	151,500·0	174,500·0	29,000
Posts	109,300·0	120,000·0	105,000
Länder	15,382 6	15,120·0	—
Expenditure, grand total	228,814 6	641,587·3	1,354,470
Of which economic aid to Berlin	—	218,500·0	299,000

The federal budget for 1950–51 envisages revenues of DM 11,452 million and expenditures of DM 12,672 million. The deficit is to be financed by DM 500 million from the issue of coins and by DM 720 million in loans.

Customs and tax revenue (including trade taxes) in the British-American and French Zones were as follows (in millions of RM/DM) :—

	1936–37	1946–47	1947–48	1948–49 [1]	1949–50 [1]
Former Deutsches Reich	11,552 9	—	—	—	—
British-American Zone	—	11,502 9	13,426·6	13,111 2	11,701·5
French Zone	—	1,185 9	1,651 4	1,387 4	1,512·1

[1] Including aid for Berlin.

All titles on public debts have been cancelled by the currency reform of 18 June, 1948.

The budget of the Eastern 'German Democratic Republic' shows, for the year 1950 revenues of DM (East) 13,586·2 million and expenditures of DM (East) 13,481·4 million. The main items of expenditure, in million DM (East) are :—Finances, 5,469·3; subsidies to the Länder, 1,904·2; transport, 1,507; industry, 980); administration, 825·3; food supply, 683; trade, 580·8. The main items of revenue :—Taxes, 10,205·1; transport, 1,675·9; post and telegraph, 648·3; financial services, 605·9. The budget of the nationalized industries balances at DM (East) 2,543·5. The budget of the 5 Länder balance at DM (East) 2,756·1, led by Saxony with 757 2 million.

Reparations.—An Inter-Allied Reparations Agency was established by the Paris agreement signed on 14 Jan., 1946. The following 19 countries have been declared entitled to reparations to compensate for the loss and suffering caused by Germany :—Albania, Union of South Africa, Australia, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Egypt, United States, France, United Kingdom, Greece, India, Luxemburg, Norway, New Zealand, Netherlands, [illegible], Yugoslavia, Pakistan. By the end of 1949, German assets allocated among the Allies comprised : 701,990 gross tons of merchant shipping and 53,435 tons allotted as scrap; 701 plants and part plants, with a residual value of 430,089,136 marks (1938 value, $1 = 4 marks).

Defence.

Army.—The German Army surrendered unconditionally on 8 May, 1945.

There exists, however, a para-military police force in the Soviet Zone, nominally under the Minister of the Interior, but in reality controlled by Deputy Prime Minister Ulbricht, secretary of the Politburo of the Socialist

Unity Party. It consisted, in Dec., 1949, of about 35 units (*Bereitschaften*) of 1,200 men each and is to be brought up to a strength of 50 units comprising 60,000 men. These units are not employed in ordinary police duties; they are staffed by former German generals, and recruiting is chiefly done among former members of the *Wehrmacht* and the Communist Free German Youth organization.

Navy.—There is no longer any German Navy, its surviving ships having been distributed between the British, United States, French and Soviet fleets. These included only two seaworthy ships of large size, the cruisers *Prinz Eugen* and *Nürnberg*, of which the former was used by the United States Navy for atom-bomb experiments, while the latter was taken over by Russia.

Production and Industry.

I. Agriculture.

Generally speaking, small estates and peasant proprietorship prevail in the west and south, while large estates prevail in the north and north-east of the Federal Republic. In the Russian Zone the large estates have been divided up without compensation and distributed among more than a million [illegible] workers and refugees from the area under Polish administration. In 1949, the arable land of the 4 zones was 13,043,000 hectares, of which 5,027,000 hectares were in the Soviet, 3,540,000 in the American, 3,403,000 in the British and 1,073,000 in the French Zones.

The total number of estates under agriculture and forestry, and their division by size were as follows in the Federal Republic (as at 18 Jan., 1950):—

Land	Total	0·5–5 hectares	5–20 hectares	20–100 hectares	over 100 hectares
Schleswig-Holstein	67,689	23,249	22,368	21,182	890
Hamburg	4,791	3,504	833	444	10
Lower Saxony	304,547	151,522	104,948	44,931	3,116
North Rhine-Westphalia	272,255	156,986	85,062	28,423	1,784
Bremen	2,277	1,325	570	378	4
Hessen	213,492	147,933	57,371	6,724	1,464
Wurttemberg-Baden	206,684	143,322	56,065	6,352	945
Bavaria	503,707	206,980	228,781	65,259	2,887
Brit./U.S. Zones	*1,575,642*	*834,851*	*555,998*	*173,693*	*11,100*
Baden	105,045	70,748	28,970	4,600	727
Rhineland-Palatinate	220,783	152,187	62,965	4,333	1,298
Wurttemberg-Hohenzollern	108,962	66,495	36,843	5,009	615
French Zone	*434,790*	*289,430*	*128,778*	*13,942*	*2,640*
Federal Area	*2,010,432*	*1,121,281*	*684,776*	*187,635*	*13,740*

Area (in 1,000 hectares) and yield (in 1,000 metric tons) of the main crops in the Federal Republic were as follows:—

	Area				Yield			
	1939–43	1948	1949	1950	1939–43	1948	1949	1950
Wheat	1,013·7	907·0	922·1	1,013	2,178·1	1,953·6	2,471·0	2,614
Rye	1,483 5	1,533·6	1,491·3	1 431	2,814 7	2,874 6	3,483·3	3,178
Barley	757·7	459 6	495·5	613	1,558·4	854·3	1,213·2	1,473
Oats	1,519·2	1,291·7	1,321 5	1,340	3,090·8	2,217·0	3,033·4	2,924
Potatoes	1,081·0	1,151·1	1,123·7	1,141	18,654·4	23,547 1	20,875.0	27,959
Sugar beet	157·8	157·5	166 9	193	5,173·6	4,700·0	4,735·0	6,975

Wine production in the Federal Republic was 2·18 million hectolitres in 1948 and 1·36 million hectolitres in 1949; preliminary estimate for 1950, 3·24 million hectolitres.

Livestock in the Federal Republic on 2 Dec., 1950, were as follows:—Cattle, 11,150,000 (including 5,734,000 milch cows); horses, 1,570,000; sheep, 1,642,000; pigs, 11,890,000; goats, 1,347,000; poultry, 51,801,000.

II. Forestry.

Forestry in Germany was an industry of great importance, conducted under the care of the state on scientific methods. The forest area of Germany in 1946 was 9·6 million hectares, of which (in 1950) 6·9 million were in the Federal Republic. In 1949-50, cuttings amounted to 29·5 million cubic meters in the Federal Republic.

III. Fisheries.

The yield of sea and coastal fishing in the Federal Republic was 471,400 metric tons in 1949, valued at DM 154 million.

On 1 Jan., 1950, the number of vessels of the fishing fleet was 224 (76,600 gross registered tons).

As Germany is not permitted to operate whaling vessels, a Hamburg firm in 1950–51 operated in the Antarctic under the Panamanian flag.

IV. Mining.

The great bulk of the minerals raised in Germany is produced in North Rhine-Westphalia (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).

The quantities of the principal minerals raised in the Federal Republic were as follows (in 1,000 metric tons):—

Minerals	1938	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950
Coal [1] .	136,956	53,946	71,124	87,033	103,238	110,754
Lignite [2] .	68,535	51,588	58,727	64,855	72,264	75,840
Iron ore	10,796	3,877	4,444	7,275	9,112	10,883
Potash	4,179	2,608 [4]	3,317 [4]	5,084 [4]	7,291	8,927
Crude oil	551 [3]	650	578	631	812	1,119

[1] Output for Germany (incl. Austria), in 1938, was 186,700,000 metric tons; for the 4 zones of occupation (incl. Saar territory), in 1946, 64,300,000, and in 1947, 84,000,000.

[2] Output for Germany (incl. Austria) in 1938 was 195,000,000 metric tons; for the 4 zones of occupation, in 1946, 160,200,000, and in 1947, 161,700,000.

[3] 1936.

[4] Combined British-American Zones.

The production of iron and steel in the Federal Republic was (in 1,000 metric tons):—

	1938	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950
Pig-iron. . .	15,176	2,083	2,264	4,663	7,140	9,473
Steel ingots and castings .	17,902	2,551	3,060	5,561	9,156	12,121
Rolled products finished .	11,730	1,970	2,161	3,721	6,359	8,166

In Aug., 1947, the commanders-in-chief of the British and American Zones fixed for the united Bizone a new maximum annual steel production

of 10,700,000 tons (11,100,000 tons for three western zones). Production of steel ingots and steel for casting during the year 1 Oct., 1949–30 Sept., 1950, was 11,218,657 metric tons.

Large uranium mines in Saxony, stretching from Aue to Annaberg in the Erzgebirge, have been worked from 1945 under Soviet direction; they employ between 40,000 and 50,000 miners.

V. Manufactures.

The chief seat of the German iron production is the Ruhr and Saarland; to a less extent also in Sieg, Lahn and Dill districts. Steel is chiefly made in the Ruhr and Saarland. The manufacture of both iron and steel is carried on in the vicinity of the coal mines in the district of the Lower Rhine, Saarland and in Westphalia. The electrical industry was found principally in Berlin; the chemical industry in North Rhine–Westphalia, Rhineland-Palatinate, Hessen and Saxony-Anhalt. Saxony is the leading state in the production of textiles, but Westphalia also produces linen; Saxony, Westphalia, Wurttemberg and Bavaria produce cotton goods. Woollens are manufactured in Saxony, Brandenburg, North Rhine Westphalia and Thuringia; silk in North Rhine–Westphalia and Baden. Beetroot sugar in an important manufacture in Saxony-Anhalt, Silesia, Hanover and Mecklenburg-Pommern. Potash is produced mainly in Saxony–Anhalt, Thuringia and Lower Saxony; glass, porcelain and earthenware in Bavaria, Thuringia, Brandenburg and Saxony; clocks and wooden ware in Baden, Wurttemberg and Bavaria, and beer principally in Bavaria.

The production of important industrial products in the British–American Zones and, for 1949 and 1950, in the Federal Republic was as follows:—

Products	1936	1947	1948	1949	1950
Electricity (million kwh.)	—	16,017	17,799	23,840	—
Gasoline (1,000 tons)	492·0	71·8	120·0	410	973
Diesel oil (1,000 tons)	94·3	78·5	91·4	301	562
Potassium fertilizers, K_2O (1,000 tons)	528·0	317·3	510·0	749	912
Sulphuric acid, SO_3 (1,000 tons)	821·0	421·8	621·1	930	1,180
Soda, Na_2CO_3 (1,000 tons)	375·0	253·8	380·6	569	735
Cement (1,000 tons)	7,509·0	2,695·4	5,113·2	8,460	10,877
Rayon:					
Staple fibre (1,000 tons)	22·3	15·7	37·9	84	113
Continuous rayon filament (1,000 tons)	21·9	10·9	25·7	45	49
Cotton yarn (1,000 tons)	233·7	65·7	102·6	228	282
Woollen yarn (1,000 tons)	41·5	24·7	34·8	65	85
Passenger cars	174,072	9,541	30,019	103,998	216,107
Commercial cars	36,118	12,787	26,567	51,750	81,677
Bicycles (1,000's)	859·1	297·2	893·7	1,435	1,319

Industrial Relations in [illegible] 1945–49. (Cmd. 7923.) H.M.S.O., 1950.
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Commerce.

The distribution of the imports and exports of the Federal Republic according to principal countries, compared with the 1936 figures for the German Reich, was as follows (in millions of RM/DM):—

Country	Imports			Exports		
	1936	1949	1950	1936	1949	1950
Argentina	118·5	163·4	271·9	97·7	7·0	104·5
Australia	42·7	111·5	268·2	34·7	11·8	111·5
Austria	76·6	17·2	178·3	108·5	233·9	311·6
[illegible]	138·6	139·7	104·8	211·5	425·8	677·0
[illegible]	131·4	84·4	86·9	133·4	37·8	147·4
Canada	18·8	71·3	42·5	35·1	22·0	41·4
Chile	58·8	18·6	57·6	19·4	7·7	29·8
Columbia	41·5	9·1	56·1	45·3	7·8	75·8
Cuba	7·7	95·4	115·6	11·1	3·1	30·7
Denmark	154·3	171·0	490·7	182·3	62·3	353·4
France	98·9	173·9	691·2	254·5	678·7	613·9
Indonesia	112·9	91·6	233·7	38·6	32·9	52·2
Italy	208·5	328·5	507·3	240·6	224·2	486·4
Malaya	51·9	109·1	231·7	17·7	14·0	31·1
Morocco	2·6	52·3	187·3	5·1	5·2	15·1
Netherlands	168·5	423·3	1,246·1	395·5	388·0	1,164·1
New Zealand	6·7	75·1	81·5	5·5	3·4	3·0
Norway	87·9	98·5	277·1	91·3	74·1	119·1
Saar Territory	—	80·1	181·2	—	90·1	152·8
Sweden	191·7	297·6	637·0	230·4	241·0	551·2
Switzerland	106·2	238·7	350·3	225·5	263·8	492·3
Turkey	118·5	94·1	218·6	79·4	50·1	236·9
Union of South Africa	39·5	84·1	128·6	56·5	23·7	83·8
United Kingdom	263·7	185·9	188·8	105·8	391·5	360·8
U.S.A.	232·2	2,819·0	1,734·5	172·0	169·6	430·1

The main items of German imports in 1950 were foodstuffs ($1,041 million), and raw materials ($801 million); exports, finished manufactures ($1,280 million) and semi-finished manufactures ($376 million).

Total trade between Germany and the United Kingdom for 5 years, according to the Board of Trade returns (in £ sterling):—

	1938	47	1948	1949	1950
Imports into U.K.	30,137,614	19,285,293	29,577,263	37,573,173	41,714,910
Exports to Germany	20,549,196	21,105,687	25,175,686	26,700,172	41,009,473
Re-exports from U.K.	6,158,030	6,894,376	5,973,218	6,948,148	11,814,349

Der Aussenhandel der Bundesrepublik Deutschland. (Published by Statistisches Bundesamt.)

Communications.

I. Roads and Railways.

On 31 Dec., 1950, the total length of roads in the Federal Republic was 127,621 km., including 2,116 km. *autobahn*, 24,251 km. highways, 49,327 km. first-class and 51,927 km. second-class country roads. Motor vehicles licensed in the Federal Republic on 31 Dec., 1950, numbered 2,155,355 (including 987,583 motor cycles).

The total length of railway line in the Federal Republic was 30,734 km. on 31 Dec., 1950. In 1950 the railways carried 1,297 million passengers and 232 million metric tons of freight.

II. Navigation.

On 31 Dec., 1950, the tonnage of the West-German mercantile marine was 762,263 registered gross tons (4,492,708 in 1939 for the whole of Germany).

The inland-waterways fleet in the Federal Republic on 31 Dec., 1950, comprised 3,096,909 tons. The length of the navigable rivers and canals in the Federal Republic is 4,576 km.

Total goods traffic by sea-going ships in 1950 was 9,851,000 metric tons entering (14,492,000 in 1936) and 13,420,000 metric tons clearing (21,638,000 in 1936) in the ports of the Federal Republic.

III. Posts and Telegraphs.

The following statistics refer to the whole of Germany for the year 1937–38:—Length of telegraph and telephone lines, 397,200 km. or 236,260 miles; of telegraph wire, 28,256,500 km. or 17,519,300 miles; number of telephone boxes, 3,623,700.

Number of telephones in the Federal Republic on 31 Dec., 1950, was 2,313,000; in the Soviet Zone (1949), 250,000. Number of wireless licences in the Federal Republic on 31 Jan., 1951, was 9,075,962.

Currency, Banking and Credit.

Pursuant to the laws issued on the monetary reform by the military governors of the British, American and French Zones, from 18 to 26 June, 1948, the 'Reichsmark' was replaced by the 'Deutsche Mark.' The RM notes circulated by the former Reichsbank were exchanged for DMs at the ratio of 1 to 1 up to the amount of RM 60, and all amounts exceeding RM 600 as well as all bank and saving deposits at the ratio of RM 100 to DM 6·5. All RM [illegible] urities were depreciated at the ratio of 10 to 1.

On 1 [illegible], 1948, the Bank of German Länder (Bank Deutscher Länder) was established in Frankfurt as the central bank of issue for the 3 western zones and designated the exclusive agency for issuing notes and coins. The Bank of German Lander is the central reserve bank of the Land Central Banks (Landeszentralbanken) set up in the 11 Lander of the 3 western zones, and maintains business connexions only with them and with the Federal Administration. The Land Central Banks in the 11 Länder are 'reserve banks' for the credit and saving banks existing in the Länder concerned.

The most important items of the balance sheets of the Bank of German Länder in Frankfurt and the 11 Land Central Banks in the 3 western zones, on 31 Oct., 1950, were as follows (in millions of DM):—

	Bank of German Länder	11 Land Central Banks	Total [1]
Assets			
Credit balances in foreign currency [2]	1,262·5	—	1,262·5
Foreign notes, coin, bills and cheques [2]	57·8	—	57·8
Claims arising from settlement of foreign trade	24·9	—	24·9
Inland bills of exchange and advances on security	4,817·7	536·1	4,200·7
Advances and short-term credits to public authorities and treasury bills of the federal administrations	1,136·9	267·0	1,403·9
Equalization claims [3]	5,253·8	2,787·4	7,595·4
Liabilities:—			
Bank-notes in circulation [4]	8,122·8	—	8,122·8
Deposits	2,691·3	2,276·6	4,613·7

[1] Without the credit balances between the Bank of German Lander and the Land Central Banks.
[2] Controlled by the Allied High Commission.
[3] From the monetary reform.
[4] Including notes issued in Berlin.

On 8 July, 1950, the right of coinage was transferred to the Federal Republic. On 31 Oct., 1950, the circulation of coins in the Federal Republic amounted to DM 145 million and is not included in the circulation of notes as shown by the Bank deutscher Lander.

In the Soviet Zone the circulating RM notes were exchanged for 'Deutsche Mark' (East) in June, 1948. A 'German Bank of Issue' was set up in Berlin and empowered to issue the new notes. This bank is the central institute for the 'Emissions- und Girobanken' established in April, 1947, in the 5 Lander of the Soviet Zone. Statement of the 'German Bank of Issue' was first published on 30 Sept., 1949. The amount of the issued notes at 31 Oct., 1950, was DM (East) 4,102 million and of coins DM (East) 67 million.

The legal tender of Berlin is the German Mark (DM), viz. the DM (East) in the Soviet Sector and the DM (West) in the Western Sectors. Originally, a restricted circulation of the DM (East) was permitted in the Western Sectors. On 20 March, 1949, when the DM (West) became the only legal tender of the Western Sectors the Zentralbank of Berlin was established. Its functions are similar to those of the Zentralbanks of the Lander of the Federal Republic. The legal tender for the Western Sectors of Berlin is being issued by the Bank deutscher Lander. On 30 Sept., 1950, it amounted to DM (West) 432 million which are included in the circulation of notes shown by the Bank deutscher Lander.

On 31 Oct., 1950, 1 DM (West) was exchanged for 5 DM.

Money, Weights and Measures.

The rate of exchange for DM (West) has been fixed at 11·76 to the £ and 4·20 to the $.

The metric system of weights and measures is in force.

Diplomatic Representatives.

No diplomatic relations exist between the Federal Republic and other countries. The 'German Democratic Republic' has established diplomatic relations with the Soviet Union and the satellite states.

The Federal Republic is represented by Consuls-General in London, Paris, Washington, Amsterdam, Athens, Brussels, Chicago, Copenhagen, Istanbul, Ottawa, Pretoria, Rome and Stockholm.

There are British consular representatives at Berlin, Bremen, Dusseldorf, Frankfurt, Hamburg, Munich and Stuttgart.

Books of Reference concerning Germany.

STATISTICAL INFORMATION.—The central statistical agency for the Federal Republic is the Statistisches Bundesamt (Rhein St. 25, Wiesbaden-Biebrich), that for the German Democratic Republic, the Statistisches Zentralamt (Kloster St. 80, Berlin, C.2).

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The Länder.

In 1946, the state of Prussia was liquidated, and a number of territorial re-divisions have taken its place As a result the zones are now composed of the following states (Länder):—

British Zone:—Schleswig-Holstein, including the former Prussian Province of [illegible] capital: Kiel. Lower Saxony, including the former [illegible] of Hanover and the former Länder of Brunswick, Oldenburg and Schaumburg-Lippe; capital: Hanover. North Rhine-Westphalia, including the former Prussian Province of Westphalia, the former [illegible] districts of Köln, Aachen and Dusseldorf and the former [illegible]; capital: Düsseldorf. Hamburg, including the former Land Hamburg.

United States Zone:—Bavaria, corresponding to the former Land Bavaria, except the Palatinate on the left bank of the Rhine and the town and rural district of Lindau; capital: Munich. Württemberg-Baden, including the U.S. Occupation Zone of the former Länder of Württemberg and Baden; capital: Stuttgart. Hessen, including the territory of the former Land Hessen on the right bank of the Rhine and the former Prussian Province of Hessen-Nassau except the four rural districts Oberwesterwald, Unterwesterwald, Unterlahnkreis and St. Goarshausen; capital: Wiesbaden. Bremen, corresponding approximately with the former Land Bremen.

French Zone:—Rhineland-Palatinate, including the Palatinate, the territory of the former Land Hessen on the left bank of the Rhine, the governmental districts of Koblenz and Trier of the former Prussian Rhine Province and the rural districts of Oberwesterwald, Unterwesterwald, Unterlahn and St. Goarshausen of the former Prussian Province of Hessen-Nassau; capital: Koblenz. Baden, including the French occupied part of the former Land Baden; capital: Freiburg. Württemberg-Hohenzollern, [illegible] the French occupied part of the former Land Württemberg [illegible] Prussian district of Hohenzollern; capital: Tübingen. Saar District, including the Saar Territory as defined by the Treaty of

Versailles enlarged in October, 1946, by a number of adjacent rural districts of the former Prussian Rhine Province; capital: Saarbrücken.

Soviet Zone:—BRANDENBURG, including the former Province of Brandenburg on the left bank of the rivers Oder and Western Neisse; capital: Potsdam. SAXONY [illegible] the former Land Saxony and the part of the former Province of [illegible] left bank of the Western Neisse; capital: Dresden. SAXONY–ANHALT, including the former Prussian Province of Saxony except the [illegible] district of Erfurt, and the former Land Anhalt; capital: [illegible], including the former Land Thuringia and the governmental district Erfurt of the former Prussian Province of Saxony; capital: Weimar. MECKLENBURG, including the former Land Mecklenburg and the part of the former Province of Pomerania on the left bank of the river Oder; capital: Schwerin.

BADEN.

Government.—Baden is governed by a Christian Democrat government, headed by Leo Wohleb.

The Constitution of the Land was approved by a popular referendum on 18 May, 1947, by 297,031 against 140,216 votes.

The elections for the Diet, held on 18 May, 1947, gave the Christian Democrats 34 seats, Social Democrats 13, Democrats 9, Communists 4.

Area and Population.—Baden, consisting of the southern portion of the former Land Baden, comprises 9,952 square kilometres (3,842 square miles). Capital, Freiburg (Breisgau). Population (census of 13 Sept., 1950, preliminary), 1,335,458 (616,903 males, 718,555 females); an increase of 13% over the census population of 29 Oct., 1946.

Vital statistics, 1949:—Live births, 23,530, including 2,490 illegitimate; marriages, 12,336; deaths, 14,509; still births, 501.

Religion and Education.—Of the 1946 census population, 851,462 were Roman Catholics, 305,460 Protestants, 183 Jews and 24,937 others or undefined.

In 1950 there were 1,055 primary schools with 177,283 pupils and 3,835 teachers; 75 secondary schools with 18,152 pupils and 1,013 teachers; 118 commercial and industrial schools with 28,254 pupils and 477 teachers; 578 agricultural schools with 28,175 pupils and 408 teachers; 3 teachers' training colleges with 325 students and 28 teachers; a conservatorium with 212 students; an art school with 44 students, and the University of Freiburg with 3,500 students and 178 professors and lecturers.

Justice.—There were, in 1951, 38 county courts, 5 district courts and 1 court of appeal.

Production and Industry.—Acreage of the most important crops (1,000 hectares) in 1950:—Wheat, 28·1; rye, 15·2; barley, 18·4; oats, 15·7; maize, 2·1; potatoes, 25·7; sugar beet, 0·2; vineyards, 5·5; pastures, 38·1; total agricultural land, 476·9.

Livestock (June, 1950):—24,926 horses (1949); 394,987 cattle (including 214,955 milch cows); 195,800 pigs; 31,603 sheep; 69,625 goats (1949); 500,292 poultry (1949).

There were (Nov., 1950), 2,000 industrial undertakings, employing 151,060 workers, of whom 93,773 were men.

Roads.—Baden comprises 1,096 km. of federal roads, 1,963 first-class roads and 2,139 second-class roads. Number of motor vehicles (1 Aug.,

1950), 18,505 passenger cars, 453 buses, 4,382 agricultural tractors, 40,117 motor cycles.

Books of Reference.

STATISTICAL INFORMATION.—The Statistisches Landesamt (39, Urach St., Freiburg) was set up in 1947 as the successor of the Statistical Office of the former Land Baden. *Director.*—Dr. Wolters. Main publications —

Statistik in Baden. Quarterly, from 1949.
Beiträge zur Statistik und Landeskunde.
Statistische Mitteilungen für Baden.

BAVARIA.

(BAYERN.)

Constitution.—The Constituent Assembly, elected on 30 June, 1946, passed a constitution on the lines of the democratic constitution of 1919, but with greater emphasis on state rights; this was agreed upon by the Christian Social Union and the Social Democrats.

The elections for the Diet, held on 26 Nov., 1950, had the following results:—64 Christian Social Union, 63 Social Democrats, 39 Bavarian Party, 26 Refugee Association, 12 Free Democratic Party.

The cabinet, formed on 18 Dec., 1950, is a coalition of the Christian Social Union, the Social Democratic Party and the Refugee Association, and is headed by Minister President Dr. Hans Ehard.

Area and Population.—Bavaria within the U.S. Zone of occupation, *i.e.*, without the Palatinate and the district of Lindau (both in the French Zone), has an area of 70,237·90 square kilometres (27,111·83 square miles). The capital is Munich. The population (census of 13 Sept., 1950, preliminary) numbered 9,118,635 (4,232,887 males, 4,885,748 females); an increase of 328,985 over the census of 29 Oct., 1946.

Vital statistics, 1949:- M[illegible] 90,060; births, 156,253, including 20,698 illegitimate; deaths, [illegible]; divorces, 15,381.

Religion and Education.—On 29 Oct., 1946, there were 6,271,648 Roman Catholics (71·35%), 2,325,663 Protestants (26·46%), 37,693 other Christians (0·43%), 22,770 Jews (0·26%), 123,447 without denominational allegiance (1·40%). Compared with 1939, the Roman Catholic population has decreased by 1·83%, Protestants have increased by 1·6% and Jews by 0·05%.

In May, 1950, there were 6,680 elementary schools, with 28,365 teachers and 1,237,523 pupils (625,236 boys, 612,287 girls); 339 secondary schools, with 5,519 teachers and 121,359 pupils (72,415 boys, 48,944 girls); 3,239 farmers' vocational centres, with 112,772 pupils (48,125 boys, 64,647 girls); 267 technical and commercial colleges, with 2,154 teachers and 238,777 pupils (145,482 boys, 93,295 girls); 25 teachers' training colleges, with 403 teachers and 4,711 pupils (1,884 boys, 2,827 girls). In summer term, 1950, the University of Munich had 10,499 students; the University of Erlangen, 4,107; the University of Wurzburg, 3,152; the Technical University of Munich, 4,054; the Nuremberg School of Economics and Social Sciences, 816; the Roman Catholic Theological Colleges at Augsburg, Bamberg, Dillingen, Eichstatt, Freising, Passau and Regensburg, 3,000; the Protestant Theological College at Neuendettelsau, 111 students.

Justice and Crime.—There were in 1950, 162 county courts, 21 district courts, 3 courts of appeal and 1 supreme court. Convictions in 1949 numbered 82,951, of which 23,957 concerned theft and embezzlement, 13,204 economic regulations, and 10,043 occupation regulations.

Social Welfare.—In the year ended 31 March, 1950, an average of 487,581 persons received public assistance amounting to DM 165,211,000 or DM 355·6 per head.

Finance.—Revenue and expenditure (estimates) in million marks :—

Ordinary	1948	1949	1950 [2]	Extraordinary	1948	1949	1950
Revenue .	3,020	2,999·8	1,621·6	Revenue .	—	185·0	407·9
Expenditure .	3,020 [1]	2,999·8 [1]	1,621·6	Expenditure .	—	185·0	407·9

[1] Including RM 668 million for occupation and RM 442 million for refugees and displaced persons in 1948; and DM 751·9 million and DM 650·5 million respectively in 1949.

[2] Occupation and refugee accounts have been transferred to the Federal Government. Bavaria shares in these accounts only with a quota of DM 78·5 million and DM 111·8 million respectively.

Production and Industry.—Acreage and yield of the most important agricultural products were as follows :—

	Area (1,000 hectares)				Yield (1,000 metric tons)			
	1947	1948	1949	1950 [1]	1947	1948	1949	1950 [1]
Wheat . .	298·2	307·6	301·4	348·3	331·5	483·2	663.6	773·3
Rye . .	334·0	351·5	344·0	360·9	388·6	495·6	616·1	753·4
Barley . .	196·8	178·0	199·4	266·5	222·7	256·6	402·3	588·1
Oats . .	275·8	265·1	273·2	287·2	268·4	325·6	454·3	496·9
Potatoes .	277·5	315·7	306·1	304·2	2,222·2	5,869·1	3,318·4	8,088·2
Sugar beet .	17·0	15·8	15·0	17·2	242·0	399·7	328·9	399·8

[1] Owing to changes of census methods these figures are not exactly comparable with the earlier ones.

Livestock (2 Dec., 1950) :—3,431,000 cattle (including 1,707,000 milch and draught cows); 336,000 horses; 390,000 sheep; 257,000 goats; 2,467,000 pigs; 12,179,000 poultry.

Mineral production (in metric tons) in 1950 amounted to 17,952 coal (19,533 in 1938), 3,214,481 lignite (2,881,422), 497,764 iron ore (1,237,930), 54,844 pyrites (29,497), 60,454 salt (55,075), 182,340 kaolin (218,181). The number of miners was 15,850 (12,635 in 1938).

The electrical production in 1950 was 6,634 million kwh., of which 4,960 million kwh. were hydro-electric.

Labour.—The number of workers in industrial undertakings employing 10 or more persons was 547,436 in Dec., 1950; the number of unemployed in Dec., 1950, was 320,487. Of the gainfully employed (census, 1946), 37·2% were engaged in agriculture and forestry, 33·6% in industry and trade, 13·5% in commerce and transport.

Roads.—There were, in 1950, 26,480 km. of ' classified ' roads, including 572 km. autobahn. Number of motor vehicles, at 1 Oct., 1950, was 484,612, including 109,286 cars, 57,767 lorries, 44,342 tractors, 267,525 motor cycles.

Books of Reference.

STATISTICAL INFORMATION.—The Bavarian Statistical Office (130, Rosenheimer St., Munich 8) was founded in 1833; *President.*—Dr. Karl Wagner. It publishes :—

Statistisches Jahrbuch für Bayern.
Statistisches Taschenbuch fur Bayern. Annual.
Bayern in Zahlen. Monthly (from January, 1947).

Zeitschrift des Bayerischen Statistischen Landesamts. 1868–1943; 1948 ff.
Beitrage zur Statistik Bayerns, 142 and 151 (Refugees), 143, 153, 155, 156 (Agriculture), 145 and 146 (Census), 150 (Federal Elections), 152 (Schools), 141, 159, 162 (Health). 1949 ff.

Nawiasky (H.) and *Leusser* (C.), Die Verfassung des Freistaates Bayern vom 2. Dez. 1946. Munich, 1948.

BERLIN.

Government.—Berlin was under quadripartite Allied government (Kommandatura) until 1 July, 1948, when the Soviet element withdrew. Subsequently, separate [illegible] labour, transport, public utilities) and, on 30 Nov., a [illegible] Government were set up in the Soviet sector. On 21 Dec. the three Western Powers resumed the sittings of the Kommandatura. (For the blockade and air-lift, 18 June, 1948–6 Oct., 1949, *see* THE STATESMAN'S YEAR-BOOK, 1950, p. 1062.)

Area.—The total area of Greater Berlin is 889·9 sq. km. Berlin is divided into 4 sectors of occupation. The *British Sector* (165·5 sq. km.) includes the administrative districts of Tiergarten, Charlottenburg, Wilmersdorf and Spandau; the *American Sector* (210·8 sq. km.) those of Kreuzberg, Neukolln, Tempelhof, Schoneberg, Zehlendorf and Steglitz; the *French Sector* (110·8 sq. km.) covers the administrative districts of Wedding and Reinickendorf, and the *Russian Sector* (402·8 sq. km.) those of Mitte, Friedrichshain, Prenzlauer Berg, Pankow, Weissensee, Lichtenberg, Treptow and Kopenick.

WESTERN BERLIN.

Constitution and Government. According to the constitution of 1 Oct., 1950, Berlin is simultaneously a *Land* of the Federal Republic (though not represented in the Bonn parliament) and a city. It is governed by a House of Representatives (200 members); the executive power is vested in a Senate, consisting of the Ruling Burgomaster, the deputy Burgomaster and not more than 16 senators.

In the municipal elections, held on 3 Dec., 1950, the Social Democrats obtained 44·6% of the votes and 61 seats; the Christian Socialists, 24·6% and 34 seats; the Free Democrats, 23·1% and 32 seats; 73 unallotted seats remain reserved for the Soviet Sector.

Head of the Administration.—Regierender Bürgermeister Prof. Ernst Reuter (Social Democrat).

Population.—Census [illegible] of 13 Sept., 1950, 2,145,912 (911,509 males, 1,234,403 females). According to the 1946 census, 71·9% were Protestants, 11·2% Roman [illegible], 0·3% Jews.

Vital statistics, 1950:—Births, 21,614 (inclusive of 3,575 illegitimate; exclusive of 485 still-born); marriages, 18,289; divorces (1949), 11,921; deaths, 26,220.

Education.—Western Berlin, in Dec., 1950, had in elementary and intermediate schools, 6,103 teachers and 251,986 pupils; in secondary schools, 1,379 teachers and 28,329 pupils; in vocational schools 949 teachers and 60,151 pupils.

There are in Western Berlin a Free University (with 5,200 students in winter term, 1950–51), a Technical University (3,200), High Schools of Fine Arts (740), Music (635), Politics (510), a Teachers' Training College (958), and an independent Theological High School (418).

Justice and Crime.—There are 9 county courts, 1 district court and 1 court of appeal (*Kammergericht*).

Finance.—The Budget for 1950–51 provides for DM 919·6 million revenue and DM 1,575 million expenditure; of the expenditure DM 597·4 million are earmarked for war damage, occupation costs, after-effects of the blockade and currency reform.

Banking.—The Berlin Central Bank, set up in March, 1949, is the central Land bank; the Berlin Bank is the central City bank. There are also the co-operative Berlin People's Bank and the City Savings Office.

SOVIET SECTOR.

Head of the Administration.—Friedrich Ebert (Soc. Unity Party).

Population.—Census (preliminary) of 31 Aug., 1950, 1,189,523 (506,636 males, 682,887 females). In 1946, 70·7% were Protestants, 10·5% Roman Catholics, 0·2% Jews. Vital statistics (1950):—Births, 13,345 (including 2,162 illegitimate); marriages, 12,331; deaths, 16,666.

Books of Reference.

Berlin in Zahlen. Published by Statistisches Amt der Stadt Berlin. Annual (from 1933).
Berliner Statistik. Published by Statistisches Amt der Stadt Berlin. Monthly.
Berlin 1947; 1948, 1949 (annual reports of the municipal administration).
Meimberg (R.), Die Wirtschaft West-Berlins. Berlin, 1950.

BREMEN.

(FREIE HANSESTADT BREMEN.)

Constitution.—Political power is vested in the House of Burgesses (*Bürgerschaft*), which appoints the executive, called the Senate.

The elections of 12 Oct., 1947, had the following result:—46 Social Democratic Party, 24 Christian Democratic Union, 15 Democratic People's Party, 10 Communists, 3 German Party, 2 Free Democratic Party. The Senate is formed by a coalition of 5 Social Democrats, 4 members of the Democratic People's Party and 1 Independent; its president is Wilhelm Kaisen (Socialist).

Area and Population.—The area of the town and port of Bremen is 403·77 square kilometres (155·86 square miles). Population (census of 13 Sept., 1950) numbered 558,121 (264,589 males, 293,532 females), an increase of 73,647 (15·2%) over the census population of 29 Oct., 1946. Estimated population, 1 Jan., 1951, 564,397.

Marriages, 1950, 5,665 (1949, 5,360); births, 7,518 (711 illegitimate) (1949, 7,772; 720 illegitimate); deaths, 5,471 (1949, 4,940); divorces (1948), 1,646 (1949, 1,353).

Religion and Education.—On 29 Oct., 1946, there were 416,559 Protestants (85·3%), 43,220 Roman Catholics (8·8%), 127 Jews, 4,772 members of other denominations, and 23,707 (4·9%) without religious affiliation.

On 15 May, 1950, there were 121 primary schools (67,979 pupils), 21 secondary schools (8,533 pupils) and (1949) 27 vocational schools (24,654 pupils).

Justice.—There are 3 district courts, 1 court of appeal and 1 supreme court.

Social Welfare.—There were (1950) 16 hospitals with 7,768 beds.

In 1949, public assistance was given to an average of 28,642 persons, amounting to DM 12,985,029 or DM 24·07 per head of population.

Finance.—The ordinary budget for 1950 balanced at DM 195,704,020. Public debt of the city of Bremen on 31 March, 1950, was DM 231,324,700.

Industry.—The most important industries are shipbuilding (9,319 employees in Sept., 1950, compared with 26,000 in 1939), motor car industry (9,989), engineering (6,832), textiles (6,370) and fish processing (3,440).

Agriculture.—Arable land (1950), 24,430 hectares; yield of grain crops, 5,344 metric tons; turnips, etc., 40,705 metric tons.

Livestock (2 Dec., 1950):—18,745 cattle; 23,078 pigs; 1,530 sheep; 3,735 horses; 2,505 goats.

Roads.—On 31 March, 1949, there were 921·6 km. surfaced roads, of which 876·5 km. were maintained by Land Bremen. Registered motor vehicles on 1 Jan., 1951, numbered 20,253, including 8,733 private cars, 6,695 trucks, 699 lorries, 231 buses and 3,749 motor cycles.

Shipping.—Vessels entered in 1950, 5,492 of 7,588,717 net tons (compared with 9,555 of 10,259,175 in 1938); cleared, 5,447 of 7,580,758 net tons (9,560 of 10,268,952 in 1938). Overseas imports, 1950, 2,883,396 metric tons (4,111,500 in 1938); exports, 1,[illegible] metric tons (4,961,600 in 1938).

Books of Reference.

STATISTICAL INFORMATION.—The Statistisches Landesamt (Herdentorsteinweg 37, Bremen) was founded in 1850, *Director*.—Dr. Wilhelm Tetzlaff. Its current publications incl[illegible] aus Bremen (from 1948).—Monatliche Zwischenberichte zu[illegible] us Bremen (from 1949).

[illegible] 1935.—Geschichte Bremerhavens. Bremerhaven, 1927.

Buchenau (E.), Die Freie Hansestadt Bremen. 4th ed. Bremen, 1934.

Flugel (H.), Der Seehafen Bremen. Berlin, 1931.

HAMBURG.

(HANSESTADT HAMBURG.)

Constitution.—The provisional constitution of 15 May, 1946, vests the supreme power in the House of Burgesses (*Bürgerschaft*) of 120 members. The executive is in the hands of the Senate whose 12 members are elected by the Burgerschaft.

The elections of 16 Oct., 1949, had the following results:—Social Democrats, 65; Christian Democratic Union, 22; Free Democratic Party, 17; German Party, 9; Communists, 5; other Parties, 2. The Senate consisted, in March, 1951, of 12 Social Democrats; the First Burgomaster is Max Brauer (Soc.).

By a law of 21 Sept., 1949, the territory has been divided into 7 administrative districts, each with a mayor and council.

Area and Population.—In 1938, the territory of the Free Hanse Town was reorganized by the amalgamation of the city and its 18 rural districts with 3 urban and 27 rural districts ceded by Prussia. Total area, 74,661·8 hectares (184,489 acres). Population (census, 13 Sept., 1950, preliminary), 1,604,600 (751,932 males, 852,668 females), an increase of 12·7% since 1946.

Vital statistics, 1949:—Marriages, 16,143; births, 18,503 (including 310 still births and 1,844 illegitimate births); deaths, 15,598; divorces, 5,313.

Religion and Education.—On 29 Oct., 1946, the Evangelical Church and Free Churches had 1,132,367 members (80·53%), the Roman Catholic Church 88,613 (6·3%), the Jewish community 953 (0·07%), other denominations 16,144 (1·15%); 168,081 (11·95%) did not belong to any religious body.

There were, on 1 May, 1950, 304 public primary schools with 4,908 teachers (2,304 male, 2,604 female) and 189,767 pupils; 39 public secondary schools with 955 teachers and 15,638 pupils, and 15 private schools with

211 teachers and 6,924 pupils. The University of Hamburg had 3,465 male and 993 female German and 48 foreign students in summer term, 1950.

Justice and Crime.—There are 6 district courts, 1 court of appeal and 1 supreme court. Convictions (1949), 26,967, including 11,371 for theft and embezzlement and 2,232 for black-marketeering.

Social Welfare.—Public assistance (1949) was given to an average of 47,889 persons, amounting to DM 24,160,483 : DM 42·04 monthly per head.

Finance.—The ordinary budget for 1949 balanced at DM 1,394,440,000. Public debt, at 31 March, 1950, amounted to DM 112,050,000.

Production and Industry.—Industry is chiefly dependent on trade, shipping and local consumption. There were, in Aug., 1950, 1,319 industrial undertakings (with 10 or more employees), employing about 119,000 persons and producing goods valued at DM 212 million (monthly average), *i.e.*, 82% of the pre-war production.

The agricultural area comprised 39,619 hectares (97,603 acres) in 1950. Yield (1950) of cereals, 11,312 metric tons; potatoes, turnips, etc., 88,871 metric tons.

Livestock (2 Dec., 1950):—Cattle, 18,073; pigs, 33,356; horses 6,586; sheep, 4,486; goats, 5,207.

Labour.—The numbers of workmen, clerks and officials in full employment at 30 Sept., 1950, were 393,116 males and 199,925 females; unemployed, 48,823 male, 33,705 female workers.

Shipping.—Before the war, Hamburg was the third largest port in the world; it is still the biggest German port.

Vessels	1938	1946	1947	1948	1949
Entered: Number .	18,149	3,041	5,406	8,416	9,874
Tonnage .	20,567,311	2,387,207	3,508,388	5,771,371	8,717,312
Cleared: Number .	19,316	3,628	5,951	9,847	11,221
Tonnage .	20,547,148	2,368,413	3,562,442	5,865,527	8,877,174

By Sept., 1950, 90 trans-Atlantic, 63 European and 13 German coastal shipping companies had resumed traffic with Hamburg.

Banking.—By Ordinance No. 132 of Military Government, which became effective on 14 Feb., 1948, a Land Central Bank was established in Hamburg and charged with the general control of banking. Barclays Bank (D., C. & O.) has a branch in Hamburg.

Books of Reference.

Statistisches Jahrbuch fur die Freie und Hansestadt Hamburg.—Aus Hamburgs Verwaltung und Wirtschaft. Monthly.—Hamburg in Zahlen. Hamburger statistische Monatsberichte. (Published by the Statistisches Landesamt.)

Handel und Schiffahrt des Hafens Hamburg. (Published by the Handelsstatistisches Amt.)

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Behorde fur Wirtschaft und Verkehr, Hamburgs Wirtschaft 1946-1949. Hamburg, 1949.

Bock (C. v.) and *Frahm* (W.), Stormarn, der Lebensraum zwischen Hamburg und Lubeck. Hamburg, 1938.

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Möller (K. D.), Das letzte Kapitel. Hamburg, 1948.

Melhop (W.), Historische Topographie der Freien und Hansestadt Hamburg. Hamburg, 1925.

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HESSEN.

Constitution.—The constitution was put into force by popular referendum on 1 Dec., 1946. The Diet, elected on 19 Nov., 1950, consists of 47 Social Democrats, 12 Christian Democrats and 21 Liberal Democrats.

The cabinet, formed on 14 Jan., 1951, is Socialist and headed by Minister President Georg August Zinn.

Area and Population.—Hessen, within the American Zone of occupation, *i.e.*, excluding the districts incorporated in the French Zone, has an area of 21,100·5 square kilometres (8,146·91 square miles). Its capital is Wiesbaden. There are 3 counties, 48 urban and rural districts and 2,708 communes. The census population, 13 Sept., 1950, numbered 4,324,101 (2,024,171 males, 2,299,930 females), and 2,900 displaced persons living in assembly centres, an increase of 262,922 persons (6·5%) over the census population of 29 Oct., 1946.

Vital statistics	Live births	Still births	Marriages	Divorces	Deaths
1948	72,077	1,556	49,548	8,917	44,229
1949	72,835	1,662	45,360	7,491	45,193
1950 [1]	69,210	1,580	46,142	6,750	45,542

[1] Preliminary.

Religion.—On 29 Oct., 1946, there were 2,532,615 Protestants (63·4%), 1,301,510 Roman Catholics (32·6%) and 161,523 others (4·0%). 68,401 foreigners living in assembly centres were not included in this denomination census.

Education.—In May, 1950, there were 2,688 primary schools (11,978 teachers, 552,050 pupils), 186 middle and secondary schools (3,486 teachers, 83,748 pupils), 199 vocational schools (2,072 teachers, 149,269 pupils) and 49 [illegible] schools (240 teachers, 3,505 students). In summer term, 1950, the University of Frankfurt had 4,331 students, the University of Marburg 3,192 students, the Agricultural and Veterinary College at Giessen 1,034 students, the Technical University of Darmstadt 2,526 students. Two Roman Catholic theological colleges had 380 students; 6 teachers' training colleges had 940 students.

Justice.—There are 1 state court, 1 supreme administrative court, 3 administrative courts, 1 Land labour court, 12 labour courts, 1 supreme court, 9 courts of appeal, 83 district courts.

Finances.—In the fiscal year 1949–50 revenues of the Land budget amounted to DM 1,414,179,000, expenditures to DM 1,529,976,000.

Agriculture.—Area (in 1,000 hectares) and yield (in 1,000 metric tons) of the most important crops in 1950 were as follows :—

	Area	Yield		Area	Yield
Wheat . . .	87·6	238 0	Oats . . .	118 3	276 6
Rye . . .	127·8	305·0	Potatoes . . .	103 7	2,146·1
Barley . . .	30·2	73·3	Sugar beet . .	13·0	460·1

Livestock, Dec, 1950 :—Cattle, 770,989 (including 439,510 milch cows); horses, 114,628; sheep, 206,633; goats, 258,406; pigs, 1,015,505; poultry, 4,368,727.

Industry.—Hessian industry comprised in 1950 about 4,100 firms with approximately 361,000 workers. The most important industries are engineering (42,300 workers), chemicals (38,900), vehicles (25,500), electrical engineering (25,000), textiles (20,300).

Roads.—The total length of Hessian roads was 19,444 km. in April, 1950, including 2,524 km. national highways, 5,033 km. highways 1st class and 11,887 km. highways 2nd class. The number of motor vehicles licensed in Oct., 1950, totalled 201,120, including 56,207 cars, 1,147 motor buses, 30,127 motor trucks, 9,680 tractors and [illegible] tor bicycles.

Books of Reference.

STATISTICAL INFORMATION.—The Hessian Land Statistical Office (Bahnhof Str. 55, Wiesbaden) was established in Dec., 1945; *Director*—Dr. Willi Hufner. Main publications Statistisches Handbuch fur das Land Hessen.—Staat und Wirtschaft in Hessen (Bimonthly).—Hessische Monatszahlen.—Beitrage zur Statistik Hessens

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LOWER SAXONY.

(NIEDERSACHSEN.)

Government.—The Land Niedersachsen was formed on 1 Nov., 1946 by merging the former Prussian province of Hanover and the *Lander* Brunswick, Oldenburg and Schaumburg-Lippe. The Diet, elected on 6 May, 1951, consists of 64 Social Democrats, 25 Christian Democratic Union, 27 German Party, 12 Free Democratic Party, 2 Communists, 4 Centre (Roman Catholic) Party, 3 German Reich Party, 1 German Social Party, 21 Refugees Association, and 16 Socialist Reich Party (Nazis).

Area and Population.—Lower Saxony (excluding the town of Bremerhaven in the American Zone, and the districts on the right bank of the Elbe in the Soviet Zone) comprises 47,282 square km., and is divided into 8 administrative districts; capital, Hanover.

Population (census of 13 Sept., 1950), 6,795,128 (3,199,283 males), an increase of 8·7% over the census population of 29 Oct., 1946.

Vital Statistics	Live births	Marriages	Divorces	Deaths
1947 . . .	107,325	60,214	9,580	73,519
1948 . . .	117,833	71,872	12,040	64,325
1949	121,114	68,688	11,482	63,908

Justice.—There are 126 district courts, 11 courts of appeal and 3 high courts.

Social Welfare.—In 1949–50, DM 157,446,000 was expended on public assistance; number of recipients, 31 March, 1950, was 211 602. There were, in Dec., 1949, 454 hospitals with 68,405 beds, of which 13,528 were reserved for tuberculosis cases.

Religion and Education.—On 29 Oct., 1946, there were 4,799,112 Protestants, 1,195,339 Roman Catholics, 52,289 other Christians, 1,963 Jews, and 201,143 unbelievers.

On 15 May, 1950, there were 4,615 elementary schools with 1,002,769 pupils and 18,511 teachers, 171 middle schools (64,461 pupils, 1,794 teachers), 165 secondary schools (76,588 pupils, 3,463 teachers), 507 vocational and continuation schools (200,540 pupils, 2,182 teachers);

summer term, 1950, the University of Göttingen (4,762 students), 2 technical high schools (4,140 students), a veterinary high school (501 students), a mining academy (710 students), 10 teachers' training colleges and 2 vocational academies.

Agriculture (excluding Bremen).—Area (1,000 hectares) and yield (1,000 metric tons) of the most important crops in 1950:—Rye, 368·3 and 757·8; oats, 243·2 and 591·5; wheat, 112·7 and 339·3; barley, 48·8 and 137·3; potatoes, 277·8 and 6,506·4; sugar beet, 82·2 and 2,954·3.

Livestock, 2 Dec., 1950 (excluding Bremen):—Cattle, 2,134,970 (including milch cows, 940,924); pigs, 3,317,137; sheep, 361,896; horses, 412,449.

Roads.—At 31 Dec., 1949, there were in Lower Saxony 22,092 km. of roads, including 297 km. autobahn, 4,133 federal roads, 8,383 km. of first-class Land roads; 542 km. unfit for traffic. Number of motor vehicles, 1 July, 1950, was 239,628, including 60,035 passenger cars, 42,919 lorries, 1,523 buses, 22,729 tractors, 109,870 motor cycles.

Books of Reference.

STATISTICAL INFORMATION.—The Niedersachsisches Amt fur Landesplanung und Statistik (Berta St. 2, Hanover) is the statistical office of Lower Saxony; *Director*—Professor Dr Kurt Bruning. The office was set up in 1945 by merging the statistical departments of the provincial administration of Hanover, the statistical offices of the Lander Oldenburg, Brunswick and Schaumburg-Lippe, the Hanoverian *Archiv fur Landeskunde*, the Lower Saxony *Institut fur Landes- und Volkskunde*, and the Country Development of Hanover. Its main publications are:—Atlas Niedersachsen (1950); Handbuch fur Niedersachsen (1950); Forschungen zur Landes- und Volkskunde (50 vols.).—Statistische Monatshefte fur Niedersachsen.—Neues Archiv fur Niedersachsen (bimonthly, from 1947).

NORTH RHINE-WESTPHALIA.

(NORDRHEIN-WESTFALEN.)

Government.—The Land Nordrhein Westfalen is governed by a coalition of Christian Democrats and Centre Party; Minister President, Karl Arnold (Christian Democrat). The Diet, elected on 18 June, 1950, consists of 93 Christian Democrats, 68 Social Democrats, 26 Free Democrats, 16 Centre Party and 12 Communists.

Area and Population.—The Land comprises 33,948 square km. (13,102 square miles), after the cession, in 1949, of 93 square km. to the Netherlands and Belgium. Capital, Dusseldorf. Population (census, 13 Sept., 1950), 13,147,066 (6,230,119 males, 6,916,947 females).

Vital statistics, 1950 (and 1949):—Live births, 203,527 (209,670); deaths, 135,651 (127,506); marriages, 151,191 (133,668); divorces, 19,516 (21,143).

Religion and Education.—In 1950, 41% of the population were Protestants and 54% Roman Catholics.

There were, in 1950, 5,824 primary schools with 33,340 teachers and 1,681,775 pupils, and 600 secondary schools with 10,920 teachers and 259,324 pupils.

The Universities of Cologne, Bonn and Munster, the Technical University of Aachen and the Medical Academy of Dusseldorf had 18,773 students in winter term 1949-50.

Justice.—There are 176 district courts, 19 courts of appeal and 3 high courts, with together 1,777 judges (31 Dec., 1949).

Social Welfare.—In 1949-50, public assistance of DM 247 million was given to 454,215 persons; in addition, 73,277 persons received special

assistance of DM 55 million, and DM 19·4 million was spent for the care of about 40,000 tuberculosis cases.

Industry.—Output and/or production in tons (monthly average, 1950, and, in brackets, monthly average, 1949):—Iron ore, 106,010 (95,893); iron ore Fe-content, 22,327 (20,476); pig-iron, 627,504 (462,703); raw steel ingots, 837,518 (634,340), rolled steel, 570,333 (440,165); castings (iron, steel and malleable castings), 96,757 (76,379); coal, 9,168,827 (8,447,000); [illegible] 100 (5,061,917); electric power, 1,943·5 million kwh. (1,704·9); [illegible] cokery-gas of industry), 1,041 million cubic metres (924·4 million). Of the total population, 14·4% were engaged in industry (1949).

Ruhr Control Area.—7,659·6 square kilometres, population, 50% of the total of North Rhine-Westphalia. Out of the total production of the 3 western zones the Ruhr Control Area produces 93% of the hard coal output, 83% of raw steel and 71% rolled products (excluding semi-finished products).

Agriculture.—Area (1,000 hectares) and yield (1,000 metric tons) of the most important crops in 1950:—Rye, 225·4 and 557·2, oats, 210·3 and 521·6; wheat, 143·6 and 434·2; barley, 62·2 and 177·1; potatoes, 169·6 and 4,051·9; sugar beet, 48·7 and 1,789·1.

Expropriation of all landed estates [illegible] ha. 250 acres or DM 130,000 of assessed value was provided in the [illegible] law passed in May, 1949. The estimated 272,000 acres to be expropriated will be used to resettle 2,000 to 3,000 farmers.

Livestock, 2 Dec., 1950:—Cattle, 1,425,923 (including 820,629 milch cows); pigs, 2,129,608; sheep, 234,353, goats, 169,075; horses, 292,079.

Books of Reference.

STATISTICAL INFORMATION.—The Statistisches Landesamt (37 Harold St., Dusseldorf) was founded in 1946, by amalgamating the provincial statistical offices of Rhineland and Westphalia. *Director*:—E. C. Chandon.

Statistische Rundschau fur das Land Nordrhein-Westfalen. Dusseldorf. Monthly from Jan., 1949

Monatszahlen Nordrhein-Westfalen. Düsseldorf. Monthly from Aug., 1947.

RHINELAND PALATINATE.

(RHEINLAND-PFALZ.)

Constitution.—The constitution of the Land Rheinland-Pfalz was approved by the Consultative Assembly on 25 April, 1947, and by referendum on 18 May, 1947, when 579,002 voted for and 514,338 against its acceptance.

The cabinet is a coalition of Social Democrats and Christian Democrats, headed by Peter Altmeier (Christian Democrat).

Area and Population.—Rheinland-Pfalz comprises 19,825·68 square kilometres (7,651·9 square miles). Capital, Mainz. Population (census, of 13 Sept., 1950), 2,993,652 (1,396,651 males, 1,597,001 females), an increase of 8·8% since 1946.

Vital statistics	Live births	Marriages	Divorces	Deaths
1948 . .	46,445	29,885	3,323	33,166
1949 . . .	54,565	31,156	3,399	31,887
1950 . . .	56,059	32,633	3,319	31,972

Education.—There were, in 1950, 3,068 primary schools with 8,476 teachers and 403,167 pupils; 119 secondary schools with 1,900 teachers

and 41,689 pupils; 15 teachers' training colleges with 118 teachers and 1,715 students; a theological high school at Trier with 17 professors and 245 students, and a university at Mainz with (winter term, 1950–51) 245 professors and assistants and 5,404 students.

Agriculture.—Area (in 1,000 hectares) and yield (in 1,000 metric tons) in 1950 were as follows:—

	Area	Yield		Area	Yield
Wheat . . .	63·7	187·1	Potatoes . .	90·2	2,246 2
Rye . . .	96·2	257 1	Sugar beet . .	12·7	485 8
Barley . . .	54·7	151·0	Wine (hectolitres) .	41 2	2,443 4
Oats . . .	99·7	241 3	Tobacco . . .	2 7	7 8

Livestock (2 Dec., 1950):—Cattle, 678,200 (including 366,000 cows); horses, 87,800; sheep, 79,300; goats, 166,100; pigs, 628,100; poultry, 3,006,000.

Roads.—There were (1 Jan., 1951) 134 km. of autobahn, 2,367 km. of federal roads, 4,794 km. of first-class and 5,243 km. of [illegible]. Number of motor vehicles, 31 Dec., 1950, was 141,1[illegible] 31,[illegible] passenger cars, 23,013 lorries, 701 buses, 9,464 tractors and 72,391 motor cycles.

SCHLESWIG-HOLSTEIN.

Government.—Owing to the complicated electoral system (a combination of majority and proportional representations), the elections of 9 July, 1950, gave the *bloc* of Christian Democratic Union, Free Democratic Party and German Party 31 seats (36% of the votes), the Social Democratic Party, 19, the Refugee Association 15 and the South Schleswig Association (Danes) 4 seats. The government is a coalition of the *bloc* parties and the Refugee Association; Minister President, Dr. Bartram (Christian Democrat).

Area and Population.—The area of [illegible], in 1950, was 15,668 square kilometres (6,049 3 square [illegible] and into 4 urban and 17 rural districts. The capital is Kiel. The population (census, 13 Sept., 1950) numbered 2,593,617 (1,210,891 males, 1,382,726 females), of whom refugees accounted for 38·5%.

	Marriages	Births	Deaths	Surplus of births	Divorces
1947 . .	26,364	44,973	31,321	13,652	6,173
1948 . .	27,734	45,730	25,101	20,629	6,230
1949 . .	24,744	44,486	23,935	20,551	5,755
1950 . .	24,934	41,370	24,705	16,665	5,888

Religion and Education.—In 1946, 88% of the population were Protestants and 7% Roman Catholics.

In 1950, there were 1,754 elementary schools with 8,686 teachers and 436,735 pupils; 117 secondary schools with 1,893 teachers and 43,666 pupils; 87 evening schools with 780 teachers and 15,969 students; 2 teachers' training colleges with 477 students; the University of Kiel with 3,247 students, and 69 vocational colleges, including 30 agricultural colleges.

Justice.—There are 56 district courts, 4 courts of appeal, 1 supreme court and a high court for administrative litigation.

Social Welfare.—In 1950, a monthly average of 97,000 received public assistance.

Finance.—The budget for the fiscal year 1 April, 1949–31 March, 1950, showed DM 876·6 million revenue and DM 898 million expenditure. At 31 March, 1950, the debts of the urban and rural districts amounted to DM 53·6 million.

Agriculture.—In 1950, the arable area of Schleswig-Holstein was 670,900 hectares, the forest area 126,900 hectares, meadows and pastures 466,800 hectares and horticultural area 47,900 hectares.

Area, 1,000 hectares (and yield, 1,000 metric tons), of the most important crops in 1950:—Rye, 117·7 (238·7); oats, 88·5 (201·0); wheat, 48·0 (132·5); barley, 26·8 (71·7); potatoes, 72·3 (1,562·3); sugar beet 7·6 (23·5).

Livestock, 2 Dec., 1950:—167,343 horses, 999,887 cattle (including 458,399 milch cows), 1,031,449 pigs, 129,366 sheep, 4,178,205 poultry.

Industry.—The most important industries of the Land are shipbuilding, engineering and textiles.

Labour.—On 31 Dec., 1950, out of 607,890 manual and clerical workers, 235,077 were engaged in industry, 93,152 in agriculture and forestry, 127,117 in trade and commerce, 109,775 in public service and the professions, 42,769 in domestic service. There were 217,220 unemployed.

Roads.—In 1950, the Land had 6,112 km. of roads. Number of motor vehicles, 1 Dec., 1950, was 75,703, including 22,126 passenger cars, 18,426 lorries and buses, 8,311 tractors, 26,840 motor cycles.

Kiel Canal.—The Kiel Canal, 98·7 kilometres (61 miles) long, is on Schleswig-Holstein territory. In 1938, 53,530 vessels of 22·58 million net tons passed through it (Panama Canal: 5,524 vessels of 25·95 million net tons); in 1947, 34,609 vessels of 9·427 million net tons; in 1948, 47,069 vessels of 12·9 million net tons; in 1949, 44,979 vessels of 16·8 million net tons; in 1950, 47,271 vessels of 17·8 million net tons.

Books of Reference.

STATISTICAL INFORMATION.—The Statistical Office (54 Mecklenburger St., Kiel-Wik) has taken over the functions of the Provincial Statistical Office, founded in 1939; *Director:* Dr. Horn. Publications:—

Statistisches Taschenbuch Schleswig Holstein, 1950.
Statistisches Handbuch für Schleswig-Holstein 1951.
Statistische Monatshefte Schleswig-Holstein. Kiel (from Jan. 1949).

Alnor (K.), Handbuch zur Schleswigschen Frage. 3 vols. Neumünster, 1926–30.
Baedeker (K.), Schleswig-Holstein und Hamburg. Hamburg, 1949.
Brandt (O.), Grundriss der Geschichte Schleswig-Holsteins. 4th ed. Kiel, 1949.
Langmaack (H.), Handbuch für Schleswig-Holstein. 6th ed. Kiel, 1950.

WÜRTTEMBERG-BADEN.

Constitution.—The constitution was put into force by a referendum held on 24 Nov., 1946, when 87% of the electorate voted for and 13% against it. Elections for the Diet, held on 19 Nov., 1950, returned 28 Christian Democratic Union, 34 Social Democrats, 22 Democratic People's Party, 16 Refugee Party. National flag: black, red, gold (horizontal).

The cabinet, appointed on 11 Jan., 1951, is a coalition headed by Dr. Reinhold Maier (Democrat) and includes 4 Socialists and 3 Democrats. Baden has a separate administration under a president at Karlsruhe.

Area and Population.—Wurttemberg-Baden has an area of 15,700·12 square kilometres (5,960·25 square miles), consisting of the northern halves of the former Länder Wurttemberg (10,561·42 square kilometres) and Baden

(5,138·7 square kilometres). Its capital is Stuttgart. The population (census of 13 Sept., 1950) numbered 3,884,195 (1,806,352 males, 2,077,843 females), an increase of 7·7% over the census population of 29 Oct., 1946.

The province of Wurttemberg comprises 3 urban and 19 rural districts; the province of Baden, 4 urban and 9 rural districts.

31·1% of the population were engaged in agriculture and forestry, 39·7% in industry and trade, 13·6% in commerce and transport, 12·8% in civil service and the professions, 2·8% in domestic service (census of 1946).

Vital statistics, 1949 :—Births, 64,809 (of which 1,317 still births); marriages, 37,670; divorces, 6,120; deaths, 39,618.

Religion.—On 29 Oct., 1946, there were 2,108,734 Protestants (58·5%), 1,360,524 Roman Catholics (37·8%) and 138,046 others (3·7%).

Education (1950).—There were 1,858 primary schools (484,990 pupils), 167 secondary schools (71,727 pupils), 3 Protestant seminaries (148 students), 14 teachers' training colleges (1,185 students), 2 technical high schools (6,918 students), 1 agricultural college (594 students), 1 commercial academy (638 students) and the University of Heidelberg (4,241 students, including 1,107 females).

Finance.—The budget estimates for the year 1 April, 1948–31 March, 1949, balanced at RM 1,433,240,100; that for 1949–50 at DM 1,769,592,700, that for 1950–51 at DM 1,028,052,800.

Agriculture.—Area (in 1,000 hectares) and yield (in 1,000 metric tons) of the most important crops in 1950 were as follows :—

	Area	Yield		Area	Yield
Wheat . .	120·8	300 1	Oats . . .	60 8	124·0
Rye . . .	28 0	64 7	Potatoes[1] . .	63·9	1,185·2
Barley . . .	67·7	156 2	Sugar beet[1] . .	10 9	398 2

[1] Preliminary figures.

Livestock, June, 1950 :—Cattle, 705,757 (including 377,287 cows); horses, 78,230; sheep, 181,325; goats, 138,482; pigs, 573,188; poultry, 3,539,595.

Books of Reference.

STATISTICAL INFORMATION.—The W[illegible] Landesamt (Neckar St. 18B., Stuttgart), established in 1820, a[illegible] Landesamt (Akademie St. 5, Karlsruhe) publish the following periodicals :—

Statistische Monatshefte Württemberg-Baden (From Jan., 1947.)
Monatszahlen Württemberg-Baden. (From Oct., 1948.)

WÜRTTEMBERG-HOHENZOLLERN.

Constitution.—The Consultative Assembly, elected on 17 Nov., 1946, passed a constitution for the southern portion of the former Land Württemberg and the former Prussian district of Hohenzollern. This was accepted by a popular referendum on 18 May, 1947, and thus the Land Wurttemberg-Hohenzollern came into existence. The capital is Tubingen. On the same day, the following Diet was elected :—32 Christian Democratic Union, 12 Social Democrats, 11 Democrats, 5 Communists.

The cabinet, in 1951, was a coalition of 4 Christian Democrats and 1 Social Democrat, headed by Dr. G. Müller (Christian Democrat), who is at the same time State President.

Area and Population.—Area 10,405·9 square km. (4,016·6 square miles). Estimated population on 31 Dec., 1949, was 1,216,048 (555,649

males, 660,399 females), an increase of 10·0% over the census of 29 Oct., 1946.

The Land is divided into 17 administrative districts. The Bavarian district of Lindau (311 square km., 57,112 inhabitants), which forms part of the French zone of occupation, is affiliated to Wur[illegible]; it [illegible] for certain administrative purposes. Larger towns [illegible] Tubingen, 37,609; Ravensburg, 25,499; Schwenningen, 25,[illegible].

Vital statistics, 1949:—Live births, 20,169 (+Lindau, 1,016); still births, 408 (+22); marriages, 10,825 (+496); divorces, 917 (+75); deaths, 12,780 (+584).

Religion and Education.—W[illegible] and Lindau had, at 31 Dec., 1949, 634,160 Ror[illegible] Protestants, 26,348 others and unspecified.

There were, in May, 1950, 1,087 primary schools (3,279 teachers; 163,467 pupils), 84 secondary schools (875 teachers; 20,206 pupils), 5 teachers' training colleges (81 teachers; 837 students); a technical school for textile industry (22 teachers; 528 students); the University of Tubingen (220 professors and instructors; 4,187 students, including 107 foreigners).

Agriculture.—Area (in 1,000 hectares) and yield (in 1,000 metric tons) in 1950 were estimated as follows (including Lindau):—

	Area	Yield		Area	Yield
Wheat	47·5	115·8	Oats	28·0	51·9
Rye	12·9	30·1	Potatoes	31·2	713·4
Barley	36·2	76·4	Sugar beet	0·3	9·2

45·1% of the population are engaged in agriculture and forestry.

Livestock (2 Dec., 1950):—Cattle, 547,849 (including 300,765 milch cows); horses, 44,213; sheep, 54,085; goats, 52,395; pigs, 348,021; poultry, 1,243,559.

Book of Reference.

Württemberg-Hohenzollern in Zahlen. (Published by Statistisches Landesamt, Tübingen Bimonthly, from March, 1946.)

GREECE.

(Vasilion tis Ellados; Kingdom of Hellas.)

Greece gained her independence from Turkey in 1821-29, and by the Protocol of London, of 3 February, 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 18 Jan., 1833, as Otho I. He was expelled on 23 Oct., 1862, which event was followed by the election, in 1863, of Prince William, younger son of Christian IX of Denmark, as George I, King of the Hellenes. George I, who was assassinated on 18 March, 1913, was succeeded by his son Constantine, who reigned until 11 June, 1917, when the Allied Powers forced him to leave the country. Alexander, second son of King Constantine, who succeeded him, died on 25 October, 1920. Constantine was recalled on 19 December, 1920, reigned until his abdication on 27 September, 1922, and died in exile at Palermo on 11 January, 1923

George II, King Constantine's eldest son, immediately succeeded to the throne, but was deposed and forced to leave Greece on 19 December, 1923; a plebiscite on 13 April, 1924, established a republic. The republic continued until 3 November, 1935, when in a plebiscite 1,491,992 voted for the restoration of the monarchy and 32,454 for the continuance of the republic. King George II accordingly returned to Greece on 25 November, 1935, as King of the Hellenes. On 4 August, 1936, he suspended certain articles of the Constitution, prorogued Parliament (initially for 6 months) and thereafter supported the dictatorship of his Prime Minister, General Ioannis Metaxas, who governed until his death, on 29 January, 1941.

On 28 Oct., 1940, Italy sent an ultimatum to Greece, which implied the complete surrender of national sovereignty. Premier Metaxas rejected it and the Greek army, repelling the Italians who had advanced from Albania, drove them so far back that by March, 1941, Greek forces were in occupation of a quarter of Albania. But on 6 April, 1941, the Germans came to the assistance of the Italians in Albania, forced the Greek army there to capitulate on 20 April, and on 27 April German troops marched into Athens. Three years later the Germans had to evacuate Greece, and by 15 October, 1944, the whole of the country was liberated.

The invasion of Greece by the Germans forced the King in April, 1941, to move his Government, first to Crete, then to Cairo, and later to London.

On 30 December, 1944, the King delegated his powers to the Archbishop of Athens, Damaskinos, whom he appointed Regent pending the holding of a plebiscite on the question of his return. The plebiscite, held on 1 September, 1946, gave 1,170,470 votes in favour of the King's return and 523,086 against. The King returned to Athens on 28 September, 1946. He died from heart failure on 1 April, 1947.

National flag: blue and white striped, horizontal; with white cross in top-left corner.

National anthem: Se gnorizo apo tin kofsi (words by Dionysios Solomos, 1824; tune by N. Mantzaros, 1873).

Government.

Paul I, born 14 December, 1901, married 9 January, 1938, Princess Frederika Louise, daughter of the Duke of Brunswick; succeeded his brother George II on 1 April, 1947.

Offspring: Princess *Sophia*, born 2 November, 1938; Prince *Constantine*, the Diadoch (heir apparent), born 2 June, 1940; Princess *Irene*, born at Capetown on 11 May, 1942.

Sisters of the King.—(1) Princess *Helen*, born 3 May, 1896, married 10 March, 1921, Carol II, former King of Rumania (from whom she obtained a divorce 21 June, 1928); (2) Princess *Irene*, born 13 Feb., 1904, widow of Aymon, Duke of Aosta (died 29 Jan., 1948); (3) Princess *Katherine*, born 4 May, 1913, married 21 April, 1947, Major Richard C. A. Brandram, M.C., R.A.

Elections held on 5 March, 1950, resulted in the return of 63 Populists, 63 Liberals and Nationals, 46 Progressive Unionists, 34 Democratic Socialists, 12 Democrats, 10 Independents and 22 members of 4 small parties. In Jan., 1951, 27 Populists and 7 Unionists merged into the 'Populist Unionist Party.'

The Cabinet formed on 2 Feb., 1951, is a coalition of Liberals and Democratic Socialists and composed as follows:—

Prime Minister, Minister of Foreign Affairs and Minister of Defence.—Sophocles Venizelos (Lib.).

Deputy Prime Minister, Minister of Co-ordination and Minister of Education.—George Papandreou (Dem. Soc.).
Minister of Justice.—Elie Lagakos (Dem. Soc.).
Minister of the Interior.—Nicholas Bacopoulos (Lib.).
Minister of Finance.—George Mavros (Lib.).
Minister of Commerce.—John Glavanis (Lib.).
Minister of Industry.—Leon Maccas (Dem. Soc.).
Minister of Public Works.—Napoleon Zervas (National).
Minister of Communications.—John Yianopoulos (Dem. Soc.).
Minister of Agriculture.—Andreas Lambropoulos (Dem. Soc.).
Minister of Social Welfare.—Phocion Zaimis (Lib.).
Minister of Merchant Marine.—Efstathios Malamidas (Lib.)
Minister of Labour.—George Bacatsellos (Lib.).

Area and Population.

The total area of the country (including the Dodecanese) is 132,728 square km. or 51,246 square miles, of which the islands account for 34,850 square km. Athens is the capital and largest city; with its port, Piræus, it is the largest city in the Eastern Mediterranean.

The population of the country was 7,344,642 according to the census of 16 Oct., 1940. The 1950 population (including the Dodecanese) is estimated at about 8·07 million.

The following table shows the prefectures (Nomoi) and their population figures: –

Nomos	Area in sq. miles	Population 1940	Capital	Population (1940)
Central Greece and Euboea	9,701			
Aetolia and Acarnania		197,968	Missolonghi	10,565
Attica		1,300,271	Athens [1]	481,225
Boeotia		105,162	–	–
Euboea		166,251	Chalcis	21,820
Evritania		53,174	Karpenissi	–
Phocis		64,052	–	–
Phthiotis		145,442	Lamia	16,542
Peloponnese	8,354			
Achaia		223,796	Patras	79,570
Arcadia		171,062	Tripolis	14,961
Argolis		80,188	Nauplion	7,960
Corinthia		111,547	–	–
Elis		185,085	Pyrgos	18,943
Laconia		144,156	Sparta	9,700
Messenia		240,355	Kalamai	35,215
Cyclades Islands	1,022			
Cyclades		129,015	Hermoupolis (Syra)	18,925
Ionian Islands	751			
Cephalonia		58,437	Argostolion	10,183
Corfu		111,548	Corfu	33,777
Leucas		39,476	Leucas	–
Zante		41,165	Zante	11,315
Thessaly	5,206			
Kardizza		130,546	Kardizza	–
Larissa		190,080	Larissa	35,344
Magnesia		149,193	Volos	–
Pieria		77,032	Ekaterini	–
Trikkala		120,184	Trikkala	22,852
Xanthia		98,575	Xanthia	–

[1] The census population of Greater Athens on 8 April, 1951, was 1,368,142; this includes Piraeus, the port of Athens, with 184,980 inhabitants, and the suburbs.

Nomos	Area in sq. miles	Population 1940	Capital	Population (1940)
Macedonia	13,356			
Agion Oros (Mount Athos)		4,746	Karyai	305
Cavalla		138,133	Cavalla	49,667
Chalcidice		74,433	Polygyros	4,243
Drama		145,653	Drama	33,816
Florina		92,233	Florina	12,562
Kilkis		101,820	Kilkis	10,291
Kozani		189,607	Kozani	14,022
Pella		120,850	Edessa	12,994
Serres		231,660	Serres	34,766
Thessaloniki [1]		425,855	Thessaloniki [1]	226,147
Epirus	3,687			
Arta		65,175	Arta	9,441
Janmina		162,551	Janmina	21,877
Preveza		47,692	Preveza	10,056
Thesprotia		56,734	Hegoumenitsa	1,353
Crete	3,234			
Chania		126,093	Canea	28,213
Herakhion		168,644	Herakhion (Candia)	42,557
Lassithion		71,172	Hagios Nicholaos	2,558
Rethymni		72,330	Rethymno	10,972
Aegean Islands	1,505			
Chios		75,853	Chios	26,617
Lesbos		159,031	Mytilene	27,839
Samos		69,138	Limin Vatheos	7,143
Thrace	3,314			
Ematha		86,998	Verria	—
Hevros		154,945	Alexandroupolis	19,411
Kastoria		63,071	Kastoria	—
Rhodope		106,430	Komotini	33,224
Dodecanese [2]	1,035			
Calymnos		24,393	Calymnos	12,818
Carpathos		8,747	Carpathos	7,422
Cos		20,982	Cos	18,482
Rhodos		61,791	Rhodes	55,181

[1] Commonly known as Salonika. [2] Population, 19 Oct., 1947.

There were 3,658,393 males and 3,686,467 females according to the 1940 census, while the urban population (of places with 5,000+ inhabitants) was shown as 36% and rural population 64%.

Mount Athos, the easternmost of the three prongs of the peninsula of Chalcidice, is a self-governing community composed of 20 monasteries. (*See* THE STATESMAN'S YEAR-BOOK, 1945, p. 983.) For centuries the peninsula has been administered by a Council of 4 members and an Assembly of 20 members, one deputy from each monastery. The Greek Government on 10 September, 1926, recognized this autonomous form of government and ratified it by Articles 109–112 of the Constitution of 1927, which also gave legal sanction to the Charter of Mount Athos, drawn up by representatives of the 20 monasteries on 20 May, 1924.

Since 1925, there has been a fiscal Free Zone in the town and port of Thessaloniki covering (1937) an area of 268,505 square yards on land and 191,354 square yards on water with 7,655 yards of railway and, since 1924, a Yugoslav Free Zone in the same port with an area of 72,623 square yards on land and 40,512 square yards on water with 2,461 yards of railway. Since 1932 there has been a Free Zone in the town of Piræus, covering (1937) an area of 217,067 square yards on land, with a frontage on the sea of 1,941 yards and 1,094 yards of railway.

Religion.

According to the census of 1940, there were 7,090,192 adherents of the Greek Orthodox Church, 29,139 Roman Catholics, 6,335 Protestants, 134,722 Moslems, 67,591 Jews, 16,350 Armenians and 531 belonging to other religions. By the Constitution of 1864, Orthodoxy was declared the religion of the state, but complete toleration and liberty of worship was guaranteed to all other sects. The government of the Church of Greece is vested in a permanent council, called the Holy Synod, consisting of the Archbishop of Athens as president and 12 metropolitans, who must during their year of office reside at Athens. The Church of Greece has 34 metropolitans in the old territory, 33 in the new territories and 4 in the Dodecanese. By agreement with the Œcumenical Patriarchate of Constantinople in 1929 the sees within the spiritual jurisdiction of the Patriarchate in the new territories were provisionally attached to that of the Holy Synod of Greece for convenience in administration.

The Roman Catholic Church has 3 archbishops (Athens, Naxos, Corfu) and 6 bishops. The Greek Evangelical Church has 9 churches. Out of 67,591 Jews in 1940, only 8,500 have survived the German occupation. The Moslems have 300 mosques.

Education.

All children between the ages of seven and twelve years must attend school.

There were (1948–49) 9,986 primary schools with 1,218,000 pupils and 507 secondary schools with 169,836 pupils. In 1948–49 there were for higher studies 2 universities: one in Athens, founded 1837, with 213 professors and 11,755 students (10,080 men and 1,675 women), and one in Thessaloniki with 76 professors and 1,582 students (1,416 men and 166 women). The Polytechnic in Athens, with 5 faculties and 3 annexed schools, had 54 professors and 1,004 students; the School of Fine Arts, providing instruction in painting, sculpture, etc., had 14 professors and 258 students (113 boys and 145 girls). There are also in Athens High Schools of Economic and Commercial Sciences, of Political Sciences, of Industrial Studies, and of Agriculture; a state and 2 private conservatoires, and a state conservatoire at Thessaloniki.

Illiteracy declined from 41% of the population in 1928 to 27% in 1940.

The Ministry of Education is also charged with the Service of Antiquities, which is responsible for the preservation and repair of ancient monuments of all periods (prehistoric, classical, Byzantine and mediæval), the upkeep of museums and the conduct of excavations; the Direction of Arts, responsible for music and the graphic arts; and the Direction of Letters in charge of theatres, cinemas, libraries and archives.

British scholarship is represented in Athens by the British Institute, the Byron Chair at the University of Athens and the British School of Archæology, which receives grants from the British Government, universities and private subscribers. There are also similar French and American institutions.

In 1949, there were 170 cinemas with a seating capacity of 100,000.

Finance.

The estimates of revenue and expenditure for 6 financial years (ending 31 March) were as follows in drachmai (the drachma in 1940 = 0·67 cents U.S.):—

Year	Revenue	Expenditure	Year	Revenue	Expenditure
1939–40	11,014,821,680	14,653,841,014	1948–49	3,043,300,000,000	4,387,009,018,000
1946–47	1,572,000,000,000	1,655,000,000,000	1949–50[1]	3,953,000,000,000	5,717,995,700,000
1947–48	2,898,277,000,000	3,105,277,000,000	1950–51[1,2]	4,7[illegible]	[illegible]0,000

[1] Estimates. [2] The financial year was changed to 1 July–30 June.

The capital-of-interest-bearing funded debt as at 31 Dec., 1948, consisted of gold francs 933,528,625, £30,310,908, $70,728,754, francs 138,955,803, gold marks 8,324,000, Swedish crowns 1,414,164, Bulgarian leva 1,012,222,623.

The capital-of-non-interest-bearing funded debt at the same date consisted of (internal) drachmai 649,162,075; (external) £10,000,000, £T1,940,210, drachmai 5,083,530,297.

The floating debt as at 31 Dec., 1948, amounted to $7,132,227.

The International Financial Commission (composed of delegates from Great Britain and France) established in February, 1908, to collect and disburse, with the collaboration of the Finance Minister, such revenues as are available for the service of the external debt is to be superseded by some other [illegible], according to the Anglo-Greek agreement of Jan., 1946. [illegible] are assigned 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 Piraeus. The total income from these sources was in 1939, 4,909,413,713 drachmai, and the payments made by the commission in 1938–39 for the service of the foreign debts totalled 1,975,608,708 drachmai. The German occupation of 1941–44 interrupted the service of the debt, which has not been resumed since the Liberation.

Defence.

Army, Navy, Air Force and Security Forces are parts of a unified command under the Commander-in-chief at the head of the General Staff of National Defence.

I. Army.

Military service in Greece is compulsory and universal. Liability begins in the 21st year and lasts up to the 50th. The normal term of service in the active army is 24 months for all arms, followed by 19 years in the first reserve of the active Army and 10 years in the second. The normal annual contingent of recruits in peace time is about 50,000. Each annual contingent is called up for service in the active Army every 3 months.

Before the Second World War the Army was organized in 5 army corps, with headquarters at Athens, Larissa, Thessaloniki, Cavalla and Alexandroupolis, and comprised 13 divisions and 1 cavalry division. Each division contained 2 or 3 regiments of infantry (6 or 9 battalions) and 1 regiment of mountain artillery (4 batteries). The Army Corps had 1 field-artillery regiment, 1 heavy-artillery regiment, 1 A.A. artillery regiment, 1 mountain artillery regiment and 1 reconnaissance group.

During the war against the Italians and Germans in 1940–41, Greece mobilized 600,000 men.

Since 1945, the organization and establishment of the Army units have been adapted to British models. A British Military Mission is responsible for training the Greek Army; an American Mission looks after supplies. In Feb., 1950, there were 3 Army Corps with headquarters in Athens, Larissa and Thessaloniki.

II. Navy.

The Royal Hellenic Navy includes one cruiser of 7,789 tons, the former Italian *Eugenio di Savoia*, armed with 8 6-inch guns. There are 10 modern destroyers and 2 of older type, used for training; 6 submarines, 8 corvettes, 7 gunboats, 22 motor minesweepers, 30 coastal craft, 8 oilers, 2 repair ships, 9 landing ships and some miscellaneous craft. The old cruiser *Averoff* still heads the official navy list. Four more destroyers are to be delivered in 1951.

III. Air Force.

The Royal Hellenic Air Force is comprised of 2 Fighter Squadrons, one bomber Squadron, 3 Reconnaissance Flights, one Transport Squadron, one A.O.P. Squadron and an Air-Sea Rescue Squadron. The main bases are at Sedes, Larissa and Eleusis for operational units, and at Tatoi (near Athens) for flying training.

Production, Industry and Labour.

Greece is a food-importing agricultural country. Of the total area only one-fifth is cultivable, but it supports 53·7% of the working population. The total area under cultivation in 1938 was 2,409,553 hectares (6,023,882 acres); forest area was 2,406,502 hectares (5,944,059 acres), of which 4,121,119 acres were state owned. In 1948 the area under cultivation was considerably reduced owing to Communist guerilla activities.

In 1944, 49·5% of the population were peasants, 25% workers and artisans, 10% employees, 8·5% liberal professions, and 7% pensioners and rentiers.

Greek economy was completely ruined as the result of the occupation of the country by the Italians, Germans and Bulgarians from 1941 to 1944.

Acreage (1,000 hectares) and yield (1,000 metric tons) of the chief crops: —

Crop	Average 1935–39		1946–47		1947–48	1948–49
	Area	Yield	Area	Yield	Yield	Yield
Wheat	850	767	765	734	770	800
Rye	68	55	55	50	40	40
Maize	261	255	266	217	229	229
Barley	205	197	162	198	190	130
Oats	138	116	106	147	150	85
Meslin	56	41	52	46	30	—
Rice (milled)	2	4	2	5	9	9

Farming is concentrated on export crops, such as tobacco and currants, to pay for essential imports, including meat, wheat and flour. Agriculture suffers from soil-erosion and the inadequate use of fertilizers. Wheat yields per acre are the lowest in south-eastern Europe. The use of tractors and other agricultural machinery, imported by UNRRA and under the Marshall Plan, has made considerable progress.

Output of currants, 1949, was 90,000 metric tons; sultana raisins, 26,500 tons, dried figs, 22,800 tons. Currants and raisins furnished, by value, about 12·5% of total exports before the war.

Production of edible oilseeds (cottonseed and sesame seed) in 1949 was 43,000 metric tons, as compared with the annual average of 50,000 tons in 1936–40. Production of linseed in 1947 was 3,000 metric tons, as compared with the annual average of 5,000 tons in 1936–40.

Production of rosin in 1949 totalled 1,800 metric tons, compared with 18,500 tons in 1939–40. Output of turpentine in 1949 was 6,700 tons, compared with 5,200 tons in 1939–40.

The harvest of sponges was about 240,000 lb. in pre-war years and 286,000 lb. in 1949. Export of sponges in 1946 was 86,044 lb., of which 50,120 lb. went to the United States and 14,120 lb. to the United Kingdom.

In 1949 the tobacco yield was 46,000 metric tons (normally about 2·8% of world output and furnishing, by value, 45% of Greece's total exports). The harvested area was 75,000 hectares in 1949.

Olives are abundant, about 380,000 acres being under cultivation; output, 1949, 86,000 metric tons. Olive oil production, 1935-38 averaged 114,000 metric tons; it was 46,700 metric tons in 1948 and 172,000 metric tons in 1949.

Rice is cultivated in Macedonia—Yannitsa, near Thessaloniki, being the principal centre—the Peloponnese and Central Greece. Successful experiments have been made in growing rice on alkaline land previously regarded as unfit for cultivation. Two kinds of cheese are produced—sliced cheese in brine (commercially known as Fetta) and head-cheese.

There were in Greece (1949) 234,000 horses, 148,000 mules, 380,000 asses, 677,670 cattle, 6,656,000 sheep, 3,438,000 goats, 530,000 pigs, 9,700,000 poultry. Wool production in 1947 and 1948 was nearly 17,000 tons each.

Cotton output in 1950 was 77,308 metric tons (raw) and 22,500 metric tons (ginned).

Greece has a great variety of mineral deposits, including iron (of high content, 43%, mainly exported), iron-pyrites, emery, copper, zinc, lead, silver, manganese, aluminium, antimony, nickel, magnesite ore, lignite, sulphur, ochre, bitumen, marble (white and coloured), and various other earths, chiefly from the Laurium district, Thessaly, Euboea and the Aegean islands. There is no coal, only lignite of indifferent quality; reserves are about 10,000,000 tons; output in 1947, 154,000 short tons. Greece imports coal and oil for fuel.

Principal mineral output for 3 years was as follows (in metric tons):—

	1938	1948	1949		1938	1948	1949
Iron ore .	348,613	49,720	21,815	Magnesite (raw)	168,243	2,513	800
Iron pyrites	244,000	29,980	5,070	Chromite	42,464	1,000	nil
Lead (ore)	14,889	not available	not available	Emery .	3,078	5,359	5,096
				Lignite . .	108,010	—	—

Bauxite production, 1947, 22,420 metric tons (export, 6,000); 1948, 40,200 metric tons (export, 48,550). Magnesite production, 1948, 12,168 metric tons; lead and zinc, 9,824 metric tons; baryte, 18,706 metric tons; emery, 12,000 metric tons; iron pyrites, 14,805 metric tons; salt, 52,000 metric tons; talc, 1,800 metric tons.

Greece is a country of small industries, but output is slowly increasing. Establishments employing fewer than 5 persons numbered 70,644 in 1939, employing 145,391 persons. The leading industrial products are olive oil, wine, textiles, chemicals, articles of food. In 1948 the value of the production of industries was 4,600,000 million drachmai; 1949, 5,900,000 million drachmai.

Trade Unions.—The status of trade unions in Greece is regulated by the Associations Act 1914. Trade union liberties are guaranteed under the Constitution of 1911 and the right to strike is subject to the Settlement of Collective Labour Disputes Act of 21 Nov., 1935, which, while not making strikes illegal, introduced the principal of compulsory arbitration.

The national body of trade unions in Greece is the Greek General Confederation of Labour.

Commerce.

Foreign trade (in thousands of drachmai) for 5 years was :—

	1938	1941	1947 [1]	1948	1949
Imports	14,761,395	4,838,264	$137,415,977	1,822,275,391,000	2,018,035,925,000
Exports .	10,149,180	3,904,166	$55,287,069	469,861,214,000	574,736,921,000

[1] Owing to the instability of the drachma, the returns for 1947 have been given in U.S. dollars.

The trade was distributed, by principal countries, as follows :—

Countries	Imports from				Exports to			
	1947 [1]	1947 [1]	1948	1948	1947	1947	1948	1948
	U.S. dollars	Metric tons	U.S. dollars	Metric tons	U.S. dollars	Metric tons	U.S. dollars	Metric tons
U.K. .	14,916,277	46,020	27,492,900	65,068	19,999,191	93,615	20,152,417	123,348
Egypt .	3,668,987	16,466	4,354,958	32,937	1,248,423	1,889	4,955,076	10,467
U.S. . .	41,480,346	317,364	171,890,298	907,101	14,104,332	12,731	13,316,608	11,296
France .	2,197,252	4,831	5,756,365	29,552	1,944,719	2,611	5,207,593	33,969
Germany	2,271,063 [2]	142,592	16,939,964	205,775	—	—	2,798,031	2,683
Switzerland	2,173,990	1,709	2,069,954	719	1,293,584	7,567	1,171,021	3,791
Italy . .	7,829,492	6,358	16,541,316	17,253	10,043,710	25,235	13,491,540	38,755
Netherlands	1,469,105	5,887	3,830,192	18,823	1,255,638	4,562	1,635,836	6,867
Turkey .	11,384,042	60,219	11,192,564	84,221	292,027	2,092	1,992 675	23,762
Sweden .	1,065,197	20,740	6,936,401	51,422	1,028,978	6,971	1,970,706	3,231
Czecho-slovakia .	3,474,329	17,381	6,160,164	25,801	3,542,859	3,275	8,392,076	5,580

[1] Excluding UNRRA imports. [2] Western zones only.

Exports of minerals (in metric tons), 1948 :—Iron ore, 49,720; iron pyrites, 29,980; magnesite, 12,002; baryte, 18,643; emery, 5,359.

Exports of agricultural products (in metric tons), 1948:—Currants, 39,054; sultanas, 21,768; tobacco, 18,042; spongos, 32·2.

In 1948, the United Kingdom's imports from Greece included :—Currants (£2,324,000), sultanas (£1,208,000), grapes (£758,000) and tobacco (£26,000; 1947, £2,653,000). Principal U.K. exports to Greece were :—Machinery (£1,177,000), foodstuffs (£1,081,000), textiles (£897,000) and iron and steel manufactures (£231,000).

Total trade (in £ sterling) between Greece (from 1947 including the Dodecanese) and the United Kingdom for 5 years was :—

	1938	1947	1948	1949	1950
Imports from Greece to U.K. .	1,960,442	7,076,147	5,923,368	6,075,330	3,588,922
Exports to Greece from U.K. .	3,752,123	7,913,015	13,353 090	13,779,969	14,753,660
Re-exports to Greece from U.K.	115,753	352,698	303,885	478,125	780,215

Communications.

Great damage was done during the enemy occupation, 1941-44, to the roads, railways, bridges, ports, telegraphs and the Corinth Canal.

Shipping.—The merchant navy on 30 June, 1939, had 589 steam and motor ships of 1,812,723 tons (including one passenger liner of 16,900 tons)

and 710 sailing vessels of 55,417 tons. Almost three-quarters of the tonnage was lost during the war; out of 69 passenger ships only 17 survived, and only 113 of 188 cargo boats. In July, 1950, the total tonnage had reached 1,348,874 tons (including 302 steamers, 84 motor boats, 13 oil tankers, 5 trawlers). Normally about 92% of exports and 90% of imports are seaborne.

There is a canal (opened 9 November, 1893) across the Isthmus of Corinth (about 4 miles). In 1938, 6,943 steamers of 2,736,298 tons and 863 sailing vessels of 11,791 tons passed through the canal. The canal was rebuilt in 1948 with American aid and re-opened on 5 July, 1948.

Roads and Rail.—There are 8,440 miles of roads, of which 7,064 are improved earth, gravel and water-bound macadam; 1,191 of surface treated and penetration macadam, and 185 of bituminous concrete and asphalt surfaced concrete roads. Number of motor vehicles at 31 Dec., 1949:—3,028 buses, 14,968 lorries, 7,181 passenger cars.

Total length of the Greek railway system in 1940 was 2,679 km. of which 1,325 km. belonged to the State Railways (SEK) and 1,354 to the various private companies, the most important being the Piraeus-Athens-Peloponnese Company (SPAP).

During the war the railways suffered great losses especially during the departure of German troops, who systematically destroyed all the railway installations and equipment. Only 670 km. were left fit for use after the liberation in 1944. The railway system is now (1951) restored.

Aviation.—Air services are run by 3 Greek companies, which connect Athens with Thessaloniki, Jannina, Larissa, Kavalla, Volos, Corfu, and with Rhodes and Crete. Thirty foreign companies connect Athens with the principal cities of the world. The principal airport is at Elliniko near Athens.

Post.—The telegraph lines on 31 Dec., 1938, had a length of 24,101 km., with 59,123 km. of wire. The number of offices was 5,423.

At 30 June, 1949, there were 59,431 km. of telephone lines in service. The number of telephones was 65,078 in 1949.

There were 1,368 post offices (1937).

Cable and Wireless, Ltd., operate, from a wireless station at Athens, circuits with London and Cairo.

Banking, Money, Weights and Measures.

The National Bank of Greece (founded in 1841) was authorized to issue bank-notes, the amount being increased each time the privilege of the bank was extended. According to a decree of 12 May, 1928, the note issuing privilege of the National Bank was transferred to the new issuing bank, the Bank of Greece, as from 14 May, 1928, in accordance with the conditions of the Geneva Protocol of 15 September, 1927. By the same decree, the drachma was stabilized, its gold content being fixed at 0·01952634 gramme of gold, corresponding to 77·02 drachmai to the U.S. dollar, but the stabilization has been suspended since 26 April, 1932. On 31 December, 1939, the total bank-note circulation amounted to 9,453,000,000 drachmai; total gold, 4,223,000,000 drachmai. In September, 1943, during the German, Italian and Bulgarian occupation, the note circulation, without gold backing, had soared to 1,276,000 thousand milliards; it stood at 1,864,000 million drachmai on 2 Jan., 1950.

On 11 November, 1944, the Greek currency was stabilized at 600 drachmai to the £ sterling (the 'new' drachma equal to 50,000 million 'old' drachmai), but although the new notes were to be backed 100% by

gold and foreign exchange, deterioration continued and by January, 1946, the gold sovereign commanded for a time 172,000 drachmai.

A second stabilization took place in January, 1946, which fixed the £ sterling at 20,000 drachmai and the $ at 5,000 drachmai. After the devaluation of the £ sterling, the value of the drachma was readjusted on 20 Sept., 1949, the new parity being fixed at 42,000 drachmai to the £ sterling and 15,000 drachmai to the $ U.S. Purchasers of sterling and dollars must buy exchange certificates in the open market; their prices were, on 13 Sept., 1950, 22,000 and 10,000 drachmai respectively.

On 30 April, 1940, the 29 banks in Greece had deposits amounting to 19,119 million drachmai and capital of 1,970 million drachmai.

On 31 July, 1940, the balance standing to the credit of depositors in the post office savings bank totalled 3,713 million drachmai.

The metric system is used in official publications but not compulsory in every-day transactions.

The principal old weights and measures are :—

1 *oke* = 400 drams = 2·832 lb. 1 *pic* = 27 inches.
1 *kantar* = 44 okes = 124·08 lb. 1 *stremma* = ·2471 acre.

The Great Venetian pound (G.V. lb.) is used universally in the currant trade; 2,128 G.V. lb = 1 long ton; 1 G.V. lb. = 0·480 kg.

Diplomatic Representatives.

1. Of Greece in Great Britain (51 Upper Brook St., W.1).

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary.—Leon V. Melas (accredited 7 Aug., 1947).

Minister Counsellor.—Basile Mostras.

First Secretaries.—A. Pilavachi; D. Bitzios.

Military and Air Attaché.—Col. Kyriakos Papageorgopoulos.

Naval Attaché.—Capt. George Zeppos, R.H.N.

Commercial Counsellor.—N. D. Pierracos.

Press and Information.—A. A. Pallis (*Minister Plenipotentiary*).

Hon. Attachés.—S. X. Constantinidis; Philip P. Argenti.

There are consular officers of Greece at London, Belfast, Birmingham, Bradford, Bristol, Cardiff, Glasgow, Manchester, Liverpool, Newcastle, Portsmouth and Southampton.

2. Of Great Britain in Greece.

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary.—Sir Clifford John Norton, K.C.M.G., C.V.O. (appointed 15 Feb., 1946).

Counsellors.—P. M. Crosthwaite, C.M.G.; R. S. Isaacson (*Commercial*); F. Hampton (*Labour*).

Military Attaché.—Col. J. A. S. Crum, O.B.E.

First Secretaries.—J. C. A. Roper, M.C.; S. H. Hebblethwaite (*Information*); W. F. Redmond, M.B.E. (*Consul*); C. N. Halkias, M.B.E.; H. P. L. Attlee (*Commercial*); P. Whinney, D.S.C.

There are consular officers at Athens, Patras, Piraeus, Rhodes, Thessaloniki, Kawalla, Samos, Canea and Heraklion.

Books of Reference.

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GUATEMALA.

(República de Guatemala.)

Constitution and Government.

The Republic of Guatemala was established on 17 April, 1839, after having formed for 18 years part of the Confederation of Central America. The present Constitution came into effect 15 March, 1945. The legislative

ower is vested in a single-chambered National Assembly or Congress, consisting of representatives (one for every 50,000 inhabitants) chosen by direct opular vote for 4 years; one-half of Congress is renewed every 2 years. Deputies may not be re-elected until after one term has elapsed. The President is normally elected for 6 years, and barred from re-election for a eriod of 12 years, but President Ubico's term, which expired in 1937, was, s the result of a plebiscite held in June, 1935, and through an amendment o the Constitution in Sept., 1941, extended to 15 March, 1949. A evolt in July, 1944, overthrew President Ubico, and in the 1945 Constitution he principle that no President shall immediately succeed himself is reffirmed; in the event of any attempted transgression of it, the right of ebellion is expressly sanctioned. No member of the armed forces on the mployed list may be elected to the presidency or to Congress.

The new Constitution enfranchises women over 18 who can read and rite; they may also hold office. For men the age remains 18, but there no literacy test; male illiterates may vote and hold municipal (but not ational) offices. All voting is by secret ballot, except that male illiterates ust indicate publicly their choice. Voting is compulsory for literate males ut optional for women and illiterates.

President of the Republic.—Colonel Jacobo Arbenz Guzman (born 1913), lected 11–13 Nov., 1950; a career Army officer; inaugurated 15 March, 951. He polled 267,234 votes out of a total of 407,596.

The administration is carried on, under the President, by the heads of departments: Foreign Affairs, Communications and Public Works, inance and Pu[illegible], Education, National Defence, Internal Affairs, griculture, Public Health and Social Assistance, and Economy and Labour. layors of municipalities, with their councils, are now elected directly by the eople instead of being appointed by the President.

National flag: blue, white, blue (vertical).

National anthem: Guatemala feliz! (words by J. J. Palma; tune by . Alvarez).

Area and Population.

The area is 108,889 square km. (42,042 square miles). In March, 1936, uatemala, Salvador and Honduras agreed to accept the peak of Mt. Iontecristo as the common boundary point.

The population, according to the April, 1950, census, was 2,787,030, compared with 3,284,269 at the 1940 census. About 54% are pure Indians, of 1 different groups descended from the Maya-Quiché tribe; most of the emainder are mixed Indian and Spanish (*ladinos*); the ruling classes are f European descent. Density of population, 1950, about 25·6 per square ilometre. Crude birth rate, 1947, 36·8 per 1,000 population; crude death ate, 17·4; crude marriage rate, 2·1. Infantile death rate, 109·9 per 1,000 ve births.

Guatemala is administratively divided into 22 departments, each with a overnor appointed by the President.

The capital is Guatemala City with 293,998 inhabitants (April, 1950), most all *ladinos* or descendants of Europeans. Other towns are Quezaltenango (36,209), Coban (29,242) and Zacapa (24,033).

Ever since the republic was established in 1839 it has claimed that ritish Honduras is Guatemalan territory. It renewed this claim in ept., 1945; on 14 Jan., 1946, Britain invited it to bring the dispute before he International Court of Justice. In Feb., 1948, Guatemala closed the ontiers with British Honduras.

Religion and Education.

Roman Catholicism is the prevailing religion; but all other creeds have complete liberty of worship. Guatemala has an archbishopric.

In the fiscal year 1947-48 there were 3,626 primary schools with 9,554 teachers and an attendance of 195,463 pupils; 62 secondary schools with 1,139 teachers and an attendance of 9,000 pupils; the University of Guatemala (originally founded in 1678 as the University of San Carlos de Borromeo) was reopened in 1910 with seven faculties and schools. All education is free. The 1940 census showed that 65·4% of those 7 years of age and older were illiterate. In 1948, 47,569 adults were taught to read and write. The literacy index of the army (1947) was stated to be 83%.

There are 39 public libraries in the country. Motion-picture theatres numbered 52 in 1950, with seating capacity of 37,100.

Justice and Crime.

Justice is administered in a supreme court, 6 appeal courts and 28 courts of first instance. Under the 1945 amendments to the constitution, judges of first instance are appointed directly by the chief justice, but supreme court and appeal court judges continue to be appointed by the National Assembly as before.

All holders of public office have to show on entering office, and again on leaving, a full account of their private property and income.

Finance.

Ordinary revenue and expenditure in quetzales (1 quetzal = $1, U.S.):—

	1945-46	1947-48	1948-49	1949-50 [1]	1950-51 [1]
Revenue	29,393,399	52,412,082	54,063,687	51,098,011	44,975,781
Expenditure	28,880,921	45,941,008	49,142,018	51,098,011	44,975,781

[1] Budget estimates.

Budgeted expenditures, 1950–51, in million quetzales, included extraordinary investments, 7·9; education, 6·7; communications and public works, 5·3, and defence, 4·8.

Principal items of actual expenditure in quetzales (fiscal year 1948–49) were :—Public debt service, 671,736; ministries, 38,441,437; presidency, 441,860; judiciary, 758,557; legislature, 259,444.

As of 30 June, 1949, the internal public debt was 23,653,245 quetzales, and the external debt, 747,551 quetzales. British investments, at their par values, 1949, were £9,796,829, of which 64·1% was in default. American direct investments, 1950, were about $250 million, chiefly those of 3 large American corporations operating in bananas, railways and power.

Defence.

Military service is compulsory between the ages of 18 and 50 (from 18 to 30 in the special reserves), and conscripts may be called upon for work in communications, reforestation and agriculture. Service in the active Army is for 1 year for infantry and cavalry and 2 years for artillery and engineer corps; in addition, there are 80 companies of volunteers. The effectives for 1944 were 21,148 for the fighting services and 575 for auxiliary services. There is a small Air Force. New airports were built during 1944 at Puerto Barrios and San José. The military estimates for 1948–49 were

4,550,000 quetzales. The chief of the armed forces is chosen by Congress for a term of 6 years; Congress may remove him for any cause.

Production and Industry.

The Cordilleras divide Guatemala into two unequal drainage areas, of which the Atlantic is much the larger. The Pacific slope, though comparatively narrow, is 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 chicle and timber cutting of the Petén, 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. But soil erosion is serious and a single week of heavy rains suffices to cause flooding of fields and much crop destruction.

The principal crop is coffee; there were 10,841 coffee plantations in 1943, employing 425,544 persons, occupying one-fifth of the cultivated land and accounting for 70% of total exports (1949, about 60%). Germans normally owned and controlled between 30% and 40% of the coffee plantations of Guatemala, but in 1942 the Government took over the German plantations, which are now owned by the nation and administered by the Central Bank. Output, 1949–50, 1,075,000 bags (of 60 kilos); exports, 900,277 bags.

Bananas are the next most important export crop, accounting usually for 21% of total value; exports, 1949, were small, 6·9 million stems compared with 12·3 million in 1948. Sugar production in 1949–50 amounted to 33,479 metric tons; maize, rice, beans and wheat are important domestic crops. Guatemala is, after Mexico, the largest producer of chicle gum (used for chewing-gum manufacture in the United States); output, 1949, only 10,000 quintals compared with 40,000 in 1948; exports in 1949 were valued at 1,844,000 quetzales. Twenty-five nurseries for rubber trees and cinchona plantations for the production of quinine were established, but the alkaloid content of the succirubra seedlings grown in Guatemala (for quinine) proved too low to justify the effort, though exports, 1946, of 495 tons, valued at $134,396, have aroused hopes. 160 tons of rubber were produced 1944–45, of which 95 tons were exported. Tobacco output (all for home consumption) in 1947 was 5 million lb. grown on 8,300 acres. Abacá fibre, 1947, amounted to 8,127,040 lb.; output for 1948 is estimated at 13,361,000 lb. She is the largest source of the essential oils (oils of citronella and lemon grass); exports, 1950, 1,200,000 lb., valued at $2 million. Cacao exports, 1948, were 751,280 lb. Cattle-grounds (*potreros*) occupy about 758,640 acres. Livestock in 1947 (census) included 911,000 cattle, 618,000 sheep and 374,000 pigs.

The forest area has an extent of 17,784,000 acres. The department of Petén is rich in mahogany and dye woods; exports of fine cabinet woods (1949) were nearly 3 million square feet.

Owing to the lack of transport, general mining is little developed, but in March, 1948, a 40-year concession was granted to a company reputed to enjoy American backing to explore for minerals, including radio-active substances. Three American oil companies surrendered their concessions in May, 1949, through failure to agree on terms. Chromite is mined in small quantities; output, 1949, 300 metric tons.

Trade unions are small; they were organized in 1950 in a Left-wing national federation, the Guatemalan Autonomous Labor Federation (FLAG), which was refused official recognition. A federation of farm workers (CNCG) was organized in May, 1950.

Commerce.

Value (in thousands of quetzales; 1 quetzal = $1, U.S.) and volume (in metric tons) of the commerce were :—

	1945	1946		1947		1948		1949
	Value	Value	Volume	Value	Volume	Value	Volume	Value
Imports .	23,349	36,204	259,181	57,319	325,961	68,350	387,373	67,984
Exports .	30,436	36,680	300,755	52,033	358,074	50,165	347,701	52,272

Import values are c.i.f. and export values f.o.b. but, since 1942, inclusive of the export duty, if any.

Preliminary figures for 1950 show imports at 71·2 million and exports at 67·6 million quetzales.

Value of chief imports, 1949 :—Textiles, 11,207,000 colones; foodstuffs [illegible] 7,625,000; vehicles, 7,558,000. Chief exports :—Coffee, [illegible] nes (71% of the total); bananas and other fruits, 7,612,000; vegetable fibre, 1,910,000, and chicle, 1,844,000 colones.

In 1949, 73·4% of the imports (1948, 76·2%) came from the United States and 91·5% of the exports (1948, 88·9%) went to the United States.

Exports include gold, hides, essential oils and timber.

Guatemala's economy, though based almost entirely upon agriculture, is semi-colonial. Her trade balance with her biggest customer, the United States, is, on paper, strongly 'favourable'; but the proceeds of much of her exports are retained abroad and thus reduce her ability to import. Her trade balance in 1949, according to data published by the I.M.F., was adverse by 15,757,000 quetzales.

Total trade between Guatemala and the U.K. for 6 years (in £ sterling, according to Board of Trade returns) :—

	1938	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950
Imports to U.K. . .	42,930	8,139	144,799	361,334	93,434	518
Exports from U.K. . .	170,653	175,564	247,845	372,986	392,352	795,458
Re-exports from U.K. .	1,623	137	2,042	2,589	2,181	10,496

Social Welfare.

A comprehensive system of social security was outlined in a law of 30 Oct., 1946. Medical personnel, 1947, included 408 doctors and 130 nurses.

Shipping and Communications.

The chief ports on the Atlantic side are Puerto Barrios and Livingston; on the Pacific side, San José and Champerico. There is a monthly steamship service between eastern Canada ports and Puerto Barrios.

The principal railway system is the American-owned International Railways of Central America, which represents a consolidation of 4 small companies, with total mileage, 652. The lines extend from Puerto Barrios to Guatemala City, thence to San José, on the Pacific Ocean. The system extends westward to Ayutla, on the Mexican border, where it connects with the Mexican state railways. All railways are of 3 ft. gauge. Total mileage of all lines is 720 miles. The opening of a new bridge in 1942 across the Suchiate River between Mexico and Guatemala has completed the linking by railway of North and South America, though differences in gauge make it necessary to change trains at Ayutla.

There were (1943) 4,320 miles of main and secondary highways in good condition for motor traffic. A new highway connecting Escuintla with San José, on the Pacific coast, was opened in April, 1949. The incomplete Pan-American highway crosses the country from Mexico to El Salvador. Motor vehicles numbered 8,500 in 1948.

There were (1938) 385 post offices. The national telegraph lines had (31 December, 1934) a length of 4,079 miles, and the telephones, 4,172 miles. There are 235 telegraph offices and 12 central and 79 subordinate telephone stations; instruments, 1949, numbered 3,000. Radio stations have been opened at Quezaltenango, Guatemala City, Puerto Barrios and Livingston, which communicate with Mexico City. There are 9 broadcasting stations at Guatemala City; wireless sets in use, 1949, 29,798.

Air travel is expanding rapidly; for example, chicle from the northern province of Petén is exported entirely by air. In 1949, air cargo (in international trade) amounted to 5,849,198 lb.; number of passengers, 54,496.

Air-mail and passenger services connects Guatemala City with Tegucigalpa (Honduras), San Salvador, Managua, San José (Costa Rica), Panama, Belize (via San Salvador and Tegucigalpa), Mexico City and New Orleans. A local aviation company connects Guatemala City, Quezaltenango, Puerto Barrios and Coban.

Banking, Money, Weights and Measures.

By an Act passed 11 Dec., 1945, the Central Bank of Guatemala (founded in 1926 as a mixed central and commercial bank) was superseded by a new institution, the Banco de Guatemala, to operate solely as a central bank. The Act, which became effective on 4 Feb., 1946, covers the reconstruction of the entire commercial and banking system on novel lines worked out by an expert loaned by the U.S. Federal Reserve system; the plan aims to prevent banks of small capital from jeopardizing their deposits by excessive loans on commodities, such as coffee and bananas, which are subject to severe fluctuations in supply or in prices. Total circulation of bank-notes (backed by a gold reserve fixed by law at a minimum of 40%) on 31 Dec., 1950, was 37,355,000 quetzales; gold stocks were 27,229,000 quetzales, mostly deposited with the U.S. Federal Reserve; foreign exchange amounted to 9,834,000 quetzales. There are 5 banks, besides the original Central Bank, which has been renamed the Banco Agricola Mercantil. There is no exchange control.

Guatemala in 1946 notified the International Monetary Fund that its unit of currency, the quetzal, was equal to $1·00, or 0·888671 gramme of fine gold; one troy oz. of fine gold was accordingly worth 35 quetzales. The gold *quetzal* was established 7 May, 1925, equal to 60 old Guatemala paper pesos, with a gold content equal to that of the U.S. dollar. The exchange rate has remained at $1 since 1926. Gold coins have been withdrawn from circulation. Silver coins in active circulation, 1948, are of 25, 10 and 5 centavos; there are copper coins of 1 centavo and ½ centavo, and paper notes of 1,000, 500, 100, 20, 10, 5, 1 and 0·50 quetzales (50 centavos).

Libra of 16 oz. .	= 1·014 lb.	*League*	= 3 miles.
Arroba of 25 libras	= 25·35 lb.	*Vara*	= 32 inches.
Quintal of 4 arrobas	= 101·40 lb.	*Manzana* . . .	= 100 varas sq.
Tonelada of 20 quintals	= 18·10 cwt.	*Caballeria* of 64 manzanas . . .	= 110 acres.
Fanega	= 1½ imp. bshl.		

The metric system has been officially adopted.

Diplomatic and Consular Representatives.

1. Of Guatemala in Great Britain (82 Portland Place, W.1).

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary.—Francisco Linares Aranda (accredited 26 June, 1950).

Counsellor and Consul.—Francisco Palomo.

First Secretary.—Lorenzo Montúfar Navas.

There are also consular representatives at Glasgow, Liverpool (C.G.) and Belfast.

2. Of Great Britain in Guatemala.

Envoy Extraordinary, Minister Plenipotentiary and Consul-General.—W. H. Gallienne, C.B.E. (appointed 20 Oct., 1947).

First Secretaries.—R. J. P. Sedgwick (*Commercial*); H. A. N. Brown (*Labour*).

Military Attaché.—Col. C. G. Irving-Bell.

There is a salaried Consul at Guatemala City and an unsalaried Consul at Quezaltenango.

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HAITI.

(République d'Haiti.)

After the discovery of Hispaniola by Columbus in 1492, Spain took possession of the island and of its native Indians. Owing to war and other causes, the natives disappeared, and to repopulate the island, Bishop Las Casas in 1517 obtained permission from the Spanish Crown to bring over African Negroes, thus establishing the African-American slave traffic. The name is Indian and means 'Land of Mountains.'

Constitution and Government.

The Republic of Haiti, which had been a French colony since 1677, was proclaimed independent on 1 January, 1804, under the leadership of a black chieftain, Jean-Jacques Dessalines, who founded an empire which lasted until 1806. Since then Haiti has been a republic, governed under a centralized system finally expressed in the constitution of 1935, to which, however, further centralizing amendments were added in 1939 and 1944. A Constituent Assembly, elected on 18 May, 1946, drafted a new constitution,

which came into force on 23 Dec., 1946. This constitution was abrogated on 10 May, 1950, when the government of President Estimé was overthrown by a Military Junta, following an attempt by the President to secure a second term of office. In Nov., 1950, a new constitution was drafted by a Constituent Assembly and came into force when the new government assumed office on 6 Dec., 1950. This retained the President's term of 6 years and the provision making him ineligible for immediate re-election, and provided, for the first time, that he is to be elected by direct popular vote (instead of indirectly, by the National Assembly as heretofore). Legislative authority (and sole power to amend the constitution) remains with the National Assembly of 21 senators and 37 deputies. Deputies are elected for 4 years and senators for 6 years; both are elected by the primary assemblies of each department.

The new 1950 constitution contemplates full political rights for women before Dec., 1953; meantime women of 30 years of age are eligible for all public offices and may vote in municipal elections.

President of the Republic.—Colonel Paul [illegible] Magloire. Elected by popular vote 8 Oct., and assumed office 6 [illegible], when he formed a government in succession to that of the Military Junta of which he himself had been one of the 3 members. The first President to be elected by direct popular franchise, he polled 151,115 votes, or all except about 2,000. His party was called 'the Movement of Workers and Peasants.'

The administration of the republic is carried on, under the President and ministers, by departments.

National flag : blue, red (horizontal); in the centre, the coat of arms on a white square.

National anthem : 'La Dessalienne': Pour le pays, pour les ancêtres (words by J. Lhérisson; tune by N. Geffrard, 1905).

Independence Day is celebrated on 1 Jan. and 'Discovery of Haiti' on 6 Dec.

Area and Population.

The area of the republic, which embraces the western portion of the island of Hispaniola, formerly known as Haiti—the larger but less populated eastern division forming the Dominican Republic—is estimated at 27,750 square km. (10,714 square miles). A census taken on 7 to 19 Aug., 1950, under an American technical adviser, gave a population figure (provisional) of 3,111,973; density, 290 per square mile. The previous census, in 1919, showed a population of 1,631,250. The majority of the population are Negroes; there are also great numbers of mulatto Haitians, the descendants of the former French settlers, and about 2,000 foreign white residents. The capital, Port-au-Prince, with (1950) 424,168 inhabitants, situated on a large bay and possessed of an excellent harbour, celebrated its bi-centenary in 1949–50, by an international exhibition. Aux Cayes has (1950) a population of 195,539; Gonaives, 165,635; Cap Haitien, 119,039; Port de Paix, 115,850. The official language is French, though most of the common people speak a dialect known as Creole French. Haiti is the only French-speaking republic in the Americas. There are no vital statistics.

Religion and Education.

The predominant religion is Roman Catholicism. There is an archbishop with 4 suffragan bishops. The Catholic clergy are mostly Bretons and Canadians. Protestant churches are also largely represented.

Elementary education is free and compulsory; the school system is modelled after that of France, under the direction of the Secretary of National Education with the country divided into 24 inspectors' districts. The teaching of English was made obligatory in all schools, beginning 1 Oct., 1942. Primary schools (about 1,060) have 1,190 teachers and are attended by approximately 54,000 boys and 33,000 girls. There are 6 national lycées and 15 private secondary schools, with about 10,000 pupils. Agricultural and industrial education is provided by 60 farm schools for boys and 8 urban schools for boys and girls with a total registration of 12,200. There are 2 normal schools at Port-au-Prince. Higher education (free) is offered at the National School of Medicine, the National School of Law, the Central School of Agriculture and the new state-controlled University of Haiti, to which the Polytechnic Institute (until 1947 called School of Applied Science) has been affiliated. In addition there are numerous schools maintained by the Catholic teaching orders and a small group under Protestant direction.

A United Nations investigation (1949) found about 85% of the population illiterate, with only one-fifth or one-sixth of the children attending school.

Marbial, a rural region with a population of 26,000, largely illiterate, has been chosen by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation as the subject of a concentrated campaign against illiteracy, utilizing the most advanced technique.

There were, in 1950, 8 cinemas with a seating capacity of 3,900, and 6 daily newspapers with a combined circulation of 24,000.

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. The legal system is basically French.

Finance.

About 80% of the revenue of Haiti is derived from customs, paid in American currency on exports and imports. Debt charges absorb about 10% of revenue.

Revenue and expenditure (fiscal year ending September 30) for 6 years, in United States dollars (5 gourdes = $1, U.S.) were :—

	1944–45	1945–46	1946–47	1947–48	1948–49	1949–50 [1]
Revenue	8,378,000	8,911,455	13,053,283	15,760,000	16,619,771	14,643,270
Expenditure	8,503,200	8,075,400	12,087,683	16,740,000	18,663,061	14,643,263

[1] Estimates.

The 1949–50 budget included an appropriation of $760,000 for the Artibonite engineering project, an increase for the armed forces amounting to $260,000, and a special allocation for the international exhibition.

Of the expenditures proposed for 1949–50, public debt will take $2,229,250; the Department of the Interior, $878,530; education, $2,025,631, and the Armée d'Haiti, $2,937,255.

On 30 Sept., 1948, the Treasury had a clear surplus, over all current claims, of $228,600 compared with $2,305,842 the previous year. Total public debt in Sept., 1949, was $7,960,000, compared with $14,083,800 in 1943. Debt service is being met in full.

The fiscal control, by the United States, of the revenues of Haiti ended officially on 1 October, 1947, when the Haitian government redeemed the outstanding balance of the 1922 Loan, amounting to 26,924,051 gourdes. There remains an external Public Works Loan (1938) amounting to 11,350,000 gourdes. A compulsory domestic loan for $3,000,000 was imposed in 1949.

American direct investments in Haitian enterprises, 1940, $12,479,000.

Defence.

An armed force (Armée d'Haiti) of 3,440 officers and men has the functions of a gendarmerie and soldiery. The President is commander-in-chief and appoints the officers. It possesses 6 75-mm. guns and a few 37-mm. cannons for coast defence, 4 tanks and a few scout cars. There is also an Air Force of 55 men and 17 officers, with 15 aircraft for reconnaissance and passenger transport. There is a Navy of about 300 officers and men, with 5 vessels, which are now manned by the newly formed coastguards. Control vessels are also maintained for customs purposes. The military budget for 1949–50 amounted to 14,686,277 gourdes.

In 1949 the Republic secured the services of American air and naval missions for training the personnel.

Production.

Only one-third of the country is arable; the resulting pressure of population is the main cause of rural poverty.

The industries of Haiti are mainly agricultural, carried on in 7 large plains, from 200,000 to 25,000 acres, and in 15 smaller plains down to 2,000 acres. Irrigation is extensively used. Haiti has a greater diversity of export crops than any other West Indian area. The most important product is coffee of excellent quality, classified as 'mild,' grown by peasants. Estimated production in 1949–50, 25,620,000 kilos; as in pre-war years, Europe took the major part of the crop. Coffee pays an export tax. Cocoa is grown extensively, and cotton and sisal are exported in increasing quantities. Cocoa exports, 1948–49, amounted to 1,560 metric tons, chiefly to the United States. The sisal crop, 1948, was 57,487,148 lb. The cultivation of tobacco and bananas (brought to Haiti in 1515) is extending. The government in 1947 became sole buyer of bananas for export. Output of rice (about 40 million lb.) is enough for domestic consumption, leaving 1 or 2 million lb. for exports. Sugar is grown; output 1948–49, from one large American sugar central 42,900 metric tons; exports, 1947–48, 20,092 short tons of raw sugar. Molasses output, 1947–48, was 2,413,123 gallons, all to the United States. Rum and other spirits are distilled but not exported. Logwood is an important product, and other valuable woods are now exported. Handicraft exports, mainly sisal [illegible] and mahogany wares, are a recent feature, reaching a value of [illegible] in 1947–48. Essential oils from lime, vetiver, neroli and amyris are becoming important; exports in 1948–49, all to the United States, amounted to 196,575 lb. Cattle breeding is encouraged. In 1945, there were 200,250 cattle, 13,800 sheep and 1,010,000 goats.

Haiti possesses undeveloped mineral resources of gold, silver, copper, iron, antimony, tin, sulphur, coal, nickel, gypsum and porphyry.

Trade Unions were recognized in Feb., 1946, when 23 unions were registered. A Domestic Servants Union is the largest. A minimum wage of 70 cents a day was secured in 1947.

Commerce.

Imports and exports for 6 fiscal years ending 30 September (in U.S. dollars):—

	Imports	Exports		Imports	Exports
1943	10,972,622	10,628,356	1948	32,208,543	30,884,927
1945	13,153,941	17,112,336	1949	31,426,822	31,019,850
1947	27,230,401	31,498,410	1950	36,200,000	38,480,000

In 1947–48 the principal exports were 22,732,810 kilos of coffee, valued at $10,775,131; 26,077 metric tons of sisal, $8,112,957; 20,092 metric tons of raw sugar, $2,215,300; 3,547,000 stems of bananas, $2,840,299, and 3,290 tons of cotton, $1,860,897.

In 1948–49, exports of coffee amounted to 27,824 metric tons ($13,448,847); raw sugar, 17,558 metric tons; molasses, 13,415 metric tons; sisal, 29,710 metric tons ($9,310,717); mahogany and sisal handicraft, $1,025,403.

The United States is the most important market for Haitian exports (taking about 60% in 1947–48) and the principal supplier of Haitian imports (supplying 81·6%).

The leading imports are cotton manufactured goods, foodstuffs, machinery and apparatus, mineral oils, soap and cotton textiles.

Total trade between Haiti and the U.K. in £ sterling (Board of Trade returns):—

	1938	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950
Imports to U.K. .	210,774	502,582	1,039,065	768,398	666,659	535,007
Exports from U.K.	193,172	58,578	112,860	387,450	306,121	651,222
Re-exports from U.K.	417	605	305	212	139	1,000

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 1946–47, 734 steam and motor vessels of 774,025 tons entered and cleared at Haitian ports; in 1947–48 the entering and departing tonnage was 728,133 net tons. U.S. vessels led in the import trade and Dutch vessels in export trade.

Port-au-Prince is connected with Cap Haitien by a road 169 miles long, and with Mirebalais and Lascahobas by a road 33 miles long. Total length of motor road is about 975 miles, including a new 40-mile road from Port-au-Prince to the Dominican frontier. A light railway has been constructed from Port-au-Prince to Lake Assuéi (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. Total mileage, about 158 miles. Port-au-Prince can be reached by air from New York via Miami; there is also an air service with Jamaica, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Puerto Rico and most of the other islands, while a government airline operates between Port-au-Prince and the towns in the interior.

The principal towns are connected by the Government telegraph system, with 1,500 miles of wire. Cables run from the Mole St. Nicholas to Santiago

de Cuba, Port-au-Prince, Cap Haitien, Puerto Plata (Santo Domingo) and to New York and South America. There are 92 post offices.

Port-au-Prince has a modern automatic telephone exchange; 1,200 miles of telephone cables connect 46 commercial and 17 local exchanges with 3,500 instruments. Wireless telephony was established between Haiti and Puerto Rico, Santo Domingo, New York and Europe in 1937.

Money, Weights and Measures.

The Banque Nationale de la République d'Haiti, owned by the state, was established 21 Oct., 1910, with a capital of 10,000,000 francs (present capital, $2,000,000), and has a monopoly of the note issue until 1960. Note issue is limited to three times the bank's paid-up capital. U.S. dollars may be included in the minimum required reserves. Notes are covered one-third by U.S. currency and the balance by trade bills. Authorized note issue is 60,000,000 gourdes. The Royal Bank of Canada has a branch at Port-au-Prince.

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. The total currency in circulation on 30 Sept., 1946, was 27,851,451 gourdes in notes, 3,622,500 gourdes in fractional nickel currency and between $1,800,000 and $2,000,000 in United States currency. United States coins circulate; there are also copper–nickel coins for 50, 20, 10 and 5 centimes. 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 is obligatory.

Diplomatic and Consular Representatives.

1. Of Haiti in Great Britain (41 Cadogan Gardens, S.W.3).

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary.—Love O. Léger (accredited 11 March, 1941).

First Secretary (and Consul-General).—Jacques Désinor.

2. Of Great Britain in Haiti.

Envoy Extraordinary, Minister Plenipotentiary and Consul-General.—D. J. Mill Irving.

First Secretaries.—S. H. Anstey (*Consular*); H. A. N. Brown (*Labour*).

Air Attaché.—Wing-Commander A. F. Johnson, D.F.C. (resident at Mexico City).

There is a consular representative at Port-au-Prince.

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HONDURAS.

(REPÚBLICA DE HONDURAS.)

Constitution and Government.

IN 1838 Honduras declared itself an independent sovereign state, free from the Federation of Central America, of which it had formed a part. The present constitution became effective in 1936. Legislative power is vested in a single chamber, the Congress of Deputies, consisting of 49 members, chosen for 6 years by popular vote, in the ratio of one per 25,000 inhabitants. It meets for 60 days (may be extended to 100 days) on 5 Dec. each year. A Permanent Commission of 5 members sits whilst Congress is not in session for the transaction of routine or emergency business. The President is elected by popular vote for 6 years, holding office from 1 Jan. In March, 1937, the Congress of Deputies extended its own term to 4 Dec., 1942, and subsequently to 1949.

President.—Dr. Juan Manuel Galvez, lawyer, elected 10 Oct., 1948, member of the Nationalist party. He was the sole candidate; assumed office 1 Jan., 1949, for 6 years.

The administration of the republic is carried on by a Council of 6 ministers, to whom are entrusted the departments of Foreign Affairs, Interior and Justice, War, Navy and Air, Finance and Public Credit, Public Works and Agriculture, and Education.

National flag: blue, white, blue (horizontal); 5 blue stars arranged saltire-wise in the middle.

National anthem: Compatriotas, de Honduras los fueros (words by A. C. Coello; tune by C. Hartling).

Area and Population.

Area is 153,226 square km. (59,161 square miles), with a population, census of 30 June, 1950, of 1,533,625 (10 per sq. km. or 25·9 per square mile); this was an increase of 333,083, or nearly 25%, since 1945. A census of dwelling-houses in Jan., 1950, showed the population housed in 213,011 dwelling units, of which 104,202 were made of mud and wattle. Aboriginal tribes number over 35,000, principally Mosquito, Zumo, Payas and Xicaques Indians, all speaking different languages. The Spanish-speaking inhabitants are chiefly *mestizos*, Indians with an admixture of Spanish blood. On the Atlantic coast there is a considerable proportion

of Negroes, chiefly employed by the fruit exporting companies, of whom about 2,000 are British subjects; their immigration is now forbidden. The republic is divided into 17 departments and one territory; Francisco Morazán, with 220,409 inhabitants, is by far the largest. La Mosquitia is still practically unexplored and is inhabited by pure native races who speak little or no Spanish. In the year ending 30 June, 1949, there were 53,434 births, 19,064 deaths and 4,834 marriages. Crude birth rate (year ended 30 June, 1949), 36·8 per 1,000 population; crude death rate, 14·4; marriage rate, 3·6; infant mortality rate, 89·1 per 1,000 live births.

The capital of Honduras is Tegucigalpa, with (1950) a population of 92,951. The other most important town is San Pedro Sula, 24,425. The main ports are Amapala on the Pacific, and, on the Atlantic, La Ceiba (14,537), Tela (12,829), Puerto Cortez (10,636) and Trujillo (3,265). 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 shows 191,680 children of school age, of whom 97,209 were receiving education from 3,200 teachers in June, 1950. The 26 secondary schools had 2,458 pupils and the 23 normal schools had 1,489. At Tegucigalpa there is a National University with faculties of law, medicine, pharmacy and engineering (653 students in June, 1949). The illiteracy rate was 63·0% of those 7 years of age and older in 1950.

Motion-picture theatres numbered 34 in 1950, with seating capacity of 22,000. In 1949, there were 5 daily newspapers with total daily circulation of 16,000.

The judicial power resides in the Supreme Court, with 5 judges elected by the National Congress for 6 years; there are 5 appeal courts, and departmental and local judges.

There are no trade unions.

Finance.

Revenue and expenditure for fiscal years ending 30 June were as follows in lempiras (the lempira was legally fixed in 1931 at one-half the value of an American dollar):—

	1946–47	1947–48	1948–49	1949–50	1950–51 [1]
Revenue	23,168,372	26,125,558	27,792,221	33,400,863	25,809,639
Expenditure	20,554,919	27,694,660	26,360,478	32,103,375	24,980,814

[1] Budget estimates.

The largest sources of income anticipated (1950–51) were (in lempiras):—Customs duties, 4,824,908; national services, 5,216,108; monopolies, 5,878,005; special taxes, 4,625,388, and stamp tax, 2,225,456. The income tax on individuals and commercial enterprises was established in 1950. The largest items of expenditure proposed were:—Department of development, agriculture and labour, 3,589,761; public credit, 1,559,000; interior, 2,093,258; national defence, 4,023,872; treasury, 2,979,305; education, 2,551,079, and special accounts, 4,625,388.

Total external debt stood on 30 June, 1950, at 1,123,875 lempiras, and internal debt at 8,892,822 lempiras. The external debt, held principally in England and unpaid as to principal or interest since 1872, was scaled down from £30,000,000 in 1925 to £1,200,000, to be repaid in 60 semi-annual instalments of £20,000 each; these semi-annual instalments have been punctually remitted.

Defence.

Every citizen of Honduras is liable to serve in the Army from the age of 18 to 55. Service in the active Army is for 8 months and in the reserves from the age of 32 to 55. Foreigners are exempt from service. 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, organized in 23 companies of infantry and 1 battery of artillery.

The Government possesses 46 aeroplanes. A school of military aviation has been established.

The navy consists of 4 coastguard vedettes, one of which is in service.

Production and Industry.

The chief culture is that of bananas and coconuts on the Atlantic coast. Two large companies dominate the banana industry, which in 1949 had 69,677 acres under cultivation. Exports (1949–50) of bananas, mostly to the United States and Canada, were valued at 13,801,334 lempiras. Coco- [illegible] grown mainly in the Bay islands; exports in 1948–49 were valued at 1,121,111 lempiras. Coffee of fine quality is grown, generally by small farmers (exports in 1949–50, were valued at 6,398,397 lempiras). Exports of rice, 1948–49, were valued at 200,837 lempiras. A second large sugar plantation and refinery, under construction in 1949, is expected to raise the country's annual output to 19 million lb. Most small farmers are tenants on government-owned land. A good quality of Panama hat is manufactured in the departments of Copan and Santa Barbara. Honduras is also a cattle-producing country. There are some oil-driven electric power-plants.

Honduras has an abundance of hard and soft woods. Large stands of mahogany and other hardwoods grow in the north-eastern part of the country, in the interior valleys, and near the southern coast. The most important hardwoods other than mahogany are grenadino, guayacan, walnut and rosewood. Stands of pine occur almost everywhere in the interior. The prevalent type is described as an excellent long-leaf yellow pine with a high resin content. White pine is also found, and the amount of cedar, of which there are several species, runs into many millions of feet. Exports, 1948–49, of pine and mahogany were valued at 3,109,442 and 1,791,293 lempiras, respectively.

The mineral resources of Honduras are gold, silver, copper, lead, zinc, iron, antimony, some of them being found in almost every department, but only gold, silver and lead are now (1949) being mined. The rivers still yield gold to the native workers, using primitive utensils, but no statistics covering this are available. The 3 principal mines are American-owned. Output, 1948–49 was:—Silver, 3,390,864 fine oz.; gold, 14,341 fine oz.; lead, 365·79 metric tons.

In 1948 the law regarding concessions was stiffened: concessionaries must employ Honduran citizens up to one-half of their labour force and may not import Negroes or persons of the yellow races. Concessions may not be sold.

Commerce.

Imports and exports for 6 fiscal years ending 30 June in lempiras (the lempira = 50 cents, U.S.):—

	1944-45	1945-46	1946-47	1947-48	1948-49	1949-50
Imports .	30,394,972	39,151,535	58,860,596	71,207,534	67,950,539	68,334,659
Exports .	24,266,139	28,218,682	35,003,907	39,021,506	41,525,119	43,486,315

The United States took 69·5% (30,158,005 lempiras) of the exports of Honduras in 1949–50 and furnished 78·7% (53,820,930 lempiras) of its imports. Bananas constituted about 31·7% of the value of total exports.

Total trade between Honduras and United Kingdom (in £ sterling) was (according to Board of Trade returns) as follows:—

	1938	1947	1948	1949	1950
Imports from Honduras . .	68,984	12	13,052	21,465	12
Exports to Honduras . .	69,906	83,570	116,013	179,168	265,834
Re-exports to Honduras . .	705	438	474	377	911

Communications.

Travelling and transport is now accomplished by motor buses and lorries, but over a large part of the country the aeroplane is the normal means of transport for both passengers and freight. There are 15 unpretentious local airports and 1 large international one; fares are low, distances short, and the planes are treated as casually as buses. In the aviation division, in 1948–49, T.A.C.A. and S.A.H.S.A. local services carried 54,961 passengers and 10,539,305 lb. of air freight and 38,392 passengers and 7,155,606 lb. of freight, respectively.

Honduras is connected with the highway systems of Guatemala, El Salvador and Nicaragua by the Pan-American Highway. An Inter-Ocean Highway, connecting Tegucigalpa, the capital, with both the Caribbean Sea and the Pacific Ocean, is being mooted. Road mileage in 1950 was 1,300.

Only 3 railways exist, and they are confined to the north coastal region, where they are used mainly for transportation of bananas. Tegucigalpa, the capital, is not served by any railway, and there are no international railway connections. The total railway mileage now operating is 796.

The government operates 2,770 miles of telephone lines and 4,760 miles of telegraph lines. Number of government telephones in use, 1950, 2,347; telephone offices, 55; number of telegraph offices, 207; combined telephone and telegraph offices, 98. Fruit, railway and mining companies own 1,192 miles of telephone lines and 1,804 instruments. There are 348 post offices and agencies, 7 government and 38 private wireless stations and 6 broadcasting stations; wireless sets in use, 1949, 16,585.

Money, Weights and Measures.

By a decree of 9 March, 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. It is backed by a reserve fund of U.S. deposits and securities; the fund stood at $2,952,176 on 30 June, 1950. Silver coins of 1 *lempira*, 50 and 20 centavos; copper-nickel, 10 and 5 centavos; copper, 2 centavos and 1 centavo are in circulation. The value

of the silver *lempira* was legally fixed in 1931 at 50 cents U.S. There are also 1, 2, 5, 10 and 20 *lempira* notes in circulation, and United States 50-cent, 25-cent and 10-cent silver coins and 5-cent nickel coins have been declared legal tender; the banks have been instructed to withdraw slowly the U.S. 50-cent pieces. The monetary circulation in June, 1950, amounted to 20,446,365 *lempiras*; it included U.S. currency to the value of 13,220,000 *lempiras*.

During the 1947–48 fiscal year the Exchange Control reported total acquisition of foreign exchange equivalent to $25,630,660 U.S. (of which $25,257,168 was in dollars). Exports furnished $14,809,665 and other sources $10,347,502. Exchange sold was equivalent to $25,220,861, of which $24,748,557 was in U.S. currency.

The power to issue notes has been taken over from the 2 private banks—Banco de Honduras and Banco Atlantida—by the new government bank, Banco Central de Honduras, which was inaugurated on 1 July, 1950, with a capital of $250,000, U.S. New notes are being printed in the United Kingdom, and eventually all private bank-notes will be withdrawn. The Banco Central immediately restored complete freedom in foreign exchange transactions, controlled since 1934. Another government bank, the National Development Bank, founded in 1950 with a capital of $750,000, has [illegible] novel practice of sending its credit men into the coffee [illegible] long-term loans with the planters.

The metric system of weights and measures has been legal since 1 April, 1897, but English pounds and yards and the old Spanish system are still in use :—1 *vara* = 32 inches; 1 *arroba* = 25 lb.; 1 *quintal* = 100 lb.; 1 *tonelada* = 2,000 lb.

Diplomatic and Consular Representatives.

1. Of Honduras in Great Britain (4 Fountain House, Park St., Park Lane, W.1).

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary.—Dr. Tiburcio Carías, Jr. (accredited 14 Oct., 1948).

Chargé d'Affaires.—Dr. Carlos A. Suazo.

There are consular representatives at London, Manchester, Liverpool, Birmingham, Newcastle-on-Tyne and Glasgow.

2. Of Great Britain in Honduras.

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary and Consul-General.—Gerald Ernest Stockley (resident in Tegucigalpa).

First Secretary.—H. A. N. Brown (resident in Mexico City).

Military Attaché.—Col. C. G. Irving-Bell (resident in Mexico City).

Air Attaché.—Wing Cdr. A. Forbes Johnson, D.F.C. (resident in Caracas).

There are consular representatives at Trujillo, Tela and Tegucigalpa.

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HUNGARY.

(MAGYAR NÉPKOZTÁRSASÁG.)

Constitution and Government.

I. CENTRAL GOVERNMENT.

HUNGARY first became an independent kingdom in 1001. The first written Constitution is the 'Golden Bull,' issued in 1222. For events in Hungary since 1918 *see* THE STATESMAN'S YEAR-BOOK, 1945, pp. 1006–7.

In the Second World War Hungary joined Germany. On 19 March, 1944, German forces occupied Hungary, and on 23 March, 1944, a pro-German quisling government was appointed. By 4 April, 1945, Russian troops had cleared the country of all German forces. A new Government, set up in Debrecen on 23 Dec., 1944, signed, in Moscow, on 20 Jan., 1945, an armistice with the United Nations. Under the terms of the armistice the Vienna awards of 2 November, 1938, and of 30 August, 1940, were declared null and void, and the frontiers as they existed on 1 January, 1938, were restored. This decision was confirmed by the peace treaty of 10 February, 1947, which further stipulated the cession to Czechoslovakia of three villages on the right bank of the Danube opposite Bratislava.

The Allied Control Commission ceased to function when the peace treaty came into force on 15 September, 1947. The Soviet Union is keeping an unspecified number of troops in Hungary, for the maintenance of communications with the Soviet occupation forces in Austria.

On 2 April, 1949, the British and American governments stated that the Hungarian government had violated the peace treaty by denying their people the human rights and fundamental freedoms which it was pledged to secure. The protest was renewed on 19 Sept., 1949.

On 1 February, 1946, the National Assembly proclaimed the Hungarian Republic.

A new constitution of a 'republic of workers and [illegible] unts' was adopted in Aug., 1949. Supreme power is vested i[illegible] Parliament elects a Presidential Council of 21 members, which exercises the functions of Parliament in between sessions of Parliament. The Presidential Council can dissolve government bodies and annul legislation if they 'infringe the constitution or are detrimental to the interests of the working people.'

Private property, 'if it does not violate the public interest,' and right of inheritance are guaranteed, but the chief means of production and natural resources, banking, transport, etc., are in the hands of the State or of the Co-operatives.

The Church is separated from the State 'in order to ensure freedom of conscience and the free practice of religion.' Nationality groups are assured equal rights with Magyars, and are guaranteed education in their mother tongue, and the right to develop their national culture.

National flag: red, white and green; in the centre, the new national emblem of a rising star encircled by sheaves of wheat and, underneath the star, a hammer crossed with an ear of wheat.

National anthem: God bless the Hungarians—Isten áldd meg a magyart (words by Ferenc Kölcsey, tune by B. Egressy).

President of the Presidential Council.—Sándor Rónai, a member of the Politburo of the Hungarian Working People's Party, elected 8 May, 1950.

On 1 Feb., 1949, the Hungarian Working People's Party (Communists), the Smallholders' Party, the National Peasant Party, the Trade Union Federation, the Association of Working Peasants, the Democratic Women's Association and the National Youth Organization were merged in a single organization, called the Hungarian People's Independence Front.

At the elections held on 15 May, 1949, 5,478,515 votes were cast for the list of the People's Front candidates, 165,283 votes against it; 86,721 ballot papers were invalid. Parliament consists of 402 deputies.

The government was in May, 1951, composed as follows:—

Chairman of the Council of Ministers.—István Dobi (Smallholder).
Deputy Chairman of the Council.—Mátyás Rákosi.
Minister of State.—Ernö Gerö.
Foreign Affairs.—Károlyi Kiss.
Home Affairs.—Árpád Hazi.
Defence.—Mihály Farkas.
Finance.—Károly Olt.
Justice.—Dr. Erik Molnár.
Metallurgy and Machine Industry.—Mihály Zsofinyec.
Light Industry.—Árpád Kiss.
Agriculture.—Ferenc Erdei.
Foreign Trade.—Andras Szobek.
Home Trade.—József Bognár.
Building.—László Sándor.
Communications and Postal Services.—Lajos Bebrics.
People's Culture.—József Révai.
Religion and Public Education.—József Darvas.
Public Health.—Anna Ratkó.
Mines and Electric Power.—Sándor Czottner.
Food.—Imre Nagy.

II. Local Government.

For the purposes of administration the territory of the Hungarian People's Republic is divided into counties, districts, towns and boroughs.

The local councils form the basis of local administration. They are elected for a term of 4 years and 'exercise their functions in close contact with the population, ensure the active participation of the workers in the work of local government and encourage initiative and vigilance on their part.'

The local councils elect from among their own members the Executive Committees which manage the daily affairs of administration and direct the work of the local government apparatus. All local councils can issue regulations within the area of their jurisdiction and within the provisions of the law.

The work of the local councils is done by clerks and officials appointed by them.

Area and Population.

According to the latest census taken on 31 January, 1941, the population of the present territory of Hungary settled by the Armistice, *i.e.* on 93,011 square kilometres (35,912 square miles), was 9,316,613, against a population of 8,688,319 in 1930. Of the 1941 total, 4,562,868 were males and 4,757,124 were females. According to the mother tongue the population consisted of: 8,657,102 Magyars (92·8%); 477,057 Germans (5·1%); 75,920 Slovaks (0·8%); 22,269 Croats (0·2%); 18,661 Gipsies (0·2%); 14,161 Rumanians (0·2%); 5,444 Serbs (0·1%) and 23,420 others. Estimated population, 31 Dec., 1948, 9,201,158.

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Budapest, the capital of the country, had, in 1941, 1,164,963 inhabitants; Great Budapest, *i.e.*, Budapest and its suburbs, 1,693,130. According to the census taken on March 31, 1945, after the siege of Budapest, the population of the capital had decreased to 832,800. The estimated population of the capital on 31 Dec., 1948, was 1,058,288.

According to the census of 1941 there were 3 towns with a population over 100,000:—Szeged (136,752), Debrecen (125,933) and Miskolc (109,433).

Vital statistics [1] for 1940–1946:—

	1940	1941	1942	1943	First half of 1944	1946 [2]
Births .	185,562	177,047	187,187	173,295	98,723	156,545
Marriages .	71,938	79,074	73,375	74,149	37,144	91,418
Deaths .	132,436	123,349	136,844	127,158	72,027	129,858

[1] Figures refer to the territory according to the Armistice.
[2] Preliminary figures; returns for the second half of 1944 and for 1945 not yet available.

An exchange of their respective Magyar and Slovak populations was agreed upon between Czechoslovakia and Hungary on 27 Feb., 1946; the transfer was officially stated to be completed by mid-Sept., 1949.

Religion.

The Constitution of 1949 has abolished the former distinction between the standing and recognized religions (*see* The Statesman's Year-Book, 1949, p. 1061). Since 20 Aug., 1949, all religions have equal standing. The Constitution 'in order to ensure the liberty of conscience' separated the Church from the State.

In 1949 Cardinal Mindszenty, Primate of the Roman Catholic Church, was sentenced, on charges of political treason, to life imprisonment.

In Sept., 1950, 59 Roman Catholic orders with more than 10,000 monks and nuns were dissolved and their monasteries taken over by the State.

In 1941 (census), the population according to religion was estimated as follows:—Roman Catholics, [illegible]); Greek Catholics, 233,672 (2·5%); Reformed Church, 1,934,892 (20·8%); Lutheran Church, 557,647 (6·0%); Greek-Orientals, 39,839 (0·5%); Unitarians, 8,465 (0·1%); Baptists, 17,917 (0·2%); Jews, 400,980 (4·3%); others, 5,515. (Revised figures, excluding the territory ceded to Czechoslovakia in 1947.)

Education.

Public education in Hungary comprises the following grades:—(1) Infant schools; (2) elementary education; (3) secondary and intermediate education; (4) vocational and technical education; (5) higher education.

In 1941, 7·1% of the population over 6 years of age was illiterate.

In the school year 1945–46 a new type of school was introduced—the general school. Attendance is compulsory for children of 6 to 14. In consequence of the establishment of this new [illegible]y schools, primary schools and the lower classes of the middle schools have been transformed into general schools.

On 16 June, 1948, the denominational schools were nationalized (against the votes of the Roman Catholic parties) with the exception of 9 Calvinist, 2 Lutheran and 2 Jewish secondary schools. In 1950, 3 male and 1 female teaching orders were permitted to continue to staff the 8 licensed Roman Catholic schools. In 1946, there had been 4,322 denominational schools with 12,978 teachers, out of a total of 6,669 schools with 25,896 teachers.

There were, in the school year 1946–47, altogether 1,173 infants' schools

with 2,544 female teachers and 77,031 infants, and 4 training colleges for female teachers of infant schools.

There were, in 1946–47, 175 middle (secondary) schools of the grammar school type; 37 agricultural and horticultural, 26 industrial and 75 commercial (secondary) schools.

Elementary school teachers are being trained in 58 training colleges.

Vocational education is carried on in the economical, mining, industrial and other vocational schools and courses. Their grades and periods of curriculum greatly differ according to the special purposes and destination of the schools.

There were about 500 state colleges (students' homes) in 1950, and four universities, besides the Technical University and the University for Agronomical Studies. The last-named, founded in 1945, comprises the former agricultural and veterinary faculty and the forestry engineering section of the mining, metallurgy and forestry faculty of the Technical University, it also comprises the [illegible] colleges of Moson-Magyaróvár, Debrecen and Keszthely, besides [illegible] for horticulture and viticulture.

The total number of university students was about 25,000. Best attended are the University of Budapest and the Technical University, with about 8,000 students each.

There were also 26 theological colleges, 3 academies of law and 9 other academies (4 teachers' training colleges, 4 academies of art and a commercial academy).

There were, in 1949, 555 cinemas with a seating capacity of 194,000.

Justice and Crime.

All civil and criminal cases fall under the jurisdiction of the district courts, county courts, high courts (in Budapest, Debrecen, Győr, Pécs and Szeged) and the Supreme Court in Budapest. Guidance and directives relating to matters of principle may be given by the Supreme Court. Since 1949 justice has been administered in all criminal proceedings by district courts through 3-member councils and by county courts, high courts and the Supreme Court in 5-member councils.

District courts handle criminal cases through a professional judge and 2 lay members; in county courts, the council in criminal procedures consists of 2 professional judges and 3 lay members. In appellate procedures, the high courts and the Supreme Court sit in councils consisting of 3 professiona[illegible]nd 2 lay members. Lay members are drawn by lot. In civil [illegible] a simular reform is now being prepared. Court martial procedures, where justice is also administered in two instances—only one appeal is possible—are organized much on the same lines; lay members, sitting with the professional judges, are chosen from the People's Army.

This system has been introduced to replace the old system of judicature in civil and criminal cases, when a single professional judge held court and also brought the verdict, and also to take the place of the People's Courts specially established in 1945 to pass judgement on war criminals and those guilty of crimes against the people, which consisted of a professional judge and delegates from the political parties.

Professional judges are, at present, appointed; however, according to the stipulations of the Constitution of the Hungarian People's Republic, judges will be elected for a period of 5 or 3 years. Members of the Supreme Court and the presidents of high courts will be elected by Parliament, and other judges by the proper local organs.

Social Welfare.

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. All employees, members of producers' co-operatives and their dependants and students living in student homes are included in the scheme. The full insurance fees are paid by the employer. In 1950, the functions of the Institute were taken over by the Trade Unions Council.

In 1938 there were 50,059 hospital beds. As a result of war destruction their number dropped to 33,162 in 1945. By the end of 1949 the number of hospital beds increased to 50,000.

The taxes of all employees are paid by the employer. Low-cost mid-day meals are provided. All employees are entitled to paid holidays.

Finance.

Budget	1913	1944	1946–47	1947–48	1949 [1]
	1,000 pengös	1,000 pengös	1,000 forints	1,000 forints	1,000 forints
Revenue .	4,046,902	5,866,696	5,237,961	15,208,521	11,640,018
Expenditure .	4,217,453	6,147,104	5,610,307	15,002,346	11,521,782

[1] Calendar year.

Under the terms of the armistice, Hungary has over a period of 6 years (extended to 8 years by the U.S.S.R.) to deliver goods to the value of $200 million to the Soviet Union, $70 million to Yugoslavia and $30 million to Czechoslovakia. The reparation due to the U.S.S.R. was, in 1948, halved for the remaining period.

Defence.

The military organization and armed forces of Hungary, from 1 March, 1946, have been settled by the Allied Control Commission as follows:—Hungary is divided into 7 army districts—Budapest, Székesfehérvár, Szombathely, Pécs, Szeged, Debrecen, Miskolc—[illegible] maintains 2 infantry brigades, each of 5,000 men, 1 pioneer [illegible] 5,045 men, a frontier guard with 10,000 men and the indispensable necessary institutes and organizations.

The Ministry of National Defence with the help of the district commands also carries out the liquidation work of the past war.

The peace treaty has authorized Hungary to have an army up to a total strength of 65,000 personnel, and an air force of 90 aircraft, of which not more than 70 may be combat types, with a personnel strength of 5,000.

Hungary has 4 patrol vessels for police duty on the Danube.

Production and Industry.

On 1 Jan., 1950, a 5-year plan was put into operation, designed 'to transform Hungary from an agrarian industrial country into an industrial agrarian country.'

Under the post-war regime the greatest change has been the land reform, according to which large holdings and forests have been appropriated for the creation of small holdings. By April, 1950, 5,599,645 acres had been distributed—58·2% (arable land) among individual holders and 41·8% (forest) for public purposes.

The area and production of crops for three years was as follows :—

Crop	1944–45		1945–46		1946–47	
	Area in acres	Yield in quintals	Area in acres	Yield in quintals	Area in acres	Yield in quintals
Wheat	1,815,996	6,578,015	2,698,457	11,266,888	3,149,312	11,515,014
Rye	913,611	3,036,361	1,121,752	4,242,375	1,256,380	4,890,660
Barley	1,284,050	4,421,632	1,146,886	4,412,596	1,192,536	3,986,022
Oats	521,491	1,709,266	499,837	1,979,777	599,236	1,674,383
Maize	3,017,274	18,711,473	2,867,295	13,635,448	3,184,320	17,806,469
Potatoes	746,182	16,907,932	634,294	11,431,932	693,367	10,611,495
Sugar-beet	37,548	1,774,856	132,846	5,158,655	219,024	11,588,733
Grapes	590,033	3,335,139	586,965	3,845,893	data not available	
Tobacco	20,423	79,667	35,131	129,386	43,040	171,226
Turnips for fodder	288,694	16,372,394	301,363	13,585,429	327,711	18,727,159

Chief crops in 1948 were (in metric tons):—Wheat 1,579,387; rye, 748,450; barley, 696,031; oats, 331,798; maize, 320,097.

There were, in 1946, 424,364 horses, 1,222,835 cattle, 396,910 sheep, 1,716,828 pigs.

The total area under forest in Hungary (1946) was 2,682,300 acres.

Hungary retains important fishery preserves in the Danube and Tisza rivers and in lake Balaton. The latter contains 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 north-east.

In 1946, the coal mines, electric power plants with a capacity of 20,000 kw or more, and the three biggest iron and steel works, with their subsidiary companies, were nationalised.

All privately owned industrial, communication, mining and foundry enterprises, and electric power plants having 100 or more employees at any time since 1 Aug., 1946, and their related enterprises; all enterprises distributing electric current; and, in addition 47 specified enterprises employing under 100 workers, were nationalized on 26 March, 1948. By decree of 28 Dec., 1949, all industries and shops still in private ownership which employed more than 10 workers or were financed by foreign capital were nationalized.

In accordance with the Hungarian–Soviet agreement for economic co-operation, several special mixed companies have been organized, to liquidate former German assets; the stock holdings of Soviet Russia range from 33 to 50%. These companies are concerned primarily with exploitation of oil and natural gas, bauxite, aluminium, and shipping and air transport.

Industrial production (in 1,000 quintals) :—

	1938	1946		1938	1946
Coal	10,400	7,200	Steel	6,500	3,500
Lignite	83,100	56,300	Mineral oil	428	6,800
Pig-iron	3,300	1,600	Bauxite	5,400	1,000

Production (1948) of bauxite was 340,000 metric tons; coal, 1,200,000 metric tons; lignite, 9,400,000 metric tons.

Production, in 1946, of crude petroleum, 684,700 metric tons; of natural gas, 91,271,000 cubic metres.

The industries of Hungary are based mainly on agriculture. They include

milling, distilling, the manufacture of sugar, hemp and flax, and also iron and steel works. In 1945 there were in Hungary 4,631 factories, employing on an average 197,870 workmen, with a capacity of 1,924,975 horse-power.

Commerce.

Trade for 6 years is shown as follows (in thousands of pengös/forints) :—

	1943	1944	1945 [1]	1946 [2]	1947 [2]	1948 [2]
Imports [3]	1,147,499	808,306	2,384	370,519	1,453,460	1,975,381
Exports [4]	1,288,597	946,798	1,369	420,032	1,041,690	1,932,728

[1] Computed on the 1938 value of foreign trade units.
[2] In thousands of forints.
[3] Relief gifts excluded.
[4] Reparation shipments excluded.

The principal items of import in 1947 were cotton (226,583,000 forints) and coal (104,052,000 forints); principal items of export: poultry (95,210,000 forints), and cotton fabrics (94,168,000 forints).

The percentage of trade was distributed among the principal countries as follows :—

Countries	Imports				Exports			
	1946	1947	1948	1949	1946	1947	1948	1949
Germany .	0·1	0·06	1 1	6 4	0 0	0·22	3 6	9·2
Austria . .	2·34	3 4	4 2	6 8	3·3	4 5	6 5	7 0
Rumania .	8·3	3·9	2·5	4·7	2 6	2·4	1·4	5·6
Czechoslovakia	25·3	9·9	12·6	10 3	17 2	13·8	12 6	10·1
Great Britain	0·74	6·9	13·8	13 2	6 8	17·3	17·2	8·1
Italy . .	0 8	3·4	1·9	2·4	0 07	3 6	1 3	2·1
United States.	12·4	18 4	5·1	1 6	1·83	1·3	1·0	0·6
Poland . .	7·6	3·9	2·7	5 3	4 3	4·2	2·4	4·1
U.S.S.R. .	28 1	11·7	14 7	21 1	31·9	15·0	17·3	24·9
Others . .	14·32	38·41	41 4	27 9	32·0	37·68	36·7	28·0

Total trade between Hungary and the United Kingdom according to Board of Trade returns (in £ sterling) :—

	1938	1947	1948	1949	1950
Imports from Hungary .	2,450,411	2,411,044	6,093,010	6,803,966	374,271
Exports to Hungary .	584,199	1,179,069	2,189,459	4,241,286	1,820,876
Re-exports to Hungary .	76,842	613,759	327,009	441,592	126,757

Communications.

In 1946 there were 4,728 km. of state roads, 20,280 km. of municipal roads and 5,786 km. of inferior roads.

Registered motor vehicles (1 Jan., 1949) included 8,941 passengers cars 2,017 taxis, 9,340 trucks, 633 buses, 26,239 motor cycles.

The length of railways in Hungary in 1946 was 8,715 km., of which 7,096 km. are owned by the state. Of the total, 2,107 km. are double track. The passengers carried in 1946 on state railways were 2,947,348 and freight 1,660,095 metric tons.

Number of post offices (1946), 2,152. On 31 Dec., 1946, the length of telegraph lines was 7,355 km.; of telegraph wires, 187,105 km. Number of telephones in 1948, 106,768.

At the end of 1947, the Hungarian mercantile marine consisted of 514 vessels of 118,717 gross tons.

Currency and Banking.

[illegible]e, issued on 23 April, 1948, all banking activities of the [illegible] of Banking Institutes are to be handled by the National Bank of Hungary. The National Bank will assume control also of the checking-account section of the Postal Savings Bank. A network of branch savings banks is to be established under the leadership of the Postal Savings Bank. It will include branches of the Hungarian Commercial Bank of Pest, of the Discount Bank, and of the National Savings Bank of Pest. All credits for investments in the Three-Year Economic Plan will be granted by the Hungarian General Credit Bank. The Hungarian Commercial Bank of Pest, on the other hand, will be reorganized as a foreign-trade banking institution, with exclusive right to grant letters of credit for imports. The National Credit Institute of Co-operatives will handle all credit transactions for farmers, artisans, and co-operatives.

A Hungarian Investment Bank was established on 24 Sept., 1948. The functions of the bank are: Granting of credits for investment in accordance with directives of the National Planning Office and administering controls connected with these credits; paying appropriations by the Government for investment purposes; and administering financial investments by municipalities, national enterprises, and other enterprises. The Bank operates under supervision by the Minister of Finance, and its activity in connexion with the financial implementation of the Government's economic plan is directed by the National Planning Office.

A decree of 26 July, 1946, instituted a new monetary unit, the 'forint,' subdivided into 100 'fillér.' This new unit came into use on 1 [illegible] 400,000 quadrillion of paper pengös [illegible] The value of one kilogram of fine gold is 13,210 forints, so that one forint corresponds to 0·0757 grammes of fine gold. The state in 1947 brought in circulation silver and other coins to a nominal value of not more than 70 million forints—5 forint pieces made of silver, and 2 and 1 forint pieces and 20, 10 and 2 fillér pieces of other metal. The National Bank must keep reserves of 25% (in gold or foreign exchange or [illegible] liabilities [illegible] over [illegible].

The amount of the bank notes in circulation, issued by the National Bank of Hungary, was 1,868,500,920 forints on 31 October, 1947.

In February, 1947, the total saving deposits in the Postal Savings Bank and the largest banks in Budapest amounted to 518,984,000 forints.

The metric system of weights and measures is in use. For land measure a cadastral yoke (1·422 acres) is used.

Diplomatic Representatives.

1. Of Hungary in Great Britain (46 Eaton Place, S.W1.).

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary.—Elek Bolgár (accredited 21 Oct., 1949).

Counsellor.—András Kovács.

Secretary.—János Nagy.

Attachés.—János Boldog; Béla Nyitrai; Sándor Szamos; Vencel Hazi.

2. Of Great Britain in Hungary.

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary.—R. M. Alers Hankey, C.M.G.

First Secretaries.—L. C. Glass; D. C. Hopson, D.S.O., M.C. (*Commercial*).
Naval Attaché.—Capt. R. G. Mills, D.S.O., D.S.C., R.N.
Military Attaché.—Col. R. D. Blackie, D.S.O.
Air Attaché.—Wing-Commander A. N. Davies, D.S.O., D.F.C.

There is a consular representative in Budapest.

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ICELAND.

(ÍSLAND.)

ICELAND is a large island in the North Atlantic, close to the Arctic Circle, and comprises an area of about 103,000 square kilometres (39,758 square miles), with its extreme northern point (the Rifstangi) lying in latitude 66° 32′ north, and its most southerly point (Dyrhólaey, Portland) in latitude 63° 24′ north, not including the islands north and south of the land; if these are counted in, the country extends from 67° 10′ north (the Kolbeinsey) to 63° 19′ north (Geirfuglasker, one of the Westman Islands). With longitudinal direction east–west, it stretches from 13° 30′ west of Greenwich (the Gerpir) to 24° 32′ west of Greenwich (Látrabjarg). The skerry *Hvalbakur* (The Whaleback) lies 13° 16′ west of Greenwich, or a little farther east than the Gerpir.

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 recognized 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 1 Dec., 1918, it has been acknowledged as a sovereign state. It was united with Denmark only through the common sovereign until it was proclaimed an independant republic on 17 June, 1944.

National flag: red cross, with white borders, on blue.
National anthem: O Gud vors lands (words by M. Jochumsson, 1874; tune by S. Sveinbjørnsson).

Constitution and Government.—On 24 May, 1944, the people of Iceland decided in a referendum to sever all ties with the Danish Crown. The voters were asked whether they were in favour of the abrogation of the

Union Act, and whether they approved of the bill for a republican constitution. The referendum brought 98% of the electorate to the polls, and showed that 70,725 voters were for severance of all political ties with Denmark and only 370 against it; 69,048 were in favour of the republican constitution, 1,042 against it, and 2,550 cast votes that were declared invalid. On 17 June, 1944, the republic was formally proclaimed, and as the republic's first president the Althing elected Sveinn Bjornsson for a 1-year term. Thereafter the president is elected for a 4-year term.

The republic became a member of the United Nations in Nov., 1946.

President of the Republic of Iceland.—Sveinn Björnsson (elected on 17 June, 1944; re-elected on 7 June, 1945; re-elected for another 4-year term from 1 Aug., 1949).

The Althing or Parliament (52 members) is divided into two Houses, the Upper House and the Lower House. The former is composed of one-third of the members elected by the whole Althing in common sitting. The remaining two-thirds of the members form the Lower House. The members of the Althing receive payment for their services, besides travelling expenses.

At the elections held on 23 Oct., 1949, the following parties were returned:—Independence Party, 19; Progressives, 17; Communists, 9; Labour, 7.

The budget bills must be laid before the two Houses in joint session, 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 vote only in the House of which they are members.

The executive power is exercised under the President by a ministry divided into 6 departments. The Ministry, appointed 14 March, 1950, is as follows:—

Prime Minister and Minister for Social Affairs.—Steingrímur Steinthórsson (Progressive).

Minister of Foreign Affairs and of Justice.—Bjarni Benediktsson (Independent).

Minister of Commerce and Education.—Björn Ólafsson (Independent).

Minister of Fisheries and Industries.—Ólafur Thors (Independent).

Minister of Agriculture and Communications.—Hermann Jónasson (Progressive).

Minister of Finance.—Eysteinn Jónsson (Progressive).

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 try only parliamentary impeachments.

For administrative purposes Iceland is divided into 16 provinces (*sýslur*), each governed by a chief executive functionary (*sýslumadur*). Each province includes one or two municipal districts with a council superintending the rural municipalities (about 200). There are also 11 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 1940 :—

Divisions	Area in square km.	Population, 1940	Population, 1940, per square km.
The South-West	10,700	57,396	5·4
The Western Peninsula	9,500	12,953	1·4
The North	35,500	27,406	0·8
The East	15,500	10,123	0·7
The South	31,800	13,596	0·4
Total . . .	103,000	121,474	1·2

Population on 31 Dec., 1949, 141,042.

In 1949, 40,626 were domiciled in rural districts and 100,126 in towns and villages (of over 300 inhabitants). The population is almost entirely Icelandic. In 1940, the foreign-born population numbered only 1,562, or 1·3% of the whole; 650 were born in Denmark, 357 in Norway and 555 in other countries.

The capital of Iceland, Reykjavík, had in 1949 a population of 54,707; other towns are Akureyri, 7,017; Hafnarfjordur, 4,904; Vestmannaeyjar, 3,548; Siglufjördur, 3,069; Isafjordur, 2,857; Akranes, 2,540; Nes, 1,320; Saudárkrókur, 1,003; Olafsjordur, 941, and Seydisfjordur, 772.

The following table gives the vital statistics for 3 years:—

Years	Marriages	Divorces	Total living births	Still-born	Deaths	Surplus of births over deaths
1947	1,121	111	3,703	56	1,162	2,541
1948	1,162	92	3,820	81	1,115	2,705
1949	1,075	83	3,890	62	1,106	2,784

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 a bishop. At the census of 1940, 2,859 or 2·4%, were returned as Dissenters.

Education.—There is a university in Reykjavík, inaugurated on 17 June, 1911. There are 2 grammar schools, several public high schools, besides 2 girls' schools, a school for elementary-school teachers, 2 schools of agriculture, a school of navigation, a commercial high school and several other special schools. Elementary instruction is compulsory for a period of 9 years, the school age being from 7 to 15 years. There are also several continuation schools for young people.

There were, in 1949, 43 cinemas with a seating capacity of 11,865.

Social Insurance.—In 1946 there was enacted a new national insurance scheme, covering the whole nation, and operative from 1947. It falls into two main classes of activities, health service (including health protection and medical treatment and the care of sick persons) and income insurance (securing for the insured persons a living wage when they are no longer able to earn their bread themselves, as, for instance, owing to old-age disablement, sickness, accident or want of support). The health service division, however, was not yet operative in 1950.

Justice and Crime.—The lower courts of justice in Iceland are those of the provincial magistrates (*sýslumenn*) and town judges (*bæjarfógetar*). From these there is an appeal to the Supreme Court (*hæstirjettur*) in Reykjavík, which has 5 judges.

Finance.—Revenue and expenditure for 6 years (£1 = 26·22 kr.) :—

Year	Revenue	Expenditure	Year	Revenue	Expenditure
	Krónur	Krónur		Krónur	Krónur
1945	165,845,370	143,211,504	1948	264,697,827	256,471,235
1946	198,649,913	170,257,819	1949	294,930,759	295,740,708
1947	242,826,742	255,245,746	1950 [1]	298,833,919	262,065,973

[1] Budget estimate.

Budget estimates for the year 1950 :—

Revenue	Krónur	Expenditure	Krónur
Taxes	115,000,000	Interest on state debt.	10,169,070
Customs and excise	108,900,000	Central Government	414,357
Balance on state undertakings	71,110,382	Althing	2,315,576
Balance of domain revenue	10,000	The central administration.	8,503,306
Interest on state assets	1,813,537	Justice, police, etc.	21,168,977
Other revenues	1,500,000	Sanitary affairs	15,841,162
		Communications	41,259,198
		Ecclesiastical affairs and instruction	36,120,039
		Science, literature and art	6,547,572
		Agriculture, fisheries and industries	37,305,300
		Social welfare	27,687,310
		Pensions	6,509,106
		Other expenditure	48,225,000
Total revenue	298,333,919	Total expenditure	262,065,973

The public debt of Iceland was on 31 Dec., 1949, 271,665,000 krónur, of which the foreign debt amounted to 31,524,000 krónur, and the internal debt to 240,141,000 krónur.

The state assets amounted on 31 Dec., 1948, to 180,157,000 krónur.

Defence.—Iceland possesses neither an army nor a navy, nor any fortifications. Five fishery protection vessels are maintained by the Government.

Production.—Of the total area of Iceland, about six-sevenths is unproductive, but only about ¼% is under cultivation, which is confined to hay, potatoes and turnips. In 1948 the total hay crop from cultivated and uncultivated land was about 220,700 metric tons, the crop of potatoes 7,000 metric tons and of turnips 780 metric tons. At the end of 1948 the livestock was as follows:—Horses, 44,000; cattle, 43,000; sheep, 445,000; goats, 550.

The total value of the fisheries in 1947 was estimated at 253,000,000 krónur (about £9,650,000), whereof the cod fishery was valued at 166,000,000 krónur and the herring fishery at 87,000,000 krónur. Fishing vessels in 1950 numbered 100 (over 100 tons) and 217 (30 to 100 tons); total tonnage, 56,559.

The installed capacity of power plants at the end of 1949 totalled 54,000 kw., of which 33,000 kw. comprised hydro-electric plants. Total production of electric power in 1949 amounted to 190 million kwh.

Commerce.—Total value of imports and exports for 6 years in 1,000 krónur:—

	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950
Imports	319,772	418,703	519,015	457,956	425,696	513,251
Exports	267,540	291,368	290,776	395,699	289,224	421,145

The value of the leading imports and exports for 2 years was as follows (in 1,000 krónur):—

	1949		1950	
	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports
Food products, beverages, tobacco	61,002	241,948	97,781	298,628
Animal and vegetable oils, fats, etc.	8,478	41,639	10,927	82,564
Chemicals and allied products	20,308	—	27,628	—
Rubber	4,084	—	5,375	—
Wood and cork	20,856	—	23,524	—
Paper	14,577	—	14,892	—
Hides, skins and leather	1,710	2,131	2,108	24,958
Textiles	35,398	1,614	34,058	5,296
Articles of clothing and miscellaneous made-up textile goods	10,880	—	34,116	—
Products for heating, lighting and power, lubricants and related products	62,985	—	113,119	—
Non-metallic minerals and manufactures thereof	20,126	—	30,317	—
Metals and manufactures thereof	40,025	—	40,989	67
Machinery, apparatus and appliances, vehicles	115,599	—	95,877	5,877

The following table shows the value of the trade with principal countries for 2 years (in 1,000 krónur):—

	1948		1949		1950	
	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports
Argentina	86	—	21	—	22	—
Austria	33	1,103	367	3,077	4,019	10,144
Belgium	11,390	181	11,053	340	7,031	971
Brazil	4,507	997	4,068	572	10,201	5,887
Canada	19,749	58	9,733	71	12,396	1,873
Czechoslovakia	23,217	29,751	20,185	13,361	18,732	15,027
Denmark	41,536	15,662	44,269	7,680	40,749	10,105
Faroe Islands	4	337	2	27	8	1,281
Finland	11,842	17,630	18,676	7,451	18,294	22,560
France	4,675	16,836	9,565	3,568	5,880	2,674
Germany	1,130	67,571	4,207	66,114	17,538	28,644
Greece	568	11,914	32	9,676	10	20,921
Irish Republic	383	259	66	392	555	2,460
Italy	12,925	13,004	20,443	15,654	9,967	32,048
Netherlands	25,083	34,694	19,711	12,214	14,452	55,038
Norway	6,049	1,899	7,736	664	8,830	10,905
Poland	14,761	8,924	16,392	8,203	33,267	28,147
Portugal	387	—	792	6,542	1,008	9,522
Spain	1,097	—	14	—	12,772	11,474
Sweden	22,301	14,808	19,413	5,165	16,023	29,737
Switzerland	1,534	682	2,948	1,102	4,222	692
U.S.S.R.	695	6,142	12	—	4	—
U.K.	137,613	118,718	113,953	104,227	122,039	49,570
U.S.A.	86,521	26,349	71,475	17,826	107,878	55,652
West Indies	26,734	—	27,018	—	74,681	—

Total trade (Board of Trade returns) between Iceland and the United Kingdom (in £ sterling):—

	1938	1947	1948	1949	1950
Imports to U.K. . .	442,593	2,422 608	3,241,444	2,973 995	894,485
Exports from U.K. .	462,659	5,689,611	3,995,526	3,493,136	2,270,383
Re-exports from U.K. .	33,322	107,802	68,533	42,527	50,584

Shipping and Navigation.—The mercantile marine of Iceland (above 12 gross tons) was, in 1950, 62 steam vessels of 37,401 gross tons and 492 motor vessels of 53,164 gross tons; total, 554 vessels of 90,565 gross tons.

Communications.—There are no railways in Iceland. Iceland possesses some 5,500 km. of high roads, whereof the greater part has been made carriageable. In 1949 there were registered 10,608 automobiles, of which 6,163 were passenger vehicles and 4,445 trucks.

There are 3 aeronautical companies keeping up regular air service between Reykjavík and various places in Iceland. There is also a regular air service between Iceland and other countries.

The length of the telegraph and telephone lines at the end of 1949 was 5,700 km. and of wires, 40,000 km. There were 330 post offices and 320 telegraph and telephone offices. Number of telephones in 1949 was 19,500.

Banking and Credit.—There are 3 banks in Iceland, *Landsbanki Islands* (the National Bank), a note-issuing bank which belongs entirely to the state; *Búnadarbanki Íslands* (the Rural Bank of Iceland), a state bank, founded in 1930, and *Utvegsbanki Íslands* (the Fishing Trade Bank), a private joint-stock bank, founded in 1930, the majority of shares being held by the Government. On 31 Dec., 1950, the accounts of the issue department of the National Bank balanced at 452,169,000 krónur. A special department for loans on mortgage is connected with the National Bank.

At the end of 1949 there were 57 savings banks with deposits amounting to 120,000,000 krónur.

Money, Weights and Measures.—The Icelandic name of the monetary unit is *króna*, pl. *krónur*. From Oct., 1925, to March, 1939, the relation of the value of the Icelandic króna to £ was unaltered (£1 = kr. 22·15), but this value was not stipulated by law. Under a law of 4 April, 1939, the Icelandic króna was devalued by 22%, as the rate of the £ was raised from kr. 22·15 to kr. 27·00. This rate was unaltered till Sept., 1939. But a law of 18 Sept., 1939, provided that when the rate of £ expressed in dollars falls below 4·15, the value of the Icelandic króna shall be adjusted to the $ instead of the £. From 20 June, 1940, to 20 Sept., 1949, the exchange rate of the £ was kr. 26·22, and that of $100 650 50. A law of 21 Sept., 1949, provided that the Icelandic króna is again to be adjusted to the £ instead of the $; consequently, the exchange rate of the $ was raised to kr. 936·50 = $100. A law of 19 March, 1950, devalued the króna by 42½%; exchange rates, £1 = kr. 45·70, $1 = kr. 16·32.

The metric system of weights and measures is obligatory.

Diplomatic and Consular Representatives.

1. OF ICELAND IN GREAT BRITAIN (17 Buckingham Gate, S.W.1).

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary.—Agnar Klemens Jónsson (accredited 14 March, 1951).

Counsellor.—Gunnlaugur Pétursson.

Secretary.—Eirikur Benedikz.

There are consular representatives in Aberdeen, Edinburgh, Fleetwood, Glasgow, Grimsby, Hull, Liverpool, Manchester and Newcastle-on-Tyne.

2. OF GREAT BRITAIN IN ICELAND.

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary and Consul-General.—John D. Greenway, C.M.G. (appointed Dec., 1950).

First Secretary and Consul.—C. H. M. Toy.

There are also consular representatives at Akureyri and Vestmannaeyjar.

Books of Reference.

STATISTICAL INFORMATION.—The Icelandic Statistical Office, Hagstofa Íslands (Reykjavík) was founded in 1914; *Director.*—Klemens Tryggvason. Its main publications are :—

Hagskýrslur Íslands. Statistique de l'Islande.

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REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA.

(REPUBLIK INDONESIA.)

THE Republic of Indonesia is a sovereign independent state, co-operating with the Kingdom of the Netherlands on a voluntary and equal basis under the provisions of the statute of the Netherlands Union.

In the first centuries after Christ, the Hindus from India invaded several of the islands and established a number of kingdoms. In the 15th century Moslem invaders converted practically the whole Archipelago (the island of Bali was an important exception). In the 16th century Portuguese traders in quest of spices settled in some of the islands, only to be ejected fifty years later by the British and the Dutch (1595). The latter finally ousted the former. In 1602 the Netherlands created their East India Company. This company conquered successively the Netherlands Indies, and ruled them during nearly two centuries. After the dissolution of the company

in 1798 the Netherlands possessions were governed by the mother-country from 1816 to 1949. The transfer of sovereignty from the Netherlands to the United States of Indonesia took place on 28 Dec., 1949.

Government and Constitution.

As a result of the round-table conference, held at The Hague from 23 Aug. to 2 Nov., 1949, complete and unconditional sovereignty was transferred to the Republic of the United States of Indonesia.

Excluded from this transfer was the Netherlands part of the isle of New Guinea, the status of which part will, within a year from the date of transfer, be determined through negotiations between the Republic of the United States of Indonesia and the Kingdom of the Netherlands.

It was further decided at this conference that the Kingdom of the Netherlands and the Republic of the United States of Indonesia would co-operate with each other on a basis of free will, equality and complete independence. The basis of this mutual relationship was laid down in a Statute of the Union. At the head of this Union shall be Queen Juliana and her lawful successors to the crown of the Netherlands.

During 1950, the federal system which had [illegible] in 1946–48 (*see* THE STATESMAN'S YEAR-BOOK, 1950, p. 1233) was [illegible], and Indonesia was made a unitary state, comprising the whole Indonesian archipelago with the exception of West Irian (Netherlands New Guinea). The provisional constitution was passed by the House of Assembly on 14 Aug., 1950. Indonesia was admitted to the United Nations on 28 Sept., 1950.

Indonesia is divided into the following 10 provinces:—East, Central and West Java; North, Central and South Sumatra; Borneo; Celebes; the Moluccas; the Lesser Sunda Islands.

Legislative power is vested in the House of Representatives. The state of the parties in Parliament, after the establishment of the unitary state, was as follows:—49 Masjumi (Moslem Party), 37 Partai Nasional Indonesia (Indonesian National Party), 14 Democrats, 13 Partai Komunis Indonesia (Communist Party), 16 Partai Sosialis Indonesia (Indonesian Socialist Parties), 9 Catholic Parties, 7 Labour Party, and some smaller parties; total 229.

President of Indonesia.—Dr. Ahmed Sukarno.

High Commissioner of the Kingdom of the Netherlands in Jakarta.—A. T. Lamping.

High Commissioner of Indonesia in The Hague.—Dr. Djumhana (*Acting*).

The Cabinet formed on 26 April, 1951, is composed as follows:—

Prime Minister.—Dr. Sukiman Wirjosanjojo.
Vice-Premier.—Suwirjo.
Minister for Foreign Affairs.—Dr. Ahmad Subarjo.
Minister for Home Affairs.—Dr. Iskat Tjokrohadisurjo.
Minister of Defence.—Sumitro Kolopaking.
Minister of Justice.—Arnold Mononutu.
Minister of Finance.—Dr. Yusuf Wibisono.
Minister of Agriculture.—Dr. Suwarto.
Minister of Commerce and Industry.—Dr. Sujono Hadinoto.
Minister of Communications.—Dr. Djuanda.
Minister of Works.—Dr. Ikor Pratakusumah.
Minister of Labour.—Tejasukmana.
Minister of Social Affairs.—Dr. Sjamsudin.
Minister of Education.—Dr. Wongsonegoro.

Minister of Religious Affairs.—Dr. Wahid Hashim.
Minister of Health.—Dr. Johannes Leimena.
Minister of General Affairs.—A. Pellaupessy.
Minister of Personnel Affairs.—Raden Pandji Suroso.

Area and Population.

Indonesia comprises 4 large islands:—Java, Sumatra, Borneo and Celebes, besides some 15 minor but still important islands, and thousands of small ones. Area and population are shown as follows:—

		Area (square miles)	Population 7 Oct., 1930 (census)	Population 1920 (census)	Population per sq. mile 1930
Java and Madura		51,032·4	41,718,364	34,984,171	817·5
Island of Sumatra	Sumatra, West Coast	19,219·3	1,910,298	1,522,240	99·4
	Tapanoeli	15,087·6	1,042,583	843,585	69·1
	Sumatra, East Coast	36,518·6	1,693,200	1,197,554	46·4
	Benkoelen	10,134·9	323,123	257,140	31·9
	Lampong Districts	11,113·4	361,563	233,903	32·5
	Palembang	33,341·9	1,098,725	828,004	33·0
	Djambi	17,345·0	245,272	233,344	14·1
	Atjeh	21,386·9	1,003,062	736,365	46·9
Riau-Lingga Archipelago		12,231·9	298,225	223,122	24·4
Bangka		4,610·7	205,363	154,141	44·5
Billiton		1,866·1	73,429	68,582	39·3
Borneo, West District		56,664·0	802,417	605,402	14·2
Borneo, South and East Districts		151,621·5	1,366,214	1,020,599	9·0
Island of Celebes	Celebes	38,786·4	3,093,251	2,347,645	79·7
	Manado	34,200·0	1,138,655	760,692	33·3
Moluccas Islands	Amboina	75,820·4	400,642	277,966	5·3
	Ternate [1]	115,861·4	492,758	344,705	4·3
Timor Archipelago		24,119·5	1,657,376	1,146,660	67·8
Bali and Lombok		3,973·0	1,802,683	1,565,014	453·7
Approximate total		735,267·9	60,727,233	49,350,834	82·6

[1] Including New Guinea.

The population of Java and Madura on 7 Oct., 1930 (census), consisted of 20,424,225 males and 21,294,139 females; 192,571 were Europeans, 40,891,093 Indonesians, and 634,700 other Orientals, chiefly Chinese and Arabs (582,431 Chinese). The population of the outer provinces (census 1930) was 19,008,869 (including an estimate of 135,350), with 9,580,325 males and 9,293,194 females; 47,846 were Europeans, 18,246,974 Indonesians, 650,783 Chinese and 63,266 other Asiatics. The estimated population in 1950 was 78 million. The principal races are the Achinese, Bataks and Menangkabaus in Sumatra, the Javanese and Sundanese in Java, the Madurese in Madura, the Balinese in Bali, the Sasaks in Lombok, the Menadonese in Celebes, the Dayaks in Borneo and the Papuas in New Guinea.

Some 25 main languages are spoken, of which Javanese, Sundanese and Madurese are the most important, but Malay (now called *Bahasa Indonesia* = Indonesian language) is understood in most islands and has been made the official [illegible] the Republic.

Religion.

Religious liberty is granted to all denominations. The bulk of the Indonesians are Moslems. There are about two and a half million Christians; in Bali and the western part of Lombok there are a million and a quarter Brahmins; in the outer territories there are heathen tribes. There are also about a million Buddhists.

The Protestant Church counted, at the end of 1939, 41 ministers, 38 preachers and assistant preachers and 343 Indonesian preachers paid by the Government, and in addition 1,154 Indonesian assistants not paid out of public funds; the Roman Catholics had 37 priests and 14 Indonesian preachers paid by the Government, 507 priests and 16 Indonesian preachers not paid out of the public funds. During 1940, 57 societies were allowed to practise their missionary work.

Education.

The following table shows the number of schools, students and teaching staff in 1950 :—

Schools	Number	Students	Teachers
Primary schools	23,700	4,171,031	72,891
Chinese schools	681	162,315	3,421
Secondary schools . . .	1,250	165,399	7,500
Training schools for teachers .	397	21,023	—
University faculties . . .	14	3,238	—

Higher education is given at the Government University at Jakarta and Jogja with 14 faculties (Law, Medicine, Economics, Agriculture, Mathematics and Physics, Veterinary Science, Literature, Military Academy, Police Academy, Islam University, Protestant Theological Faculty, Roman Catholic Seminary, Dentistry, Political Science).

There were, in 1950, 289 cinemas with a seating capacity of 181,000.

Justice.

The judicial organization is under the direction of the Minister of Justice, and is divided into two sections, viz. the government administration of justice and the native administration of justice. In the government administration of justice there are courts of first instance, courts of appeal in the larger towns and a high court of justice for the whole of Indonesia in the capital.

Although in principle the administration of justice is uniform for all groups, there are important differences between the law prevailing for the various groups in Indonesia. These differences are based on difference in the social conditions, backgrounds and needs of the various groups.

The population is divided into three main groups. These are: the indigenous population, the Europeans and the foreign Orientals. To these various groups various law systems are applicable. When, however, people from two or more different groups are involved, a system of the so-called 'intergentile' law is applied.

The present Criminal Law, which has been in force since 1918, is codified and is based on European penal law. This law is equally applicable to all groups of the population. For private and commercial law, however, there are various systems applicable for the various groups of the population. For the indigenous group, a system of private and agrarian law is applicable; this is called Adat Law, and is mainly uncodified. For the other groups, the prevailing private and commercial law system is codified in the Private Law Act (1847) and the Commercial Law Act (1847). These acts have their origins in the French *Code Civile* and *Code du Commerce* through the similar Dutch codifications. These Acts are entirely applicable to Europeans, whereas to foreign Orientals they are applicable with some exceptions, mainly in the fields of family law and inheritance.

Finance.

Year	Revenue	Expenditure	Year	Revenue	Expenditure
	Guilders	Guilders		Guilders	Guilders
1942 [1]	737,678,373	723,018,969	1949 [1]	2,602,200,000	3,907,000,000
1947 [1]	1,063,000,000	2,412,000,000	1950 [1]	6,990,000,000	8,726,000,000
1948 [1]	1,937,000,000	3,654,000,000	1951 [1]	8,050,000,000	9,037,000,000

[1] Estimates.

The sources of revenue in 1948 (and 1947) were as follows (in million guilders):—From direct and indirect taxes, 558 (327); salt monopolies, 7 (1); all other sources, 80 (16), including net surplus of state business enterprises (as government agricultural estates, government printing office, tin, coal, harbours, electric enterprises and railways). Net receipts of government agricultural estates, 6 (1); tin, 48 (15); coal, 3 (0); harbours, −3 (+2); railways, 5 (−7).

The public debt, on 1 Nov., 1950, totalled 5,682 [illegible] 4,339 million was internal debt and was financed by [illegible] by the Java Bank (50·8%), the compulsory loan of March, 1950 (36·5%), government currency issues (9·9%), and treasury bond issues (2·8%).

Defence.

The Indonesian Armed Forces were formally set up on 5 Oct., 1945.

Each of the 3 branches of the Armed Forces (Army, Navy and Air Force) has its own Chief of Staff; they are responsible in tactical command to the Commander-in-Chief, but in the field of administration they are under the direct supervision of the Minister of Defence. The President of the Republic is the Supreme Commander. There is no compulsory service.

Apart from the Territorial units, the Army consists of 5 divisions, including [illegible] artillery, engineers and technical services.

The Navy, in 1951, included a destroyer, 4 corvettes and a number of patrol launches.

Production and Industry.

Scattered all over the isle of Java are many agricultural estates chiefly owned by [illegible] companies, Europeans and Chinese. Yet the greater part of the [illegible] belongs to and is cultivated by the Indonesians.

The harvested area under various 'native' cultures in Java and Madura was in 1949 as follows, in acres:—Irrigated and non-irrigated rice, 4,689,600; maize, 1,996,000; cassava, 681,600; 1948 statistics: sweet potatoes, 233,877; groundnuts, 257,990; soya beans, 513,779; other pulses, 80,921; tobacco (native), 28,304; other secondary crops, 284,399.

In 1948, the harvested areas of the principal 'other secondary crops' were chillies, 4,381 acres; onions, 3,242 acres; cotton, 14,565 acres; potatoes, 9,052 acres, and native sugar cane, 4,930 acres.

The total for area in use for estate agriculture in Indonesia in 1948 was 2,685,310 acres, of which 1,261,040 acres were cultivated.

The annual output of black and white pepper (1935–39 average) was 135 million lb., about 85% of the world's supply. The Japanese almost completely destroyed the pepper vines. Output in 1948 and 1949, about 11 million lb. each.

The following table gives the production of sugar for 5 years:—

		1937	1938	1939	1940	1948 [1]
Harvested area	acres	208,782	209,617	234,519	224,277	—[2]
Total production [3]	metric tons	1,379,924	1,376,510	1,562,462	1,587,364	40,585 [4]
Factories working	number	81	80	84	85	—[2]

[1] Federal territories only. [2] Not available. [3] Crystal sugar.
[4] Telquel telquel production, 1937, 1,414,654; 1938, 1,400,340; 1939, 1,575,905; 1940, 1,606,595 tons.

Sugar production in 1949 amounted to 233,517 metric tons.

Other products of peasants and estates are shown as follows (metric tons):—

	1940	1949		1940	1949
Coffee	77,647 [1]	10,633 [6]	Tea	81,986 [5]	27,159
Rubber [1]	548,904 [3]	170,611	Cocoa	1,553	844
Cinchona	16,371	6,502	Palm oil	239,887	118,615
Tobacco	27,411 [4]	8,351 [7]			

[1] *Hevea* only
[2] Including 38,371 tons native coffee
[3] Including 266,276 tons native rubber.
[4] Including 6,618 tons native tobacco.
[5] Including 13,008 tons native tea.
[6] Estate production only; 1950 estimate, 35,000 metric tons, including 11,000 from estate production.
[7] Total exports; production figures not available.

Number of animals in the federal territories in 1948:—Cattle, 3,578,000; buffaloes, 2,746,000.

The tin-mines of Bangka 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 metric tons:—1949, 29,427; 1948, 41,763. Export in 1949, 30,459 metric tons; 1948, 45,567 long tons. Export of bauxite ore, 1949, 678,138 metric tons, of which 598,498 tons were shipped to U.S.A.

The yield of the principal coal-mines in the federal territories was, in metric tons:—1947, 298,908; 1948, 537,669; 1949, 662,451.

The production of crude petroleum in 1949 was estimated at 5,929,500 metric tons (7,938,993 in 1940); output of refinery products (1948), 1,543,316 metric tons (6,303,684 in 1940); exports of petroleum products (1949), 5,692,267 metric tons (6,347,664 in 1940).

During the last 10 years before the Japanese occupation the development of industry has been intensive. There are shipyards at Tandjung Priok, Surabaya, Semarang and Amboina. There are many textile factories, 2 large paper factories, an automobile assembly works, large construction works, a tyre factory, a glass factory, a chemical factory, a cement factory, breweries, etc. Many of these works have been destroyed, but rehabilitation is progressing steadily.

Commerce.

Imports and exports in thousand guilders:—

	1939	1940	1946	1947 [1]	1948 [1]	1949	1950
Imports [2]	529,867	437,678	280,889	804,417	1,137,955	1,573,612	1,430,000
Exports [2]	787,080	940,309	154,736	347,265	1,043,002	1,477,557	2,750,000

[1] Revised provisional figures.
[2] Exclusive of war material, gold and silver (1940–48), inclusive of parcels, passenger goods goods for ships' use.
[3] Exclusive of gold and silver (1940–48); inclusive of export duties.

Exports in 1949 (in metric tons):—Tea, 23,924; petroleum, 5,929,642; rubber, 406,861; copra, 308,285; tin ore and metal, 43,290; pepper, 12,141.

The distribution of trade is shown as follows (in thousands of guilders):—

Country	Imports [1]			Exports [2]		
	1940	1948 [3]	1949	1940	1948 [3]	1949
Australia and New Zealand	16,380	32,239	5,497	38,416	12,026	21,306
British Malaya	1,361	470	2,210	5,985	14,111	27,294
China	17,345	27,392	29,760	16,543	4,187	106
Denmark	180	1,278	4,126	2,565	3,395	30,090
France	4,196	5,465	27,540	2,591	11,610	7,308
Germany	8,571	2,681	27,081	—	17,386	19,076
Great Britain	36,105	95,312	161,354	57,119	21,000	66,377
Hong Kong	4,225	25,666	38,406	18,503	19,592	12,422
India and Pakistan	14,546	14,324	21,629	11,957	1 685	6,574
Japan	100,759	187,099	388	53,612	25,426	33,168
Netherlands	54,070	220,873	336,092	49,589	372,156	493,930
Norway	732	1 554	1,573	3,873	3 157	2,967
Singapore	13,634	28,835	29,661	200,775	176,304	319,749
Union of South Africa	634	919	1,881	5,851	3,034	5,212
United States	99,726	254,955	398,863	320,963	182,068	232,509

[1] Excluding boat and post-parcels, passenger goods, goods for ship's use, gold, silver, coin bullion, and war materials.
[2] Including export duties.
[3] Revised provisional figures.

Total trade between the United Kingdom and Indonesia (Board of Trade figures) in £ sterling:—

	1938	1947	1948	1949	1950
Imports to U.K.	6,352,069	986,179	1,900,313	7,103,696	12,759,748
Exports from U.K.	3,504,751	5,739,096	8,526,822	12,538,204	8,548,805
Re-exports from U.K.	71,223	12,477	20,917	84,225	51,150

Shipping and Communications.

Year	Type of vessel	Entered		Whereof, under British flag	
		Number	Reg. tons	Number	Reg. tons
1938	Steamers	11,220	12,717,531	6,505	3,602,012
	Sailing vessels	2,678	279,576	1,351	91,074
1939	Steamers	10,872	12,456,664	6,101	3,690,615
	Sailing vessels	3,303	167,675	1,936	90,015
1940	Steamers	9,836	10,156,516	4,906	1,688,399
	Sailing vessels	3,070	165,557	1,631	85.779

On 31 Dec., 1940, the Netherlands Indies had about 43,700 miles of roads. The highway mileages of some of the larger islands are reported as follows:—Java and Madura, 16,850; Sumatra, 15,800; Borneo, 2,250; Celebes, 5,090; Bali and Lombok, 1,250; Timor, 2,100, and the Moluccas, 250.

At the end of 1940 the total length of rail and tramways (state and private) was about 4,611 miles (3,378 in Java and 1,233 in Sumatra); the gross

receipts (1940) about 60,218,000 guilders; working expenses (1940) about 39,915,000 guilders; number of passengers (1940) about 90,589,000.

In 1940 the postal and telegraph services of the Netherlands Indies included 676 post offices, 1,380 rural postal agencies, 481 telegraph offices, 629 rural telegraph agencies and 66 fixed, 7 coast and 12 aeronautical radio stations. Moreover, there were 722 telegraph offices and 37 fixed, 3 coast and 4 aeronautical radio stations of other government services and private companies; 220 of the above-mentioned 722 telegraph offices are situated in places where also a telegraph office of the postal and telegraph services has been established. The government telegraph lines extended in 1940 over 4,573 miles, the government telegraph cables over 252 miles, making a total of 4,625 miles.

The government telephone aerial lines extended in 1940 over 16,921 miles, the government telephone cables over 1,479 miles. At the end of 1940 there were 340 government telephone exchanges and 51,606 telephones.

The Government have set up a new enterprise in co-operation with K.L.M., the 'Garuda Indonesian Airways,' which is a mixed enterprise on a 50-50 capital basis and under K.L.M. [illegible]. The contract concluded in the beginning of 1951, was made [illegible] with the possibility to nationalize aviation within 10 years.

Banking and Credit.

The Java Bank, established in 1828, has a capital of 9,000,000 guilders. The other large Netherlands [illegible] institutions are the Netherlands Trading Society, the National [illegible] Bank and the Netherlands-Indonesian Escompto Company.

Bank N[illegible] is a state bank and is designed to act as a source of credit [illegible] purposes.

Gold assets as of Jan., 1951, amounted to $228 million, U.S.

The legal coins of 10, 5, 2½, 1 and ½ guilders, as well as the weights and measures, are those of the Netherlands, but the country has coins of its own, viz., 25, 10, 5, 2½, 1 and ½ cent pieces. A new currency, the New Guinea guilder, equalling the Netherlands guilder, was introduced in Netherlands New Guinea on 30 March, 1950.

Weights and Measures.

The introduction of the metric system of weights and measures was officially started in Feb., 1923, and gradually continued; it came into full operation on 1 Jan., 1938.

The following are the old weights and measures:—

Picul	= 136·16 lb. avoirdupois	*Tjengkal*	= 4 yards
Katti	= 1·36 lb. avoirdupois	*Paal* (Java)	= 1,506 metres
Bouw	= 1·7536 acres	*Paal* (Sumatra)	= 1,852 metres
Square Paal	= 227 hectares = 561·16 acres		

Diplomatic Representatives.

1. Of the Republic of Indonesia in Great Britain (29 Rutland Gate, S.W.7.)

Ambassador.—Dr. Subandrio (accredited 23 March, 1950).
Counsellor.—Dr. Sudjarwo Tjondronegoro.
First Secretary.—Dr. Nugroho.
Cultural Attaché.—Madame Dr. Hurustiati Subandrio.

Commercial Counsellors.—P. H. Westermann; Jonkheer Dr. C. H. V. de Villeneuve.
Commercial Secretary.—F. Heckman.
Attaché.—Hardjoko.

2. OF GREAT BRITAIN IN THE REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA.

Ambassador.—Derwent William Kermode, C.M.G.
Counsellors.—A. C. Stewart, O.B.E.; R. G. Stone, O.B.E. (*Commercial*).
First Secretaries.—G. C. Harcourt (*Consul*); H. D. V. Pakenham (*Information*).
Military Attaché.—Lieut.-Col. J. F. Whidborne.
Air Attaché.—Sqn. Ldr. H. W. A. Andrews, D.F.C.

There are a consul-general at Jakarta and consuls at Surabaya and Medan.

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IRAQ.

IRAQ was freed from the Turks during the war of 1914–18. It was recognized as an independent state, to be placed under a Mandatory Power, and the mandate was allotted to Great Britain. Relations between the two countries were defined by a treaty concluded in June, 1930, which provided that Great Britain should as soon as possible recommend Iraq for admission to membership of the League of Nations. This recommendation was made and accepted in Oct., 1932, whereupon the mandate was terminated and Iraq became an independent sovereign state member of the League of Nations (4 Oct., 1932).

Iraq took an important part in founding the Arab League and is a member of the United Nations, having signed the Charter on 26 June, 1945.

A 20-year treaty of alliance and mutual assistance with Great Britain was initialled on 15 Jan., 1948, supplementing the covenant of the League of Arab States signed on 22 March, 1945, and the Saadabad Pact between Iran, Iraq, Turkey and Afghanistan signed on 8 July, 1937 (Cmd. 7309). This treaty was, however, rejected by the Iraqi Government.

National flag: a vertical red stripe near the hoist, the inner corners slanted off, with 2 white stars on it; black, white, green (horizontal).

Reigning King.—Faisal II, born 2 May, 1935, succeeded his father, Ghazi, second King of Iraq, who died as the result of an accident on 4 April, 1939. There is a Regency under the King's relative, Emir Abdul Illah, G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O. (appointed 4 April, 1939).

Government.—In 1920 a Council of State was formed, as a provisional measure, to conduct the administration of the country. On 23 Aug., 1921, the High Commissioner proclaimed the Emir Faisal King of Iraq, by election of the people, as the result of a plebicite in which 96% of the inhabitants of the country voted in his favour.

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 (Majlis al A'Ayan) of 29 'elder statesmen,' nominated for 8 years, and the Lower House (Majlis al Nuwwab) of 138 elected deputies. The first Parliament under the constitution was opened by King Faisal on 16 July, 1925. The Organic Law was slightly modified in 1944 giving the king power to dismiss his Government, and the

Electoral Law was modified in 1946 to enable any Iraqi to be nominated for election to Parliament if he could secure 12 signatures.

The Cabinet in April, 1951, was composed as follows :—

Prime Minister and Minister of the Interior.—Nuri al Said.
Ministers without Portfolio.—Mustafa Al-Umari; Umar Nadhmi; Hassan Kubbah.
Minister of Social Affairs.—Majid Mustafa.
Minister of Defence and Foreign Affairs.—Shaker Al-Wadi.
Minister of Economics.—Abdul Masid Mahmud.
Minister of Finance.—Abdul Wahab Murjan.
Minister of Justice.—Hasan Sami Tatar.
Minister of Education.—Khalil Kanna.
Minister of Communications and Works.—Dhia Jaafar.

The country is divided into the following liwas :—Mosul, Arbil, Kirkuk, Sulaimani, Diyala, Baghdad, Dulaim, Kut, Karbala, Hillah, Diwaniyah, Muntafiq, Amara, Basrah. Each liwa is administered by a Mutasarrif, and is subdivided into qadhas (under Qaimmaqams) and nahyahs (under Mudirs)

Area and Population.— The country has an area of 116,600 square miles and a population, according to the census of 1947, of 4,799,500. The following are the figures for each liwa :—

Amara	308,108	Hilla	261,903
Baghdad	805,293	Karbala	276,670
Basrah	352,039	Kirkuk	285,878
Diwaniyah	333,787	Kut	224,792
Diyala	273,336	Mosul	601,589
Dulaim	193,291	Muntafiq	369,806
Erbil	240,273	Sulaimani	222,732

Of the total population there were in 1935, 3,136,632 Moslems (Sunni and Shiite, in proportion of roughly 5 : 8); 101,375 Christians (Orthodox, 20,668; Roman Catholics, 33,098; Protestants, 7,740; others, 39,869); 90,970 Jews and 41,134 other religions (Mandaeans, Yazidis, Bahais, etc.).

On 25 Nov., 1933, the Council of the League of Nations fixed the boundary between Iraq and Syria, including the whole of the Jebel Sinjar in Iraq.

Education.—Primary education is free and compulsory, but attendance has not yet been enforced everywhere. Primary school age is 6 to 12. Intermediate and secondary education was made free from 1946. Secondary education is for 5 years, of which the first 3 are termed intermediate. The medium of instruction is Arabic; Kurdish is used in primary schools in some northern districts. The figures for the school year 1949–50 are as follows :—Government primary schools, 1,070, of which 805 are for boys, 185 for girls and 80 co-educational, with 130,008 boys and 39,860 girls. Private primary schools, 119, with 16,727 boys and 8,618 girls. Foreign primary schools, 5, with 1,123 boys.

There are 79 government intermediate schools, 52 for boys with 11,638 students and 27 for girls with 3,563 students. National private intermediate schools number 51, 42 for boys (6,282 students) and 9 for girls (868 students). The 3 foreign intermediate schools, 2 for boys and 1 for girls, have 521 boy students and 27 girls.

There are 29 government secondary schools (22 for boys with 3,304 students and 7 for girls with 845 students), 40 national private secondary schools (34 for boys with 2,688 students, 6 for girls with 256 students) and 2 foreign secondary schools (1 for boys with 95 students, 1 for girls with 34 students).

Government vocational schools coming under either the Ministry of Education or other Ministries include 4 for technical subjects and 1 each for domestic science, agriculture, health services, nursing and midwifery, and police training; students total 1,275.

There are 5 colleges for training primary school teachers, 3 for men and 2 for women. In 1950, there were 3 teachers' training sections attached to existing schools, providing a 1-year post-secondary course.

Iraq has no university, but there are higher colleges for engineering, medicine, pharmacy, arts and sciences, commerce, chemistry, economics and law, and an institute of fine arts. The higher teachers' college and the Queen Aliyah College train teachers for intermediate and secondary schools. All the higher colleges, with the exception of the Police and Military Colleges (for men) and the Queen Aliyah College (for women), are co-educational. Students at higher colleges number 4,332 men and 868 women.

Teachers in primary schools number 4,597 men and 2,152 women; in intermediate schools, 295 men and 197 women; in secondary schools, 853 men and 130 women; in vocational schools, 50 men and 14 women; in higher colleges, 114 men and 10 women.

Expenditure on education in 1949–50 amounted to 2,453,062 dinars (= 9% of the total budget).

There were, in 1950, 70 cinemas, with a seating capacity of 65,300.

Justice.—The courts are established throughout the country as follows:—For civil matters: the Court of Cassation in Baghdad with a British President; 4 Courts of Appeal at Baghdad, Basra, Mosul and Kirkuk; 14 Courts of First Instance with unlimited powers and 44 Courts of First Instance with limited powers, all being courts of single judges. In addition, 6 Peace Courts have peace court jurisdiction only.

For *Shara'* [illegible] the Sunni and Shia Benches of Revision in Baghdad; Sh[illegible] places where there are civil courts, constituted in some places of specially appointed Qadhis (religious judges) and in other places of the Judges of the Civil Courts For criminal matters: the Court of Cassation; 6 Sessions Courts (2 being presided over by the Judge of the Local Court of First Instance and 4 being identical with the Courts of Appeal). Magistrates Courts at all places where there are civil courts, constituted of Civil Judges exercising magisterial powers of the First and Second Class. There are also a number of Third Class Magistrates Courts, powers for this purpose being granted to municipal councils and a number of administrative officials. Some administrative officials are granted the powers of a Peace Judge to deal with cases of debts due from cultivators.

Special Religious Courts for Christians and Jews [illegible] and Mosul deal with matters of personal status such as [illegible] and maintenance between husband and wife.

The prison population at the end of 1948, was 6,317, including persons on remand and 46 persons in the reformatory school.

Finance.—Revenue and expenditure (in 'Iraqi dinars), including receipts from oil royalties and expenditure on capital works:—

	1945–46	1946–47	1947–48	1948–49	1949–50[1]
Revenue .	20,220,881	25,097,387	26,011,880	26,722,404	27,194,755
Expenditure .	21,323,719	25,522,019	26,561,016	32,003,044	28,492,724

[1] Provisional.

Defence.—Military training is compulsory for all men when they reach the age of 18. In addition to conscript service, which is, for most arms, for 2 years, a man may volunteer for service in the army or change his conscript service into voluntary service. Under such circumstances, voluntary service is for 2 years and he may extend it by periods of 2 years until he reaches the age of 45. When a man, whether conscript or volunteer, has completed his colour service, he will serve in the reserve until he reaches the age of 45.

Army.—The establishment of the Iraqi Army in Jan., 1950, was as follows:—3 divisions, comprising the plains division, the mountain division and the training division. The plains and mountain division each consists of 3 infantry brigades, the training brigade, 3 artillery regiments, 1 signal battalion, 1 engineer battalion, second-line transport companies and ancillary services. The mountain division has an additional armoured car regiment. Each brigade consists of 3 infantry battalions and 1 regiment of artillery.

The training division is responsible for the administration of certain training units, the mechanized force and 1 independent armoured car regiment.

Mechanized force consists of 1 armoured car regiment, 1 lorried infantry regiment, 1 mechanized field artillery regiment, 1 engineer squadron, and 1 signal squadron.

In addition to the normal service training schools, there is a staff college and cadet college.

Air Force.—At present the Royal Iraqi Air Force is composed of 1 squadron of Sea Furies, 1 training squadron and a communication flight.

Navy.—There is a river flotilla of 4 river gunboats manned by artillery personnel, a lighthouse tender and a tug.

Police.—On 31 Oct., 1947, the 'Iraqi police force consisted of 267 gazetted officers, 827 inspectors, 194 sub-inspectors, 4,275 mounted police, 14,262 foot police (including 5,200 mobile force), 710 armoured car force, 611 traffic police, 309 signals and wireless personnel, 122 field hospital personnel; total strength, 21,577. The inspectorate staff consists of 2 'Iraqi inspectors. Police budget for the year 1949–50 was 2,559,508 dinars.

There is a camel corps of 260 men which patrols and garrisons the western and south-western deserts and the Jezirah desert in co-operation with 27 armoured cars equipped with Lewis and Vickers guns. This force is in wireless communication with its bases and frontiers. Moreover every liwa has its complement of armoured patrol cars.

The mobile police was, in 1950, 3,500 men strong, organized in 4 infantry battalions which are grouped in 2 brigades.

The whole 'Iraqi police force is armed with the British ·303 rifle with the exception of railway police and port police, which are armed with the French Libel rifle, and the customs and excise police force, which is partly equipped with the British ·303 rifle and partly with the French Libel rifle.

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, and new irrigation works are under consideration.

The chief winter crops are wheat and barley. The date crop is important, the country furnishing about 80% of the world's trade in dates; the chief producing area is the tidally irrigated riverain belt of the Shatt-el-Arab.

Wool is also an important export; the 1950 clip (washed) is estimated at 7,400 metric tons; in 1949, 3,718 metric tons were exported. From the cotton crop in 1949, 5,731 tons of ginned cotton were produced; crop estimate, 1950, about 15,000 tons.

An oilfield, 30 miles south of Khanaqin, in the area known as the Transferred Territories near the Persian frontier, is operated by the Khanaqin Oil Company, a subsidiary of the Anglo Iranian Oil Company, and there is a pipe-line to a refinery near Khanaqin. Oil for consumption in Iraq is refined at this refinery and distributed and marketed by an associated company, the Rafidain Oil Company in all parts of Iraq at cheap prices controlled by an agreement between the company and the Government. The greater part of Iraq's oil production comes from the Iraq Petroleum Company's field at Kirkuk. This company, an international group, has constructed pipelines to the Mediterranean and has also started to lay a new pipeline to Banias on the Syrian coast, with an initial throughput of about 13 million tons annually. The British Oil Development Company (Mosul Petroleum Co. Ltd.) holds a concession for oil covering 'Iraqi territory west of the Tigris and north of the 33rd parallel of latitude. Several wells have been drilled but no oil has yet been marketed. The Basra Petroleum Company have been granted a concession for oil covering the southernmost part of Iraq (the old Basra vilayet). High-grade quality oil has been found here, but production has not yet started. Oil production in 1944 was 4,140,073; in 1945, 4,606,899; in 1946, 4,674,262; in 1947, 4,648,554; in 1948, 3,384,085 metric tons.

Commerce.—Imports and exports for 5 calendar years were as follows (in 'Iraqi dinars) :—

	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949
Imports. .	18,859,634	28,039,962	39,946,140	45,523,279	40,501,372
Local Exports	9,817,868	12,722,456	13,800,538	7,584,480	11,207,588
Transit . .	9,868,879	5,601,284	3,342,039	3,864,640	2,714,172

Movements of gold bullion and currency are excluded from the above table. Import values are C.I.F. plus landing charges, and include all goods cleared for home consumption whether subsequently re-exported or not. Exports do not include shipments of oil or re-exports, and are valued F.O.B.

Customs and excise receipts for 1948–49, 9,800,513 dinars.

The principal imports and exports for 2 years were as follows (in thousands of dinars) :—

Imports	1948	1949	Imports	1948	1949
Cotton piece-goods .	7,296	5,514	Paper and cardboard	593	641
Iron and steel . .	4,997	4,880	Cement . . .	1,009	633
Boilers and machinery	4,111	4,527	Clothing . . .	755	598
Tea	2,123	2,837	Coffee . . .	245	372
Automobiles and parts	2,176	2,311	Timber . . .	623	348
Sugar . . .	3,661	2,227			
Electrical machinery .	1,890	1,967	Exports		
Woollen piece-goods .	1,287	1,111			
Soap	837	768	Barley . . .	102	5,291
Chemicals and pharmaceuticals . .	829	745	Dates . . .	4,742	2,961
Artificial silk piece-goods . . .	374	706	Wool (raw) . .	1,027	534
			Animals (living) .	151	359

Date exports amounted in 1948 to 214,395 metric tons; in 1949 to 131,428 metric tons. Barley exports, 1948, 2,928 metric tons; 1949, 326,852 metric tons.

The distribution of trade in 1949 was as follows (in thousands of dinars): Imports :—United Kingdom, 17,593; U.S.A., 4,625; Italy, 3,070; Ceylon, 2,555; India and Pakistan, 2,152; Syria, 2,104; Persia, 1,278; Sweden, 845; Brazil, 754; Netherlands, 741. Exports :—India and Pakistan, 2,344; United Kingdom, 1,763; Japan, 1,454; Netherlands, 951.

The total trade between Iraq and United Kingdom, according to the Board of Trade returns, was as follows for 5 years (in £ sterling) :—

	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950
Imports from Iraq .	2,019,191	3,241,755	7,239,273	6,649,095	8,681,441
Exports to Iraq .	10,574,099	14,424,641	17,551,373	14,292,683	14,533,587
Re-exports to Iraq .	140,104	83,669	58,687	76,698	38,360

Communications.—The 'Iraqi state railway system consists of a metre gauge line from Basrah, at the head of the Persian Gulf, to Baghdad, 669·2 km. (353·4 miles). At Baghdad the line crosses the river Tigris by a combined road and rail bridge which is now open for traffic. The line then extends through Juloula (Qaraghan) which is 147·8 km. from Baghdad on to Kirkuk 321·8 km. (200 miles) thence to the terminal station of Erbil 104·9 km. (65·2 miles). Khanaqin on the Iraq-Persian frontier is served by a branch line from Juloula 27·9 km. (17·3 miles). There is also a standard gauge (4 ft. 8½ in.) line from Baghdad to Tel-Kotchek (328 miles) on the Syrian frontier, following the right bank of the Tigris via Mosul. The main Basrah–Baghdad line passes the ancient cities of Ur of the Chaldees, Babylon and Kish, and special facilities are provided to enable travellers to visit them. A daily service for passenger and goods is run between Basrah–Baghdad and Baghdad–Kirkuk and Erbil, and Khanaqin, whence goods are transferred by road to the markets in Northern and Central Iraq, as well as Persia. The standard gauge line links with the Syrian railway system at Tel Kotchek, thus establishing a through goods and passenger service from the Persian Gulf to Turkey, Egypt and Europe. The total route mileage open on 1 July, 1949, was 1,027 miles (1,652 km.). There also exist 217 miles (350 km.) of sidings. A central railway station is being built in Baghdad.

Since the 1914–18 war about 1,500 miles of roads and tracks have been developed for vehicular traffic. Of this total, about 1,400 miles are surfaced about 250 miles are metalled but not surface dressed, and the remainder are earth roads and tracks. The main surfaced roads are (1) the road north from Baghdad via Kirkuk, Erbil and Mosul to a point near the Turkish frontier at Zakho, with branches from Kirkuk to the Kurdish province of Sulaimani, from Erbil to the Persian frontier, and rom Mosul to Sinjar; (2) about 350 miles of the main road west from Baghdad to the Jordan frontier; (3) the road east of Baghdad, which connects the road system of Persia near Khanaqin; and (4) the road south from Baghdad to Hilla and the holy city of Kerbala.

At the close of the financial year 1948–49 there were 175 post and telegraph 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 value payable postal packets.

Mail communication is maintained over distances totalling 17,142 miles as follows :—11,753 miles by air, 1,000 miles by rail, 3,000 miles by

mechanical road transport, 649 miles by pack animals and runner services, 240 miles by river.

Air-mail correspondence is both despatched and received in mails conveyed by the British Overseas Airways Corporation Ltd., 5 times a week. The transit period between Iraq and England by this service takes normally 3 days, and between Iraq and India about 2 days. Air-mail communication with U.S.A. and Canada is maintained by the T.W.A. and Pan American Air Services, 5 times weekly. Air-mail communications are also maintained with Egypt, Syria, Lebanon, Persia, Kuwait and Bahrain, by the Iraqi Airways services; with Persia also by the Iranian Airways and Misr Air-lines.

On 31 March, 1949, the line and wire mileage of the Iraq telegraph and telephone system amounted to 6,493 miles and 73,876 miles respectively. At the end of March, 1949, there were 136 departmental public telephone exchanges, and 122 sub-exchanges operating private systems. The number of connexions in the public system was 14,595. The administration operates wireless telegraph services with Egypt, Syria, Yemen and Saudi Arabia. There is a broadcasting station at Baghdad.

In the year 1947–48, 275 ocean-going steamers of a gross registered tonnage of 1,639,490 (in 1946–47, 244 steamers of 1,434,178 gross tons) entered the port of Basra.

Currency, Banking, Weights and Measures.—The rupee currency was displaced by a national Iraqi currency and note issue, by a Currency Law published on 19 April, 1931. By this law, which came into effect on 1 July, 1931, but was suspended until 1 April, 1932, the monetary unit became the *'Iraqi dinar* (I.D.) = 1,000 fils = 5 riyals = 20 dirhams = £1 sterling. Silver coins for 50 fils (*Dirham*) and 20 fils are in circulation, and other coins for 10, 4 (nickel), 10, 4, 2 and 1 (bronze) fils. Notes are for a ¼, a ½ and 1 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. A larger coin of 200 fils was put into circulation in June, 1933. The total currency in circulation on 30 June, 1950, amounted to 40,318,122 dinars. The currency was formerly controlled by an Iraqi Currency Board sitting in London, but was taken over by the National Bank of Iraq on 1 July, 1949.

The principal banks are the Ottoman Bank, the British Bank of Iran, and the Eastern Bank, with branches in the chief towns. In 1936 an Agricultural and Industrial Bank, financed by the 'Iraqi Government was instituted to make advances to cultivators and otherwise to promote the agricultural and industrial development of the country. In 1941 the Rafidain Bank, financed by the 'Iraqi Government, was instituted to carry out normal banking transactions and act as government bankers. Head office in Baghdad, with branches in Basra and Mosul.

The metric system is gradually being introduced, but native weights and measures are still met with, the principal ones being:—*Hogya* = 2·8 lb.; *man* = 56 lb.; *wazna* = 224 lb.; *tughar* = 4,480 lb.; *dhra* = 29·38 inches (27 inches in Aleppo); *mishara* = 0·62 acres.

Diplomatic Representatives.

1. Of Iraq in Great Britain (22 Queen's Gate, S.W.7).

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary.—H.R.H. Amir Zaid ibn al-Hussein, G.B.E. (accredited 18 Dec., 1946).

Minister.—Abdul Malik Khudhairi.
Secretary.—Mohamed Adib Fuad Al-Sulaiman.
Attachés.—Ahmed T. M. Al-Gailani (*Press*); Muhsin Al-Jazairi; Mohammad Ismail Ramadhan.
Military Attaché.—Lieut.-Col. Ahmed Marie.
Air Attaché,—Major Abdul Khalik Al-Saadoon.

2. Of Great Britain in Iraq.

Ambassador.—Sir John Munro Troutbeck, K.C.M.G. (appointed March, 1951).
Counsellors.—H. Beeley, C.B.E.; J. C. B. Richmond (*Oriental*); F. H. Gamble (*Commercial*).
First Secretaries.—T. E. Bromley; E. R. D. Sworder, O.B.E., D.S.C. (*Commercial*); G. R. Gauntlett (*Consular*); M. L. Fitzgerald (*Information*); P. L. V. Mallet.
Military Attaché.—Brig. A. Boyce, D.S.O.
Civil Air Attaché.—B. G. Barnard.
British Consul-General, Basra.—F. A. G. Cook, O.B.E.
British Consul, Kirkuk.—G. H. Clarke.
British Vice-Consul, Mosul.—A. R. Sinclair.
British Vice-Consul, Amara.—D. L. L. Stewart.

Books of Reference.

Statistical Information.—The Principal Bureau of Statistics, Ministry of Economics, Baghdad, publishes an Annual Statistical Abstract (latest issue 1948). A central statistical office is being set up, but the collection of statistics is still done by the separate ministries. Foreign Trade statistics are published annually by the Directorate-General of Customs and Excise (latest issue, 1948).

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IRISH REPUBLIC.

(Poblacht na hÉireann.)

The Irish Republic is a sovereign independent state. Its parliament exercises jurisdiction in 26 of the 32 counties of Ireland.

In April, 1916, an insurrection against British rule took place and a

republic was proclaimed. The armed struggle was renewed in 1919 and continued until 1921.

The independence of Ireland was reaffirmed in January, 1919, by the National Parliament (*Dáil Eireann*) elected in December, 1918.

In 1920 an Act was passed by the British Parliament, under which separate Parliaments were set up for 'Southern Ireland' (26 counties) and 'Northern Ireland' (6 counties). The Unionists of the 6 counties accepted this scheme, and a Northern Parliament was duly elected on 24 May, 1921. The rest of Ireland, however, having already proclaimed a republic, ignored the Act.

On 6 December, 1921, a treaty was signed between Great Britain and Ireland by which Ireland accepted dominion status subject to the right of Northern Ireland to opt out. This right was exercised, and the border between *Saorstát Eireann* (26 counties) and Northern Ireland (6 counties) was fixed in Dec., 1925, as the outcome of an agreement between Great Britain, the Irish Free State and Northern Ireland. The agreement was ratified by the three parliaments.

Subsequently the constitutional links between Saorstát Eireann and the United Kingdom were gradually removed by the Dáil. The final separation was brought about by the Republic of Ireland Act, 1948, which came into operation on 18 April, 1949.

National flag: green, white, orange (vertical).

National anthem: A Soldier's Song (Words by P. Kearney; tune by P. Heaney.)

Constitution.

The first constitution of the Irish Free State came into operation on 6 Dec., 1922. On 14 June, 1937, a new constitution was approved by Parliament (*Dail Eireann*) and enacted by a plebiscite on 1 July, 1937. This constitution came into operation on 29 Dec., 1937. Under it the name Ireland (Eire) was restored.

National Status.—The constitution declares that Ireland is a sovereign independent, democratic state. It affirms the inalienable, indefeasible and sovereign right of the Irish nation to choose its own form of government, to determine its relations with other nations, and to develop its life, political, economic and cultural, in accordance with its own genius and traditions.

The constitution applies in theory to the whole of Ireland, but it provides that, pending the reintegration of the national territory, the laws enacted by the Parliament established by the constitution shall have the same area and extent of application as those of the Irish Free State.

The President of the Republic.—It provides for a President elected by direct vote of the people, who holds office for a period of 7 years. On the advice of the Head of the Government he summons and dissolves *Dáil Eireann*. He signs and promulgates laws. On the nomination of *Dáil Eireann*, he appoints the *Taoiseach* or Prime Minister. On the nomination of the *Taoiseach* and with the previous approval of *Dáil Eireann* he appoints the other members of the Government. The supreme command of the Defence Forces is vested in the President, its exercise being regulated by law.

In addition, the President has power to refer certain Bills to the Supreme Court for decision as to whether they are repugnant to any provisions of the constitution. He can, at the instance of a prescribed proportion of the members of the Houses of the *Oireachtas*, refer certain Bills to the people for decision at a referendum.

The President, in the exercise and performance of certain of his constitutional powers and functions, is aided and advised by a council of state.

By the Republic of Ireland Act, 1948, it is provided that the President, on the authority and on the advice of the government, may exercise the executive power or any executive function of the state in, or in connexion with, its external relations.

The Parliament.—The *Oireachtas* or National Parliament consists of the President and two Houses, viz. a House of Representatives, called *Dáil Eireann*, and a Senate, called *Seanad Eireann*, consisting of 60 members. The *Dáil*, consisting, since 1947, of 147 members, is elected by adult suffrage. Of the 60 members of the Senate, 11 are nominated by the *Taoiseach* (Prime Minister), 6 are elected by the universities, and the remaining 43 are elected from 5 panels of candidates established on a vocational basis, representing the following public services and interests:—(1) National language and culture, literature, art, education and such professional interests as may be defined by law for the purpose of this panel; (2) Agriculture and allied interests, and fisheries; (3) Labour, whether organized or unorganized; (4) Industry and commerce, including banking, finance, accountancy, engineering and architecture; (5) Public administration and social services, including voluntary social activities.

Powers of the Senate.—A maximum period of 90 days is afforded to the Senate for the consideration or amendment of Bills sent to that House by the *Dáil*, but the Senate has no power to veto legislative proposals.

Executive Power.—The Executive Power of the state is exercised by the Government, which is responsible to *Dáil Eireann*, and consists of not less than 7 and not more than 15 members. The head of the Government is the *Taoiseach* or Prime Minister.

Fundamental Rights.—The state recognizes the family as the natural, primary and fundamental unit group of society, possessing inalienable and imprescriptable rights antecedent and superior to all positive law. It acknowledges the right and duty of parents to provide for the education of their children, and, with due regard to that right, undertakes to provide free primary education. It pledges itself to guard with special care the institution of marriage.

The constitution contains special provision for the recognition and protection of the fundamental rights of citizens such as personal liberty, free expression of opinion, peaceable assembly and the formation of associations and unions.

Freedom of conscience and the free practice and profession of religion are, subject to public order and morality, guaranteed to every citizen. No religion may be endowed or subjected to discriminatory disability. The special position of the Catholic Church as the guardian of the faith professed by the majority of the citizens is recognized by the state. The other religious denominations existing at the date of the coming into operation of the constitution are also recognized.

Directive Principles of Social Policy.—Certain principles of social policy which are intended for the general guidance of the *Oireachtas*, but whose application in the making of laws is not cognisable by the Courts, are set forth in the constitution. Among their objects is the direction of the policy of the state towards securing the distribution of property so as to subserve the common good, the regulation of credit so as to serve the welfare of the people as a whole, the establishment of families in economic security on the land, and the right to an adequate means of livelihood for all citizens.

Language.—Irish as the national language is the first official language; English is recognized as a second official language.

No amendment of the constitution can be effected except with the approval of the people given at a referendum.

Government.

President of the Republic.—Seán Tomás Ô Ceallaigh (Sean T. O'Kelly).

The President was installed on 25 June, 1945. He holds office for 7 years. Remuneration £5,000 per annum. The office carries a pension of £1,200 per annum.

Dr. Douglas Hyde, the first President, held office from 25 June, 1938, to 24 June, 1945.

At the general election held on 4/10 February, 1948, the following parties were returned to the *Dáil* (1944 strengths in brackets):—Fianna Fáil, 68 (76); Fine Gael, 31 (30); Labour Party, 14 (8); Clann na Poblachta, 10; Farmers, 7 (10); National Labour Party, 5 (4); Independents, 12 (10); total 147 (138).

There are no formal party divisions in the Senate, whose total of 60 members is made up of (*a*) 43 members elected by an electoral college comprising members of *Dáil*, Senate, council boroughs and county councils —990 electors in all; (*b*) 6 members elected by the universities, (*c*) 11 members nominated by the *Taoiseach*.

The Government consists of the following members (elected 18 Feb., 1948):—

Taoiseach (Prime Minister).—John A. Costello, S.C. (Fine Gael).
Tánaiste (Deputy Prime Minister) and Minister for Social Welfare.—William Norton (Labour).
Minister for Education.—General Richard Mulcahy (Fine Gael).
Minister for External Affairs.—Seán MacBride, S.C. (Clann na Poblachta).
Minister for Lands.—J. Blowick (Farmer).
Minister for Posts and T [illegible] T. Everett (Labour).
Minister for Agriculture [illegible] (Independent).
Minister for Finance. P. McGilligan, S.C. (Fine Gael).
Minister for Justice.—Daniel Morrissey (Fine Gael).
Minister for Defence.—General Seán MacEoin (Fine Gael).
Minister for Industry and Commerce.—Dr. T. F. O'Higgins (Fine Gael).
Minister for Health.—Dr. Noel C. Browne (Clann na Poblachta).
Minister for Local Government.—Michael J. Keyes (Labour).

The Attorney-General, Charles F. Casey, S.C., is not a member of the Government.

Local Government.

There are 27 administrative counties and 4 county boroughs governed by councils which are elected triennially. The county councils administer county affairs generally, can hold property, levy rates and borrow money. The county borough council possesses with certain exceptions the powers of a county council.

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 sanitary services, housing, libraries, etc., and is the sole rating authority

within its area. There are 60 urban sanitary districts, comprising the 4 county boroughs, 7 municipal boroughs, 1 town constituted under a special Act and 48 towns under the Towns Improvement Act, 1854. There are 28 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. There are, therefore, altogether 88 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 directly, and is required to appoint a county medical officer for the effective administration of the health and sanitary codes.

The county council is also as a rule the public assistance authority. County homes have been established for the aged and infirm and chronic invalids, and county and district hospitals for the sick. Home assistance is 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 care in 19 mental hospitals maintained by county and county borough councils. 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 utilize and subsidize.

The county and county borough councils, the urban district councils and other elective bodies 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 payment of travelling expenses and subsistence allowances.

Elections to public bodies are held according to the principle of proportional representation. A person who is of full age is entitled to be registered as a local government elector at the place of ordinary residence on the qualifying date and also in respect of lands or premises occupied as owner or tenant during a qualifying period; but an elector may not vote more than once at an election of members to a local authority. Women are eligible for election as members of all local government bodies in the same manner and on the same conditions as men.

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 boards.

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 May, 1946, the following are the figures of area and population :—

Counties and county boroughs	Area in statute acres [1]	Population 1946		
		Males	Females	Total
Province of Leinster				
Carlow	221,486	17,702	16,379	34,081
Dublin County [2]	227,843	292,205	343,988	636,193
Dublin C.B.	21,906	230,923	275,128	506,051
Kildare	418,646	36,057	28,792	64,849
Kilkenny	509,472	35,164	31,248	66,712
Laoighis	424,892	26,751	22,946	49,697
Longford	257,933	19,322	16,896	36,218
Louth	202,842	33,399	32,795	66,194
Meath	577,819	34,950	31,282	66,232
Offaly	493,636	29,311	24,375	53,686
Westmeath	435,607	29,058	25,891	54,949
Wexford	581,059	46,611	45,244	91,855
Wicklow	500,251	30,152	30,299	60,451
Total of Leinster	4,851,486	630,982	650,135	1,281,117
Province of Munster				
Clare	787,755	45,350	39,714	85,064
Cork County [2]	1,843,399	171,110	172,558	343,668
Cork C.B.	2,511	34,535	41,060	75,595
Kerry	1,161,703	70,113	63,780	133,893
Limerick County [2]	663,651	72,039	70,520	142,559
Limerick C.B.	2,068	19,845	23,125	42,970
Tipperary	1,051,288	70,999	65,015	136,014
Waterford County [2]	454,278	38,087	38,021	76,108
Waterford C.B.	1,970	12,954	15,315	28,269
Total of Munster	5,962,074	467,698	449,608	917,306
Province of Ulster (part of)				
Cavan	467,160	38,121	32,234	70,355
Donegal	1,193,584	70,269	66,048	136,317
Monaghan	318,988	30,013	27,202	57,215
Total of Ulster (part of)	1,979,732	138,403	125,484	263,887
Province of Connacht				
Galway	1,467,661	87,435	77,766	165,201
Leitrim	376,762	24,065	20,526	44,591
Mayo	1,333,944	75,073	73,047	148,120
Roscommon	608,540	38,845	33,665	72,510
Sligo	443,917	32,376	29,999	62,375
Total of Connacht	4,230,824	257,794	235,003	492,797
Total	17,024,116	1,494,877	1,460,230	2,955,107

[1] Exclusive of larger rivers, lakes and tideways. [2] Including the County Borough.

Vital statistics for 4 years :—

Year	Births	Marriages	Deaths	Year	Births	Marriages	Deaths
1946	67,922	17,525	41,457	1948	65,930	16,115	36,357
1947	68,978	16,290	44,061	1949	63,954	16,299	38,098

New Travel Identity cards and passports granted in 1949 to persons going to employment and permanent residence were :—Men, 12,499; women, 12,992; total, 25,491.

Passenger movements by sea were, in 1949, outward, 653,405; inward, 636,798; in 1948, outward, 639,152; inward, 611,912.

Religion.—According to the census of population taken in May, 1946, the principal religious professions were as follows :—

	Leinster	Munster	Ulster (part of)	Connacht	Total
Roman Catholics . .	1,185,106	892,971	225,018	482,938	2,786,033
Protestant Episcopalians.	75,225	19,868	21,244	8,492	124,829
Presbyterians. . .	7,031	838	15,405	596	23,870
Methodists . . .	4,839	1,758	1,285	473	8,355
Other professions . .	8,916	1,871	935	298	12,020

There were 688 members of the Society of Friends in 1949.

Education.—*Elementary Education.*—Elementary education is free and is given in the national schools. In 1949, the number of schools in operation was 4,896. The average number of pupils enrolled in the schools was 445,183; the percentage average daily attendance 84·8; the number of teachers of all classes 12,821.

There are 4 state-aided training colleges and 2 training centres (to which only a limited grant is payable).

The estimated state expenditure on elementary education for the year 1950–51 is £6,400,000, excluding the cost of administration.

Since the establishment of the state in 1922, the Irish language became an essential part of the curriculum for all schools subsidized by the Government. Of the teachers serving in national schools, 12,510 have already qualified to teach the language. In 204 national schools in the Dublin and Gaeltacht areas, Irish is the medium of instruction in all subjects except [illegible]. In 1934–35, 10,226 schoolchildren spoke Irish at home; in 1948–49, the number was 9,654.

Secondary Education.—The secondary 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 Department of Education. The number of recognized secondary schools during the school year 1949–50 was 416, and the number of pupils between the ages of 12 and 20 years in attendance was 47,065. Estimated total state expenditure for 1950–51, £926,330, excluding the cost of administration.

Continuation and Technical Education.—Vocational schools are established in all cities, the principal towns and some rural areas. These schools are controlled by the local Vocational Education Committees, and are maintained partly by the rates and partly by state grants. The estimated state expenditure for 1950–51 is £704,730, excluding the cost of administration, and the expenditure from local rates—£368,413.

Agricultural Education.—Winter agricultural classes for the sons of farmers are provided by statutory County Committees of Agriculture, which are financed partly out of state grants and partly out of the rates. Residential courses of agricultural instruction for farmers' sons and courses of instruction in rural domestic economy for farmers' [illegible] provided at institutions of which the principal are managed by the

Department of Agriculture or are managed by religious orders, and receive grants from state funds. Higher agricultural education is provided for in the universities.

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, etc., and students, in 1949–50, were as follows :—

Universities	Professors, lecturers and assistants	Students
Trinity College, Dublin	176	2,442
University College, Cork	79	954
,, ,, Galway	90	852
,, ,, Dublin	154	3,200

There were, in 1949, 260 cinemas, with a seating capacity of 168,500.

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 Courts of Justice Act, 1924, has been amended by a number of Acts, the latest being the Courts of Justice Act, 1949. The most important of the amending Acts, however, is the Courts of Justice Act, 1936.

The Supreme Court, which consists of the Chief Justice (who is *ex-officio* an additional Judge of the High Court) and 4 other Judges, has appellate jurisdiction from all decisions of the High Court, and on questions of law in Workmen's Compensation Act cases from the Circuit Court. The High Court, which consists of a President (who [illegible] of the Supreme Court) and 5 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 2 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. 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 Republic is divided into 9 circuits for the purposes of the Circuit Court, to each of which, other than the Dublin Circuit, a Judge of the Circuit Court has been assigned. Two judges are assigned to the Dublin Circuit, one being President of the Circuit Court. The President is *ex officio* an additional judge of the High Court and takes precedence over all other circuit judges. 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 except murder, attempt to murder, conspiracy to murder, high treason, treason felony, treasonable conspiracy or piracy.

The District Court consists of 42 Justices of the District Court. Eight of such justices are assigned to the Dublin Metropolitan area; the remainder of the country is divided into 30 districts, to each of which a Justice of the District Court is assigned. Four justices [illegible] The District Court is a court of summary jurisdiction with [illegible] diction—in contract cases up to £25, and in cases of tort, with certain exceptions, up to £10.

All Judges and Justices of the District Court are appointed by the President.

Finance.

Receipts	1949–50 Actual	1950–51 Estimated
	£	£
Customs	25,445,000	25,755,000
Income and Super Tax	17,051,000	18,315,000
Excise	12,570,000	13,240,000
Post Office	4,319,000	4,500,000
Stamp duties	1,565,000	1,610,000
Estate, etc., duties	3,654,000	2,350,000
Motor vehicle duties	2,552,000	2,600,000
All other	6,869,758	7,305,000
Total	74,025,758	75,705,000

Expenditure	1949–50 Actual	1950–51 Estimated
	£	£
Agriculture, land division, etc.	7,702,000	11,309,000
Education, science, art (excluding superannuation)	7,227,000	8,284,000
Old age pensions	7,135,000	7,149,000
Debt service	4,989,000	6,239,000
Post Office (excluding superannuation and debt service)	4,915,000	5,134,000
Police	3,127,000	2,943,000
Army	3,679,000	3,977,000
Superannuation	2,667,000	2,789,000
Food and fuel subsidies	12,580,000	11,629,000
All other	27,191,000	28,337,000
Total	81,212,000	87,790,000

Expenditure on items treated as proper to be defrayed from [illegible] 1949–50 was £4,521,000 and the estimate for such items i[illegible] £12,114,000.

On 31 March, 1950, the liabilities were as follows:—Exchequer Bills, nil; Ways and Means Advances, £15,278,000; 5% Second National Loan,

1950–60, £4,834,000; 4½% Third National Loan, 1950–70, £4,910,000; 3½% Fourth National Loan, 1950–70, £5,192,000; 4% Conversion Loan, 1950–70, £6,021,000; 3¾% Finance Loan, 1953–58, £9,178,000; 4% Exchequer Bonds, 1950–60, £[illegible], 3½% National Security Loan, 1956–61, £7,371,000; 3% Exchequer Bonds, 1965–70, £23,829,000; Savings Certificates, £12,756,000; other liabilities, £44,941,000; total, £140,546,000.

The assets on the same date were:—Electricity scheme, £22,811,000; local loans fund, £18,594,000; purchase of creameries, £874,000; national loan sinking funds, £3,426,000; shares in companies established under state auspices (sugar, industrial credit, agricultural credit, industrial alcohol, national stud, air transport, shipping, insurance), £4,392,000; exchequer balance, £503,000; other assets, £42,467,000; total, £83,067,000.

Defence.

The supreme command of the Defence Forces is vested in the President. There is a Council of Defence consisting of the Minister for Defence, his Parliamentary Secretary, the Chief of Staff, the Adjutant-General and the Quartermaster General, with the Permanent Secretary of the Department of Defence as secretary.

The Defence Forces estimates provide for a permanent force of 13,000 officers and men and 36,000 officers and men first- and second-line reserves. The first-line reserve is composed of officers and men who have already been trained during service in the permanent force, who normally perform training annually. The second-line reserve is a territorial force.

Recruitment is on a voluntary basis. Minimum service for the Army is 3 years' permanent and 9 with the Reserve. Suitable men may complete 21 years' permanent service. Enlistment for the Navy is 6 years' permanent service and 6 with the Reserve.

The Air Corps and Naval Service strengths are included in the above figures.

The Naval Service comprises 3 corvettes, named *Macha*, *Cliona*, *Maev*; and 4 tenders. Estimates provide for a permanent force of 560 all ranks.

The defence estimates for the year ended 31 March, 1951, are £4,131,522.

Production.

Agriculture.—General distribution of surface (in acres) in 1949:—Crops and pasture, 11,583,396; woods and plantations, 288,799; other land, including mountain, 5,151,921; total, 17,024,116.

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

Crops	Extent in statute acres			Total produce in tons		
	1947	1948	1949	1947	1948	1949
Wheat	579,646	518,383	362,805	313,009	409,523	360,991
Oats	826,362	880,083	686,220	652,826	792,075	559,269
Barley	145,983	119,793	157,027	88,320	100,626	159,382
Rye	7,182	6,318	4,652	4,794	4,701	3,561
Potatoes	383,146	385,430	349,786	2,600,214	3,275,403	2,692,246
Turnips	158,712	153,043	138,363	2,367,302	2,460,517	1,985,248
Mangels	84,000	82,117	77,985	1,246,721	1,375,148	1,438,664
Sugar beet	61,532	66,371	59,498	479,950	610,613	642,578
Cabbage	12,611	13,785	13,093	129,852	153,799	145,405
Flax	17,821	20,624	15,282	4,473	3,606	2,106
Hay	2,010,880	2,021,386	1,999,525	4,468,359	4,547,431	4,422,734

Agricultural output for the year 1949 was valued at £127,752,000.

The number of livestock at 1 June, 1950, was:—Cattle, 4,321,582; sheep, 2,384,639; pigs, 644,914; horses, 390,613; poultry, 21,131,644.

Fisheries.—The number of vessels and men engaged in fishing in the year 1949 were:—4 steam, 619 motor, 730 sail and 1,976 row boats; total, 3,329 vessels; men, 10,063.

The quantities and values of fish landed during 1949 were:—Demersal fish, 151,537 cwt., value £416,275; pelagic fish, 83,137 cwt., value £91,067; shell fish, value, £108,487. Total value, £615,829.

Industrial Production.—The census of industrial production for 1948 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, £12,579,674 (£2,222,757); bread, flour, confectionery, biscuits, etc., £10,106,056 (£4,220,551); butter, cheese, margarine, condensed milk, £16,715,707 (£1,636,890); bacon curing, £6,380,714 (£891,899); brewing, £9,348,137 (£5,195,811); malting, £657,147 (£300,062); sugar, sugar confectionery, jam-making, £14,105,815 (£3,633,764); tobacco, £19,144,555 (£1,631,033); clothing (wholesale factories), £9,231,909 (£3,690,069); woollen and worsted, £5,714,519 (£1,807,906); wood furniture, upholstery, brushes and brooms, £2,381,763 (£1,206,838); soap and candles, £1,304,510 (£316,639); timber, £3,937,183 (£1,724,035); distilling, £1,031,573[1] (£471,325); bricks, glass, cement and monumental masonry, £3,689,404 (£1,638,081); assembly, construction and repair of vehicles, £10,638,908 (£2,929,411); metals, £4,336,490 (£1,868,970); engineering and implements, £3,452,551 (£1,614,558); linen, cotton, jute and canvas, £3,985,341 (£1,218,086); boot and shoe (wholesale factories), £5,019,810 (£2,075,894); hosiery, £3,034,773 (£1,235,177); paper-making and manufactured stationery, £3,388,964 (£1,339,790); printing, publishing, bookbinding, £5,298,841 (£3,701,345); fellmongery and leather, £2,527,253 (£802,371); oils, paints and polishes, £3,369,412 (£744,897).

[1] Exclusive excise duty.

Commerce.

Value of imports and exports of merchandise (excluding bullion and specie and goods transhipped under bond) for 5 years (in £):—

	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950
Imports .	72,043,372	131,334,517	136,315,884	129,783,300	159,586,028
Exports .	38,612,429	38,568,136	47,851,019	58,946,349	70,457,516
Re-exports .	395,082	942,998	1,475,504	1,580,250	1,939,055

The values of the chief trading classes (exclusive of parcel post) are shown in the following table (in £):—

Class	Imports		Exports	
	1949	1950	1949	1950
Live animals . . .	3,685,293	3,476,771	27,101,797	29,278,831
Food, drink and tobacco .	28,043,783	38,624,457	22,019,897	29,390,957
Other raw materials and manufactured goods . . .	95,773,953	114,782,908	7,791,846	11,131,211

The following table shows the distribution of trade, by principal countries of origin in the case of imports and consignment in the case of exports :—

Country	Imports		Domestic exports	
	1949	1950	1949	1950
	£	£	£	£
Great Britain	72,246,954	81,860,510	45,471,466	53,568,944
Northern Ireland	2,317,548	2,392,195	8,216,189	8,300,297
Australia	693,959	926,490	57,938	67,897
Canada	2,959,593	5,993,381	50,323	92,759
Union of South Africa	869,788	724,726	59,024	68,761
India	3,133,769	4,857,667	25,567	66,055
Argentina	502,382	1,158,730	8,974	2,650
Belgium	1,984,752	2,310,793	1,211,529	493,637
Cuba	381,164	1,869,931	—	520
Finland	1,764,797	2,558,171	14,134	50,004
France	1,808,162	2,516,928	205,837	613,533
Germany	469,054	1,929,248	396,105	1,490,733
Greece	731,220	1,650,125	16,377	68,257
Italy	503,079	1,045,866	107,734	114,538
Netherlands	3,157,173	2,853,356	1,396,488	1,880,515
Spain	736,951	986,968	236,748	163,865
Sweden	2,701,188	3,672,003	277,242	616,117
United States of America	18,532,176	21,034,859	451,320	1,319,255

Trade with the United Kingdom (Board of Trade returns) in £ sterling :—

	1938	1948	1949	1950
Imports to U.K.	22,965,064	43,334,472	55,533,885	62,924,548
Exports from U.K.	20,281,525	76,008,522	76,814,967	86,936,184
Re-exports from U.K.	5,703,016	3,192,090	2,889,017	3,489,721

Communications.

Shipping.—Net tonnage of vessels entered and cleared in the foreign trade during the year 1949 :—Entered, 8,085, of 7,718,880 tons; cleared, 8,083, of 7,716,645 tons.

The principal ports are Dublin, Cobh, Dun Laoghaire, Cork, Galway, Waterford, Rosslare, Limerick and Dundalk.

Air Services.—During the year ended 31 March, 1950, 202,030 passengers, 4,544,071 lb. of cargo and 317,405 lb. of mail were carried on the air services operated by Aer Lingus.

Waterways.—There are 566 miles of inland navigation, including the Grand Canal, 208 miles; the Royal Canal, 96 miles, and the Shannon navigation, 139 miles. The traffic carried during 1949 was (in tons) :—Grand Canal, 142,676; Royal Canal, 567; Shannon navigation, 64,679.

Railways.—The total length of road, first track, of railways open for traffic at the end of the year 1949, including the mileage of railways situated partly in Northern Ireland, was 2,782. The length of road, first track, actually situated in the state is 2,440 miles, of which 88% is constructed to standard gauge.

Railway statistics	1947	1948	1949
Number of passengers	24,936,937	23,147,889	21,283,154
Number of miles run by coaching trains	5,964,937	6,985,763	7,259,228
Merchandise and mineral traffic conveyed (tons)	3,928,548	3,630,810	3,613,814
Number of livestock conveyed	1,586,228	1,369,598	1,404,226
Number of miles run by freight trains	4,104,049	4,105,844	4,062,296
Gross receipts * (£)	12,579,862	13,921,265	14,370,159
Expenditure * (£)	12,899,837	14,854,123	15,050,377
Net receipts * (£)	Dr. 319,975	Dr. 932,858	Dr. 680,218
Other receipts * (£)	135,327	79,461	70,872
Total net income * (£)	Dr. 184,648	Dr. 853,397	Dr. 609,346

* Relates to the entire transport undertaking of railway companies, including road services.

The authorized capital [1] in 1949 amounted to £31,407,685. The capital receipts were £29,938,379 and the capital expenditure was £28,124,698.

Tramways.—There were 13 miles of electric tramway worked in 1949. The number of miles run was 893,785; number of passengers carried 9,236,984. The gross receipts from passengers were £102,526.

Roads and Road Transport.—In 1948–49, a total of 49,170 miles of roads were maintained out of local funds, including 9,428 miles of main roads and 38,782 miles of county roads; amount spent on their upkeep, £6,440,674.

Number of licensed motor vehicles in 1949:—Private cars, 71,911; public service vehicles, 8,187; commercial goods vehicles, 23,698; agricultural tractors, 9,714; motor cycles, 5,291.

The total number of miles run by road motor passenger vehicles of the omnibus type in 1949 was 40,509,727. The number of passengers carried was [illegible] and the gross receipts from passengers were £3,962,830.

Post, Telegraph and Telephones (1950).—Number of post offices, 2,030; telegraph offices, 1,234; telephone subscribers 49,426; public telephones, 1,838; telephone exchanges, 895.

The Department of Posts and Telegraphs also administers the Wireless Broadcasting Service. There were in 1950, 296,388 holders of wireless receiving licenses.

Banking and Currency.

The unit of currency is the Irish *pound*, which has the same value as the pound sterling. The circulating medium consists of legal tender notes, consolidated bank-notes, which are liabilities of the issuing banks, and token coinage. The Central Bank has the sole right of issuing legal tender notes and token coinage is issued by the Minister for Finance through the bank. The Central Bank, which was established as from 1 February, 1943, in accordance with the Central Bank Act, 1942, replaced the Currency Commission which was set up under the Currency Act, 1927, and had been responsible *inter alia* for the regulation of the note issue. In

[1] Excluding capital figures relating to Fishguard and Rosslare Railways & Harbours Co.

addition to the powers and functions of the Currency Commission the Central Bank has the power of receiving non-interest-bearing deposits from banks and public authorities, of rediscounting Exchequer bills and bills of exchange, of making advances to banks against such bills or against Government securities, of fixing and publishing rates of interest for rediscounting bills, of buying and selling certain Government securities and of collecting and publishing information relating to monetary and credit problems. The capital of the bank is £40,000, of which £24,000 has been paid up and is held by the Minister for Finance. On the dissolution of the Currency Commission its paid-up capital was returned to the shareholding banks.

The Board of Directors of the Central Bank consists of a Governor, appointed by the President of the Republic on the advice of the Government, and 8 directors, all appointed by the Minister for Finance, 5 directly and 3 from a panel prepared by the Associated Banks (the term applied to the 8 shareholding banks associated with the former Currency Commission).

The report of the Central Bank for 1949–50 shows that the volume of the [illegible] note issue fluctuated during the year between a minimum of £45,817,000 on 27 Aug., 1949, and a maximum of £52,605,000 on 17 Dec., 1949.

The aggregate withdrawals for repatriation through the Central Bank and the Associated Banks of Bank of England notes in 1949–50 amounted to £20,491,000. Out of the total assets of the legal-tender note fund, amounting to £50,907,000 on 31 March, 1950, the holdings of securities of maturity exceeding 12 months amounted to £14,984,000.

Consolidated bank-notes are a first charge on all the assets of the responsible banks, and are also secured by a reserve held by the Central Bank. They are convertible into legal tender notes which in turn are convertible into equivalent British legal tender at the Bank of England. Limits are set by the Central Bank Act to the amounts of consolidated bank-notes which may be outstanding at certain future dates and provision is made for their total extinction by 1957.

Total notes in circulation in June, 1950, amounted to £51,900,000, as against £48,677,000 in June, 1949.

Banking returns (representing an average of figures for a selected date in each of the 3 months, April–June, 1950):—Liabilities: capital, £8,262,000; reserves, £11,295,000; notes in circulation, £9,641,000; current, deposit and other accounts, £352,040,000; acceptances, £4,129,000; other liabilities, £9,966,000; total, £395,333,000. Assets, cash, £44,195,000; money at call, £24,730,000; bills, £4,475,000; loans and advances, £131,364,000; investments, £176,644,000; premises, £2,732,000; other assets, £11,194,000; total, £395,334,000.

The Bank of Ireland, founded in 1783, had on 31 Dec., 1949, a capital of £2,769,231; rest, £3,690,000; deposits [illegible] ounts), £68,057,761. Other banks are Hibernian [illegible] Bank, Provincial Bank of Ireland, the Royal Bank, the Ulster Bank, the Northern Bank, the National City Bank (affiliated to the Bank of Ireland) and the National Bank. The latter is a London clearing bank.

The post office savings bank has about [illegible] depositors and the amount due to them at 31 Dec., 1949, was £13,920,000. The Trustee Savings Bank has approximately 46,000 depositors and the amount due to them at 31 Dec., 1949, was £6,543,000.

Diplomatic Representation.

Country	Irish Representative	Foreign Representative
Argentina	Matthew Murphy [2]	Dr. Jorge Escalante Posse [1]
Australia	Thomas J. Kiernan [3]	Dr. W. Anstey Wymes [2]
Belgium [1]	Colman O'Donovan	Comte Ferdinand du Chastel de la Howarderie.
Canada [3]	Seán Murphy	W. F. A. Turgeon, K.C.
France	Cornelius C. Cremin [3]	Comte [illegible] Ostrorog [1]
India	—	V. K. Krishna Menon [3]
Italy [1]	Denis Devlin	Guido Borga
Netherlands [1]	Mrs. Josephine McNeill	Jhr. J. W. M. Snouck Hurgronje.
Norway [1]	Brian Gallagher	Per Preben Prebensen
Portugal [2]	Count Gerald O'Kelly de Gallagh	Dr. Eduardo Brazao
Spain [3]	Leo T. McCauley	Marques de Miraflores
Sweden	Brian Gallagher [1]	Oscar U. K. Thorsing [2]
Switzerland	William Warnock [1]	Walter de Bourg [2]
United Kingdom [3]	F. H. Boland	Sir Walter Hankinson, K.C.M.G., O.B.E., M.C.
United States [3]	John J. Hearne	George A. Garrett
Vatican	Joseph P. Walshe [3]	—

[1] Envoy. [2] Chargé d'Affaires
[3] Ambassador.

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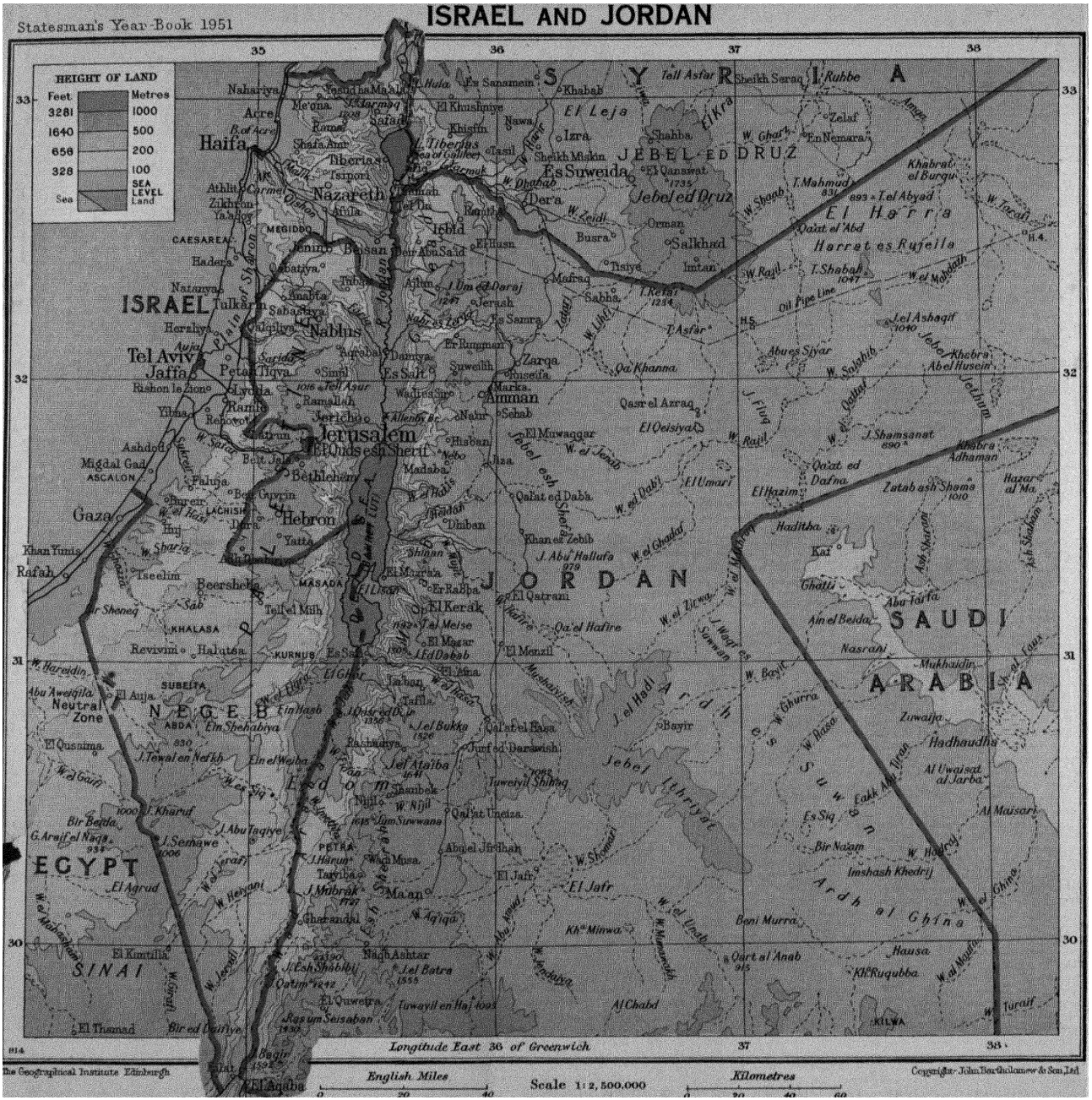
STATISTICAL INFORMATION.—The Central Statistics Office (The Castle, Dublin) was established in June, 1949, and is attached to the Department of the Taoiseach; *Director*:—R. C. Geary, D Sc.; Deputy Director, M. D. McCarthy, M.A., Ph.D.

The Central Statistics Office took over the work carried out since 1922 by the Statistics Branch, Department of Industry and Commerce, which in turn had continued the statistical work carried out by the Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction (since 1900) and by the Irish Department of the Ministry of Labour, London (since 1919). Vital statistics from 1864, annual agricultural statistics prior to 1900 and decennial census of population were compiled by the [illegible] Ireland. The population censuses were carried out in 1926, 1936 and [illegible] Branch of the Department of Industry and Commerce and are now the responsibility of the Central Statistics Office which has also, as from July, 1950, taken over from the Registrar-General the compilation of Vital Statistics. The Statistics Act 1926 confers wide powers for the collection, compilation and publication of statistics. Other Acts under which statistics are collected are Workmen's Compensation Act, Merchant Shipping Act, Customs Consolidation Act and Road Transport Act.

Principal publications of the Central Statistics Office are Census of Population Reports, Census of Industrial Production Reports, Statistical Abstract (annually), White Paper on National Income and Expenditure, Trade and Shipping Statistics (annually and monthly), Irish Trade Journal and Statistical Bulletin (quarterly), and Irish Statistical Survey.

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ISRAEL AND JORDAN



The Geographical Institute Edinburgh

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ISRAEL.

(MEDINAT ISRAEL—STATE OF ISRAEL.)

ISRAEL is an independent sovereign state, established by proclamation on 14 May, 1948. On the eve of the expiration of the British mandate, the National Council, representing the Jewish population of Palestine and the World Zionist Movement, met in Tel Aviv. With reference to the resolution passed by the United Nations on 29 Nov., 1947, the National Council proclaimed 'the establishment of the Jewish state in Palestine to be called Israel' and assumed the functions of a provisional state council, with its executive as the provisional government. For the history of the British Mandate, *see* THE STATESMAN'S YEAR-BOOK, 1920–49, under PALESTINE.

National Flag: White with 2 horizontal blue stripes, the blue Shield of David in the centre.

National Anthem: Hatikvah (The Hope). Words by N. H. Imber (1878); tune by H. Busato.

Government and Constitution.

The provisional government, proclaimed on 14 May, 1948, was in office until 3 March, 1949.

Under its auspices, general elections, on the basis of general suffrage and proportional representation, were held on 25 Jan., 1949. The Constituent Assembly, later called the First Knesset, is composed as follows:—Mapai (Israel Labour Party), 46; Mapam (United Labour Party of Israel), 20; United Religious Front, 16; Heruth (Freedom Movement), 14; General Zionists, 7; Progressives, 5; Sephardim (Oriental Jewish Community), 4; Communists, 4; Democrats, 2; Israel Women's Zionist Organization, 1; Yemenites, 1; Fighters (Stern Group), 1; total, 120.

On 16 Feb., 1949, the Knesset passed its first law, known as the Transition Law, 5709/1949, laying the foundations for the permanent organs of

the State. According to that law, the President of the State is to be elected by the Knesset by secret ballot and his term of office will be the period of the duration of the first Knesset and thereafter until the expiration of 3 months after the new Knesset has assembled.

President of the State.—Dr. Chaim Weizmann (elected by the Constituent Assembly, 17 Feb., 1949).

The coalition government, formed on 1 Nov., 1950, was in March, 1951, composed as follows :—

Prime Minister and Minister of Defence.—D. Ben-Gurion (Mapai).
Minister of Trade and Industry.—Yaakov Geri (non-party).
Minister of Transport and Communications.—Dr. Dov Joseph (Mapai).
Minister of Finance.—Eliezer Kaplan (Mapai).
Minister of Social Welfare.—Rabbi Y. M. Levin (Religious Front).
Minister of Agriculture.—Pinhas Lavon (Mapai).
Minister of Religious Affairs and for War Sufferers.—Rabbi J. L. Maimon (Religious Front).
Minister of Labour.—Mrs. Golda Myerson (Mapai).
Minister of Education and Culture.—David Remez (Mapai).
Minister of Justice.—Pinhas Rosen [illegible].
Minister of the Interior, of Immigration and of Health.—Moshe Shapira (Religious Front).
Minister for Foreign Affairs.—M. Sharett (Mapai).
Minister of Police.—B. S. Shitreet (Sephardim).

Local Government.

Local authorities are of three kinds, namely, municipal corporations, local councils and regional councils. Their status, powers and duties are prescribed by statute. Regional Councils are local authorities set up in agricultural areas and include all the agricultural settlements in the area under their jurisdiction. All local authorities exercise their authority mainly by means of bye-laws approved by the Minister of the Interior. Their revenue is derived from rates imposed with the approval of that Minister.

Area and Population.

The area of Israel, within the boundaries defined by the armistice agreements with Egypt, Jordan, the Lebanon and Syria, is 20,850 square km. (8,084 sq. miles), with a total population (1 Feb., 1951) of 1,390,000, of whom about 1,220,000 are Jews, 120,000 Moslems, 35,000 Christians and 15,000 Druzes.

The boundaries run as follows :—On the west, along the Mediterranean coast from Ras-en-Nakura on the Lebanese border, to a point a few miles north of Gaza; then slightly inland in a south-westerly direction to the Egyptian frontier. Thence the boundary follows the old international boundary between Palestine and Egypt down to the Gulf of Akaba. Eight miles of the coast of that gulf is Israel territory called Coast of Eilath. On the east, the line follows the old boundary between Palestine and Jordan up the Wadi Araba, through the Dead Sea, to a point east of Ein Geddi; thence it cuts through the hills south of Hebron, turning north-east to include in Israel the New City of Jerusalem. From Jerusalem, the line turns north-west, following the slopes of the Samarian Hills, east of the Lydda–Haifa railway line. Some 10 miles north-west of Jenin, the line bends south-east to reach the river Jordan south of Beisan. The northern

section of the eastern border follows the river Jordan, as did the old frontier between Palestine, Jordan and Syria. On the north, the frontier follows the old international frontier with the Lebanon.

On 23 Jan., 1950, the Knesset proclaimed Jerusalem the capital of the state.

The 3 main towns account for about 50% of the total population, as follows :—Jerusalem (Israeli part only), 127,000; Haifa, 160,000; Tel-Aviv/Jaffa, 350,000.

The official language is Hebrew, with Arabic as a secondary language for government transactions with Arab citizens.

Immigration.

On 5 July, 1950, the Knesset passed the Law of the Return, which proclaims that ' every Jew has the right to immigrate to Israel.'

The following table shows the numbers of Jewish immigrants entering Palestine (Israel), including persons entering as travellers who subsequently registered as immigrants.

1919	1,806	1927	3,595	1935	64,147	1943	9,867
1920	8,223	1928	3,086	1936	31,671	1944	16,476
1921	9,339	1929	6,566	1937	12,475	1945	13,984
1922	8,128	1930	6,433	1938	15,253	1946	17,761
1923	7,991	1931	5,533	1939	18,433	1947	21,542
1924	13,553	1932	11,289	1940	5,611	1948	120,332
1925	34,641	1933	31,977	1941	4,270	1949	239,038
1926	13,910	1934	44,143	1942	3,052	1950	170,000

The Jewish Agency for Palestine which, in accordance with Article IV of the Palestine Mandate, was recognized as ' a public body for the purposes of advising and co-operating with the administration of Palestine in such economic, social and other matters as may affect the establishment of the Jewish National Home and the Jewish population in Palestine,' played a leading role in laying the political, economic and social foundations on which the State of Israel was established. It continues to be instrumental in organizing immigration and ensuring the absorption of immigrants in Israel.

The Agency, whose headquarters are divided between Jerusalem and New York, maintains special departments for immigration, absorption of immigrants, agricultural settlements, industrial development, marine expansion, etc. in Israel, as well as education and training departments for would-be immigrants in other countries.

Religion.

Religious affairs are under the supervision of a special Ministry, with departments for the Christian and Moslem communities. The religious affairs of each community remain under the full control of the respective ecclesiastical authorities concerned : in the case of the Jews, the Sephardic and Ashkenasic Chief Rabbis, in the case of the Christians, the heads of the various communities, and in the case of the Moslems, the Kadi.

The Jewish Sabbath and Holy Days are observed as days of rest in the public services. Full provision is, however, made for the free exercise of other faiths, and for the observance by their adherents of their respective days of rest and Holy Days.

The General Assembly of the United Nations proposed, in its resolution of 29 Nov., 1947, the establishment of an international regime for the Jerusalem area. The Israel Government made the counter-proposal of an

international regime concerning itself exclusively with the supervision and protection of, and access to, the holy places and sites. Most of these are situated in Jordan-held territory. The matter was discussed at the General Assembly in Dec., 1950, but no conclusion was reached.

Education.

The school system in Israel is under the direction of the Ministry of Education, and comprises kindergarten, primary, secondary and technical schools. The Hebrew University, founded in 1925, is an independent centre of higher education and research.

A law passed by the Knesset on 12 Sept., 1949, provides for free and compulsory primary education—to the extent of one year kindergarten (age group 5–6) and 8 years elementary school (age group 6–14). Children in the age groups 14–17, who have not completed their primary schooling, are required to attend evening schools. Most secondary schools are municipal or, in agricultural settlements, are maintained by the Settlement Movement; in some cases, grants-in-aid are given by the government.

Statistics relating to government schools, 1950–51 :—

Type of school	Schools	Teachers	Pupils
Kindergartens	1,325	1,748	51,485
Elementary	703	6,175	130,721
Secondary	113	1,234	12,923
Teachers' training college	16	—	—
Vocational schools	37	390	4,027
Agricultural schools	31	344	4,425
Arab schools	97	536	24,240
Theological schools	135	—	7,337

There are also a number of private schools maintained by religious foundations—Jewish, Christian and Moslem—and also by private societies.

There were, in 1950, 37 Jewish religious schools with some 4,300 pupils, 2 secondary schools, 1 teachers' college and 8 trade schools.

The Hebrew University in Jerusalem comprises faculties of the humanities and science, a faculty of law, a pre-faculty an[illegible] school of medicine, and a school of agriculture. In [illegible] professors, lecturers and instructors, and 1,862 students.

The Haifa Technical Institute comprises departments of civil engineering, architecture, industrial engineering and chemical engineering. In 1951 it had 960 students. Affiliated are a nautical school (130 students) and a technical high school (483 pupils). The Weizmann Institute of Science in Rehoveth is engaged mainly in research in synthetic chemistry and biochemistry. There is also a high school of law and economics in Tel-Aviv.

Justice.

Law.—Under the Law and Administrative Ordinance, 5708/1948, the first law passed by the Provisional Council of State, the law of Israel is the law which was [illegible] Palestine on 14 May, 1948, in so far as it is not in conflict with [illegible] or any other law passed by the Israel legislature and with such modifications as result from the establishment of the State and its authorities. Restrictions regarding illegal immigration and land transfers, were immediately repealed.

The law of Palestine was derived from three main sources, namely, Ottoman law, English law (Common Law and Equity), and the law enacted

by the Palestine legislature, which to a great extent was modelled on English law. The Ottoman law in its turn was derived from three main sources, namely, Moslem law which had survived in the Ottoman Empire, French law adapted by the Ottomans, and the personal law of the non-Moslem communities.

Since 1948, except in constitutional matters, the law has not been substantially changed, although legislation has provided for the imposition of certain new taxes, such as a luxuries tax, absorption tax, land increment tax, and inheritance tax, and the introduction of compulsory and free education and compulsory security service.

COURTS.—The courts are either civil or religious courts.

The following are the civil courts :—

Municipal courts, established in certain municipal areas, have criminal jurisdiction over offences against municipal regulations and bye-laws and certain specified offences committed within a municipal area.

Magistrates' courts, established in each district and sub-district, have jurisdiction in both civil and criminal matters.

District courts, sitting at Jerusalem, Tel-Aviv and Haifa, have jurisdiction, as courts of first instance, in all civil matters not within the jurisdiction of magistrates' courts, and in all criminal matters, and as appellate courts from magistrates' courts and municipal courts.

The Supreme Court has jurisdiction as a court of first instance (sitting as a High Court of Justice dealing mainly with administrative matters) and as an appellate court from the district courts (sitting as a Court of Civil Appeal or as a Court of Criminal Appeal).

In addition, there are various tribunals for special classes of cases, such as the Rents Tribunals and the Tribunals for the Prevention of Profiteering and Speculation. Settlement Officers deal with disputes with regard to the ownership or possession of land in settlement areas constituted under the Land (Settlement of Title) Ordinance.

The religious courts are :—

The Rabbinical courts of the Jewish community, have exclusive jurisdiction in matters of marriage and divorce, alimony and confirmation of wills of members of their community other than foreigners, concurrent jurisdiction with the civil courts in such matters of members of their community who are foreigners if they consent to the jurisdiction, and concurrent jurisdiction with the civil courts in all other matters of personal status of all members of their community, whether foreigners or not, with the consent of all parties to the action, save that such courts may not grant a decree of dissolution of marriage to a foreign subject.

The courts of the several recognized Christian communities, have a similar jurisdiction over members of their respective communities.

The Moslem religious courts have exclusive jurisdiction in all matters of personal status of Moslems who are not foreigners, and over Moslems who are foreigners, if under the law of their nationality they are subject in such matters to the jurisdiction of Moslem religious courts.

Where any action of personal status involves persons of different religious communities, the President of the Supreme Court will decide which court shall have jurisdiction, and whenever a question arises as to whether or not a case is one of personal status within the exclusive jurisdiction of a religious court, the matter must be referred to a special tribunal composed of 2 judges of the Supreme Court and the president of the highest court of the religious community concerned in Israel.

Finance.

The budget year runs from 1 April to 31 March. The main items are as follows (in I£ = £ sterling) :—

Revenue	Actual 1949–50	Estimates 1950–51	Expenditure	Actual 1949–50	Estimates 1950–51
Income tax	10,350,000	13,500,000	President's office	30,000	29,000
Customs	8,400,000	9,250,000	First Knesset	300,000	360,000
Fuel	3,000,000	3,600,000	Prime Minister's office	780,000	1,056,000
Excise:			Finance	1,138,000	1,560,000
Tobacco	4,000,000	4,750,000	Defence	7,500,000	10,000,000
Alcoholic drinks	1,475,000	2,600,000	Health	3,150,000	4,000,000
Urban property tax	1,000,000	1,300,000	Religions	435,000	500,000
Rural property tax	150,000	200,000	Foreign affairs	1,213,000	1,460,000
Duties stamps	1,000,000	1,300,000	Agriculture	1,200,000	1,500,000
Licences	1,000,000	1,250,000	War sufferers	255,000	150,000
Luxury tax	1,000,000	3,500,000	Trade and industry	220,000	240,000
Land betterment tax	800,000	400,000	Supply and rationing	1,225,000	1,450,000
Inheritance tax	500,000	100,000	Police	2,550,000	3,350,000
Receipt for services:			Justice	575,000	725,000
Land registration	900,000	1,000,000	Social welfare	1,235,000	1,900,000
Other services	600,000	750,000	Labour	2,131,000	2,800,000
Collections:			Immigration	275,000	350,000
Government property	250,000	1,700,000	Interior	354,000	400,000
Government loans			Education and culture	2,386,000	4,100,000
Receipts of the food section	1,200,000	2,000,000	Local authorities	1,515,000	1,400,000
Posts and telegraphs	2,410,000	3,023,000	Subsidy on food	1,500,000	2,000,000
Railways	767,000	1,503,000	Rehabilitation of soldiers	3,500,000	3,600,000
Harbours	1,988,000	2,613,000	Debts and interest	1,500,000	3,300,000
Ordinary budget total (all items)	41,365,000	56,840,000	General reserve	378,000	1,132,000
			Posts and telegraphs	2,182,000	2,721,000
Loan from Export-Import Bank	—	23,000,000	Railways	949,000	1,565,000
Other sources	—	32,000,000	Harbours	1,700,000	2,250,000
Extraordinary budget total	—	55,000,000	Total (all items)	42,405,000	56,840,000

Defence.

The Defence Army of Israel was formally established in June, 1948. Its nucleus was the Hagana, the Jewish underground force which had operated throughout the period of the British Mandate. During the Second World War, co-operated with the British Army. The Defence Army was in 1948 transformed into a regular army. The defence forces deriving from Hagana have been divided into this regular cadre, and a general reserve. Israel now imposes compulsory military service of 2 years for men, aged 18–29, and for single women and married women without children, aged 18–26, including a 9-month agricultural training. Men who have completed their term of army service, and those above military age, are placed on the reserve, and serve for a period of 31 days annually, plus one day a month. Married women are not conscripted; and special provision is made for women whose religious outlook debars them from military service (*e.g.*, Moslems). The Army includes some Arab units, chiefly Druse and Bedouin. The residents of frontier villages form a voluntary territorial force.

The highest army rank is that of Major-General (*Rav Alouf*), and the

Chief-of-Staff, who is the Commander-in-Chief, holds that rank. A divisional commander is a Brigadier (*Alouf*), and a brigade commander a Colonel (*Alouf Mishne*).

The Navy includes a number of former British and U.S. ships of the frigate, corvette and coastguard cutter categories.

Production and Industry.

Agriculture.—The main [illegible] divisions of Israel are:—(1) The plains (coastal plain; vale [illegible] nek); Huleh and Jordan valleys); (2) The hills of Galilee and Samaria, and the Gilboa and Carmel ranges; (3) The Negev. The plains are the most intensively cultivated portion and contain the bulk of the citrus-groves and vineyards. The vale of Jezreel (Emek) is largely under mix[illegible]. Mixed farming, cereals and fruit-growing form the basis of [illegible] in Galilee. The Negev—constituting more than half the area of Israel—is at present largely desert, but contains a growing number of settlements, where, with irrigation or [illegible] arrangements, crops are being grown or tried out.

The area under cultivation in 1950 was 625,000 acres, of which field crops occupied 462,000 acres, olives 44,250 acres, vineyards 12,500 acres, citrus 31,250 acres, vegetables 35,000 acres, forest land 118,700 acres, irrigated fodder crops 18,250 acres and fishponds 4,750 acres.

Characteristic types of rural settlement are, among others, the following:—(1) The *Kibbutz* and *Kvutza* (communal collective settlements) where all property and [illegible] collectively owned and work is collectively organized. (2) [illegible] co-operative smallholders' settlement) which are founded on the principles of mutual aid and equality of opportunity between the members, all farms being equal in size; hired labour is prohibited. (3) The *Moshav Shitufi* (non-communal settlement) which are complete collectives, closely resembling the kibbutz, except that they maintain no communal institutions other than a village school and a social and cultural centre for the village; the moshav shitufi tends to develop industrial undertakings alongside its agricultural enterprises. (4) The *Moshava* (village) in which land and property are privately owned and every resident is responsible for his own well-being. At the end of 1950, of the rural settlements in Israel, 216 were kibbutzim, 172 were moshavim, 26 moshavim shitufiim, 89 moshavoth, 102 Arab villages, and 55 various types of new immigrant settlements.

Industry.—Industry is rapidly developing and is playing an important role in absorbing the mass immigration.

Although lacking coal and iron, Israel has other resources which offer possibilities of successful industrial and commercial development, notably the potash and bromine of the Dead Sea (whose southern shores lie within Israel's borders); the oil refineries at Haifa for which crude oil was in former years supplied through the pipeline from Iraq and by tanker from Kuweit; and a highly modernized and steadily expanding electric supply system with plans for extension through water-generation.

A law for the encouragement of capital investment was passed in March, 1950, which grants substantial privileges to foreign investors. An Investment Centre was established in May, 1950, and had by the end of 1950, approved about 270 and recommended about 80 fresh undertakings involving a total investment of about I£40 million.

Labour.—The General Federation of Jewish Labour (Histadruth), founded in 1920, has 250,000 members; including workers' families, this

membership represents nearly 50% of the total population. Several trades unions of lesser importance also exist.

Arab labour in Israel is organized in the Palestine Labour League (which is affiliated to the Histadruth), and in the Congress of Arab workers. A union of Arab peasants was formed in 1949 under the name of 'The Union of Working Fellaheen in the State of Israel.'

The total number of registrations at Employment Exchanges in 1950 was 28,102, of whom 17,234 were men, and 10,868 women.

Commerce.

The main exportable commodities are the citrus crop, fruit concentrates and other citrus by-products, wine and other [illegible] oducts; potash and bromine from the Dead Sea, and small [illegible] goods of high quality such as cut diamonds, chemicals and porcelain teeth.

Imports in 1949 amounted to I£87,712,333; exports to I£10,599,543.

Exports from Palestine to the United Kingdom (Board of Trade returns), 1938, £1,534,244 (including Transjordan); 1947, £17,363,452; 1948, £7,359,322; 1949, £6,291,957; 1950, £9,490,849; imports from the United Kingdom, 1938, £3,131,852 (including Transjordan); 1947, £13,054,288; 1948, £12,854,771; 1949, £5,629,210; 1950, £5,181,399. Re-exports, 1947, £221,340; 1948, £2,797,193, 1949, £299,839; 1950, £571,330.

Communications.

Shipping.—Israel has 2 main ports, Haifa and Tel-Aviv/Jaffa. Haifa port handled about 1·3 million tons of cargo during 1950. In June, 1950, the number of vessels of the Israel Merchant Marine was 30 with a total tonnage of about 82,000.

Aviation.—Air communications are centred in the airport of Lydda, near Tel-Aviv. Lydda airport was handling, in 1950, 236 planes a month, which include all the main international airlines. During 1950, 100,000 passengers passed through the airport. The Israeli air line ELAL maintains regular flights to London, Paris, Rome, Athens, Vienna and Johannesburg.

Rail and Road.—Internal communications are provided by 418 km. of standard and narrow gauge railways, and by a network of excellent roads (2,126 km. in 1951). Work is in progress on the new direct railway line from Tel-Aviv to Hedera which will considerably reduce the distance on the important Tel-Aviv–Haifa line.

Post.—The Ministry of Communications controls the postal, telegraph and telephone service. The broadcasting system, called Shidurei Israel, operates from Jerusalem; the station is called Kol Israel (Voice of Israel).

Currency and Banking.

The unit of currency is the Israel £ (I£), divided into 1,000 *prutot*. I£1 = £1 sterling or $2·80. Copper coins of 10 prutot, nickel coins of 1 prutah, 25, 50, 100 and 250 prutot, and notes for 500 prutot, I£5 and higher denominations, have been introduced to replace the coins and notes of the Palestine Currency Board. Currency in circulation :—

	Government land bonds	Treasury bills and other govt. obligations	Currency notes of the Palestine Currency Board	Foreign exchange balances	Total bank-notes in circulation
6.10.48 . .	—	—	26,539,000	1,736,000	28,275,000
1.12.48 . .	—	2,000,000	23,478,000	3,777,000	29,255,000
1.6.49 . .	—	12,200,000	775,150	27,223,850	40,199,000
7.9.49 . .	4,248,000	15,850,000	346,771	24,445,829	44,890,600
6.12.50 .	38,040,000	22,380,000	—	12,409,238	72,839,238
7.3.51 . .	52,080,000	20,070,000	—	7,733,239	79,883,239

The principal banks in Israel are The Bank Leumi Le Israel (Israel National Bank; formerly the Anglo-Palestine Bank), Barclays Bank (D., C. & O.), the Palestine Discount Bank Ltd., and the Workers' Bank Ltd. Deposits in the 18 local and 5 foreign banks increased from £68,000,000 in Nov., 1948, to £88,000,000 in Nov., 1949.

Weights, Measures, Calendar.

The metric system is in general use. The (metrical) *dunam* = 1,000 square metres (about 0·25 acre).

The Jewish year 5712 corresponds to 1 Oct., 1951–19 Sept., 1952.

Diplomatic Representatives.

1. Of Israel in Great Britain (18 Manchester Square, W.1).

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary.—Eliahu Elath (accredited 13 July, 1950).

Counsellor.—Mordecai R. Kidron.

First Secretaries.—Dr. Eliezer Yapou (*Press*); Perez Leshem (*Consular*).

Military, Air and Naval Attaché.—Lt.-Col. K. P. Salmon.

Economic Counsellor.—Jacob A. Brin.

Attaché (Consular Section).—Itzhak Vardi.

2. Of Great Britain in Israel.

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary.—Sir Knox Helm, K.C.M.G., C.B.E.

First Secretaries.—J. E. Chadwick; A. B. Horn; J. R. Wraight (*Commercial*); David Woodward, O.B.E. (*Information*); I. H. Thomas, M.B.E. (*Labour*).

Military Attaché.—Lieut.-Col. Peter Pender-Cudlip.

Air Attaché.—Wing Cdr. J. A. O'Neill, D.F.C.

There are consular representatives at Haifa and Tel-Aviv.

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ITALY.

(REPUBBLICA ITALIANA.)

Constitution and Government.

ON 10 June, 1946, Italy became a republic on the announcement by the Court of Cassation, [illegible] Hall of the She Wolf at Montecitorio (seat of the Italian [illegible], that a majority of the voters at the referendum held on 2 June had voted for a republic. King Umberto II, who had agreed to abide by the results of the referendum, protested strongly against such an announcement being formally made when returns were admittedly incomplete, but he left the country for Portugal on 13 June in accordance with his pledge. The final figures, announced by the Court of Cassation on 18 June, showed:—For a republic, 12,718,641 (54·3% of the valid votes cast, which numbered 23,437,143); for the retention of the monarchy, 10,718,502 (45·7%); invalid and contested, 1,509,735. Total 24,946,878, or 89·1% of the registered electors, who numbered 28,005,449. Voting was compulsory, open to both men and women 21 years of age or older, and included specifically the members of the Civil Service and the armed forces; active Fascists and a few other categories were excluded from registration.

On 18 June, the then Provisional Government without specifically proclaiming the republic, issued an 'Order of the Day' decreeing that all court verdicts should in future be handed down 'in the name of the Italian people,' that the *Official Gazette* should be re-named the *Official Gazette of*

the Republic, that all references to the monarchy should be deleted from legal and governmental statements and that the shield of the House of Savoy should be removed from the Italian flag, retaining its green, white and red tricolour.

Thus ended the reign of the House of Savoy whose kings had ruled over Piedmont for nine centuries and as Kings of Italy since 18 February, 1861. (For fuller account of the House of Savoy, *see* THE STATESMAN'S YEAR-BOOK, 1946, p. 1021). The Crown Prince Umberto, son of King Vittorio Emanuele III, became Lieut.-Gen. (*i.e.*, Regent) of the kingdom on 5 June, 1944. Following the abdication and retirement to Egypt of his father on 9 May, 1946, Umberto was declared King Umberto II; this reign lasted to 13 June when he left the country. King Victor Emmanuel III died in Alexandria on 28 December, 1947.

The referendum of 2 June showed that the republic was strongest in the north, and the monarchy in the south. Results of the referendum in the leading cities (communes) was as follows:—

	Republic	Monarchy		Republic	Monarchy
Rome . .	353,715	412,439	Venice . .	101,084	61,245
Naples . .	87,448	348,429	Verona . .	64,751	34,590
Milan . .	487,125	231,711	Bari . . .	28,326	84,110
Turin . .	252,001	158,368	Palermo (Sicily) .	30,092	160,186
Genoa . .	294,254	105,291	Catania (Sicily) .	22,609	99,261
Florence . .	148,763	85,753	Cagliari (Sardinia)	15,209	39,478
Bologna . .	137,093	65,359			

General elections for the Senate and Chamber of Deputies took place on 18–19 April, 1948.

Senate.—Christian Democrats, 133 (plus 18 appointed by the Head of State); Communists, 37 (plus 31); United Socialists, 10 (plus 13); Left-wing Democrats, 6 (plus 4); Liberals, 5 (plus 5); Italian Socialist Party, 30 (plus 11); Republican Party, 6 (plus 6); other groups, 10 (plus 19). Total: 237 elected, 107 appointed senators.

Chamber.—Christian Democrats, 306; Popular Democratic Front, 183; United Socialists, 33; National Bloc, 18; Republican Party, 9; Monarchist Party, 14; Italian Socialist Movement, 6; Peasant Party, 1; Sardinian Action Party, 1; South Tirol Popular Party, 3. Total: 574 deputies. In the Constituent Assembly, which was elected on 2 June, 1946, the major parties had the following numbers of seats: Christian Democrats, 207; Socialists, 115; Communists, 104; National Democratic Union, 41.

The new constitution was passed by the constituent assembly by 453 votes to 62 on 22 December, 1947; it came into force on 1 January, 1948. The constitution consists of 139 articles and 18 transitional clauses. Its main dispositions are as follows:—

Italy is described as 'a democratic republic founded on work.' Parliament consists of the Chamber of Deputies and the Senate. The Chamber is elected for 5 years by universal and direct suffrage; one deputy, who must be 25 years or over, for 80,000 inhabitants. The Senate is elected for 6 years on a regional basis; each Region having at least 6 senators, one for 200,000 inhabitants; the Valle d'Aosta is represented by one senator only. The President of the Republic can nominate 5 senators for life from eminent men in the social, scientific, artistic and literary spheres. On the expiry of his term of office, the President of the Republic becomes a senator by right and for life, unless he declines.

The President of the Republic is elected in a joint session of Chamber and Senate, to which are added 3 delegates from each Regional Council (1 from the Valle d'Aosta). A two-thirds majority is required for the election, but, after a third indecisive scrutiny, the absolute majority of votes is sufficient. The President must be 50 years or over; his term lasts for 7 years. The President of the Senate acts as his deputy. The President can dissolve the chambers of parliament, except during the last six months of his term of office.

The Cabinet can be forced to resign only on a motivated motion of censure; the defeat of a government bill does not involve the resignation of the government.

For administrative purposes the republic is divided into 19 Regions, each Region being subdivided into Provinces and Communes. The organs of the Regions are the Regional Council, the Junta (executive) and the President of the Junta. A government Commissioner supervises the state administration and co-ordinates it with the regional administration. Article 117 defines the legislative functions of the regional bodies. Sicily, Sardinia, Trentino–Alto Adige, Friuli–Venezia Giulia and Valle d'Aosta have been granted special statutes of autonomy.

A Constitutional Court, consisting of 15 judges who are appointed, five each, by the President of the Republic, Parliament (in joint session) and the highest law and administrative courts, has rights similar to those of the Supreme Court of the United States. It can decide on the constitutionality of laws and decrees, define the powers of the State and Regions, judge conflicts between the State and Regions and between the Regions, and try the President of the Republic and the Ministers.

The re-organization of the Fascist Party is forbidden. Members and descendants of the house of Savoy are excluded from all public offices, have no right to vote or to be elected, and are banned from Italian territory; their estates are forfeit to the State. Titles of nobility are no longer recognized, but those existing before 28 October, 1922, are incorporated as part of the name.

Head of State.—On 10 May, 1948, Chamber and Senate in joint session elected by an absolute majority (451 votes out of 871 votes cast) Luigi Einaudi to the Presidency of the Republic. Professor Einaudi, born 24 March, 1874, entered the Senate as a Liberal in 1919 and was for many years Professor of Political Economy at the University of Turin. He fled the country in 1942, but returned after the fall of Fascism and was appointed Governor of the Bank of Italy in Jan., 1945. On 1 June, 1947, he took office as Vice-Premier and Minister of the Budget. He was sworn in as President on 12 May, 1948.

The Cabinet, reconstituted on 5 April, 1951, consists of 11 Christian Democrats and 2 Republicans.

Prime Minister and Minister ad interim for Italian Africa.—Alcide de Gasperi (Christian Democrat).
Minister for Foreign Affairs.—Count Carlo Sforza (Independent Republican).
Minister of the Interior.—Mario Scelba (Christian Democrat).
Minister of the Treasury.—Giuseppe Pella (Christian Democrat).
Minister of Finance.—Ezio Vanoni (Christian Democrat).
Minister of Defence.—Randolfo Pacciardi (Republican).
Minister of Education.—Guido Gonella (Christian Democrat).
Minister of Agriculture.—Antonio Segni (Christian Democrat).

Minister of Justice.—Attilio Piccioni (Christian Democrat).
Minister of Public Works.—Salvatore Aldisio (Christian Democrat).
Minister of Mercantile Marine.—Raffaele Pio Petrilli (Christian Democrat).
Minister of Posts and Telegraphs.—Giuseppe Spataro (Christian Democrat).
Minister of Industry and Commerce.—Giuseppe Togni (Christian Democrat).
Minister of Labour.—Achille Marazza (Christian Democrat).
Minister of Foreign Trade.—Ugo La Malfa (Republican).
Minister of Transport.—Pietro Campilli (Christian Democrat).

Local elections between March, 1946, and Dec., 1948, resulted in the election of 44,564 of the Left-wing group, 44,057 Christian Democrats, 8,937 of the Centre group, [illegible] Socialists, 3,971 Communists, 2,458 of the Right-wing group, 2,319 Liberals, 1,301 Uomo qualunque, 1,121 Republicans and 21,352 others.

In the local elections in Rome, held on 12 October, 1947, Communists, Socialists and Action Party obtained 33·5% of the votes, Christian Democrats, 32·8%, Uomo Qualunque 10·2%, Republicans 5·8%, [illegible] 5·6%, Right-wing Socialists 3·9%, Social Movement 3·9% [illegible].

The peace treaty was signed in Paris on 10 February, 1947, and ratified on 15 September, 1947. Italy ceded to France 4 frontier districts on the Little St. Bernard Pass, the Mont-Cenis Plateau, the Mont-Thabor and Chaberton areas, and the upper valleys of the Tinée, Vésubie and Roya; to Yugoslavia, nearly the whole of the province of Venezia Giulia, the commune of Zara and the island of Pelagosa; to Greece, the Dodecanese; to Albania, the island of Saseno; to China, the Italian concession at Tientsin. Italy also gave up the Free Territory of Trieste (*see* p. 1431) and her former colonies. Italy is to pay reparations during a period of 7 years to the following states:—

Albania	$5,000,000
Ethiopia	$25,000,000
Greece	$105,000,000
U.S.S.R.	$100,000,000
Yugoslavia	$125,000,000

Area and Population.

Following figures show the development of the population of Italy:—

Census	Pop. present in actual boundaries	Increase % per annum	Estimate (end of the year)	Population present
31 December, 1871	27,436,806	—	1942	45,209,000
31 December, 1881	29,115,614	0·59	1944	45,517,000
10 February, 1901	33,172,067	0·68	1946	46,126,000
10 June, 1911	35,441,918	0·64	1947 [1]	45,540,000
1 December, 1921	37,143,102	0·45	1948 [1]	45,871,000
21 April, 1931	40,309,621	0·87	1949 [1]	46,121,000
21 April, 1936	42,024,843	0·81	1950 [1]	46,423,000

[1] In actual boundaries.

The following table gives area and population of the Regions (census of 21 April, 1936, and estimates for 1 Jan., 1950):—

Regions	Area in square km. (1949)	Resident pop. census, 1936	Density per sq. km. (1936)	Present pop 1 Jan., 1950
Piedmont	25,414·20	3,118,300	135	3,422,811
Valle d'Aosta	3,262·52	83,455	26	93,128
Lombardy	23,801·36	5,836,479	245	6,268,102
Trentino-Alto Adige	13,602 11	669,029	49	695,653
Veneto	18,384 68	3,566,156	194	3,854,727
Friuli-Venezia Giulia	7,634·19	836,922	110	922,431
Liguria	5,410·68	1,466,820	271	1,523,736
Emilia-Romagna	22,123 45	3,338,721	151	3,477,930
Tuscany	22,986·17	2,978,013	130	3,097,103
Umbria	8,171·68	722,544	85	792,807
Marches	9,691 94	1,278,071	132	1,338,295
Latium [1]	17,180·09	2,654,924	155	3,275,894
Abruzzi and Molise	15,232·29	1,589,804	104	1,660,439
Campania	13,594·80	3,696,632	272	4,275,545
Apulia	19,346·24	2,642,076	137	3,154,622
Basilicata	9,987 33	543,262	54	614,822
Calabria	15,101·53	1,771,651	117	2,000,001
Sicily	25,706·91	4,000,078	156	4,413,009
Sardinia	24,089·00	1,034,206	43	1,239,571
Total	301,021·17	42,127,123 [2]	140	46,120,926

[1] Includes the Vatican City.

[2] The total represents the *legal* population, *i.e.* those normally domiciled in the country; the totals shown in the preceding table (from 1871 to 1936, inclusive) are the *de facto* population, *i.e.* those actually present and counted.

For area and population of the provinces *see* THE STATESMAN'S YEAR-BOOK, 1935, p. 1042; for population of the capitals of the (now 91) provinces *see* THE STATESMAN'S YEAR-BOOK, 1945, p. 1033.

MOVEMENT OF POPULATION.

Births, deaths and marriages :—

Year	Marriages	Births living			Still-born	Deaths [1] exclusive of the still-born	Surplus of births
		Legitimate	Illegitimate and exposed	Total			
1942	287,375	890,083	35,980	926,063	26,772	643,607	282,456
1945 [2]	305,436	—	—	824,836	26,320	619,815	205,021
1947	427,047	—	—	994,674	32,757	516,501	478,170
1948	377,325	—	—	989,041	33,219	481,936	507,105
1949	350,506	—	—	919,791	30,020	479,577	440,214
1950 [3]	318,574	—	—	890,317	29,401	448,100	442,217

[1] Exclusive, also, of those killed in war in the operational zones.

[2] Figures, relating to area defined in the peace treaty. [3] Provisional figures.

Emigrants.—Total number in 1938, 99,842;[1] in 1940, 146,689;[1] in 1942, 8,246; in 1946, 48,979. In 1948, 80,795 (1947, 98,151) went to European countries, and 111,031 (1947, 59,710) to other countries.

Communes of more than 100,000 inhabitants, with population present on 1 July, 1950 :—

Rome	1,665,667	Catania	294,964	Cagliari	138,212
Milan	1,289,289	Bari	271,773	Ferrara	137,834
Naples	1,029,805	Messina	228,624	Spezia	124,494
Turin	730,570	Verona	198,156	Parma	123,252
Genoa	676,071	Taranto	194,769	Modena	116,877
Palermo	497,000	Padua	169,396	Bergamo	107,153
Florence	384,789	Brescia	151,847	Reggio nell' Emilia	105,196
Bologna	346,102	Livorno	147,157	(All figures provisional)	
Venice	321,120	Reggio di Calabria	142,722		

[1] Including the workers sent to Germany under the Italo-German agreement of 1938.

Religion.

The treaty between the Holy See and Italy, of 11 February, 1929, confirmed by article 7 of the constitution of the Republic, lays down 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. In practice, however, Protestants suffer many disabilities.

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. Marriages can also be concluded before a Registrar.

According to the census of 1931, 99·6% of the Italians were Catholics (41,014,096); 83,618 were Protestants; 47,825 Jews; Orthodox, 6,801; other religions, 1,475; atheists, 17,283; religion not disclosed 5,573.

Education.

Education is compulsory from the age of 6 up to the age of 14. Elementary education is given in 3 grades: free kindergarten (from the age of 3 up to the age of 5), in the so-called 'maternal schools' or 'Asili' maintained by the municipalities; lower (3 years), and higher (2 years).

Secondary education is given by the secondary or middle schools, by the classical schools, the science schools and by the institute for teachers. Secondary technical education is given by the technical institutes and by other schools (agricultural, commercial, industrial, nautical)

Higher instruction is given in the universities and higher institutes, and also in the free universities and free higher institutes ('free' denotes that they are self-supporting).

Statistics of various classes of schools (1948–49):—

Elementary schools	No.	Teachers	Pupils
Asili for infants	11,692	22,533	918,445
Public elementary schools	36,563	157,723	4,627,244
Private elementary schools	2,203	7,676	250,905

Government secondary schools	No.	Teachers	Students		
			Males	Females	Total
Secondary schools					
Secondary or middle schools	611	17,049	119,449	89,731	209,180
Classical lyceum gymnasium	344	7,657	55,995	41,569	97,564
Lyceum for science	88	2,781	27,082	7,417	34,499
Teachers' institutes	146	4,181	4,776	28,597	33,373
Technical secondary schools					
Professional training schools	1,490	19,441	150,359	77,820	228,179
Agricultural schools	52	601	5,669	3	5,672
Commercial schools	311	6,591	53,550	19,453	73,002
Industrial schools	235	2,775	29,397	80	29,477
Professional girls' schools	56	501	—	3,243	3,243
Nautical schools	17	403	3,128	5	3,133
Art schools					
Schools of arts and academies of music	93	1,734	8,205	3,357	11,562

Statistics of Italian universities for the academic year 1948–49 :—

Universities and higher institutes	Date of foundation	Students [1]	Teachers	Universities and higher institutes	Date of foundation	Students [1]	Teachers
Bari	1924	10,460	162	Palermo	1805	9,248	200
Bologna	1200	9,940	220	Parma	1502	2,174	102
Cagliari	1626	1,822	128	Pavia	1390	3,469	116
Camerino	1727	535	48	Perugia	1276	1,809	101
Catania	1434	7,114	116	Pisa	1338	4,312	211
Ferrara	1391	826	48	Roma	1303	25,622	396
Firenze	1924	5,655	221	Salerno	1944	853	8
Genova	1243	7,947	186	Sassari	1677	776	69
Macerata	1290	221	17	Siena	1300	639	51
Messina	1549	7,535	135	Torino	1404	10,022	281
Milano	1924	17,571	329	Trieste	1924	1,504	106
Modena	1678	2,154	72	Urbino	1564	1,738	37
Napoli	1224	24,504	300	Venezia	1868	2,858	58
Padova	1222	6,670	172				

[1] Including students of schools for commercial education, of agriculture, the engineering colleges, the schools of architecture and veterinary colleges, and schools for teachers, the higher naval college and the schools for oriental languages at the universities

There were, in 1949, 8,138 cinemas with a seating capacity of 3,119,000.

Justice and Crime.

Italy has 1 court of cassation, in Rome, and is divided for the administration of justice into 22 appeal court districts (with 1 detached section), subdivided into 153 tribunal districts, and these again into *mandamenti* each with its own magistracy (*Pretura*), 977 in all. There are also 101 assize courts. For civil business, besides the magistracy above mentioned, *Conciliatori* have jurisdiction in petty plaints.

On 31 December, 1949, there were 961 establishments for imprisonment before trial (with 37,126 male and 2,228 female prisoners), 69 penal establishments (with 15,488 male and 690 female prisoners) and 22 establishments for the execution of preventive measures of safety (with 2,502 male and 299 female prisoners)

Social Welfare.

The main public welfare acts undertaken during the past 30 years were the establishment of a *Patronato Scolastico* for the benefit of children in primary schools (22 Jan., 1925) and of the national institution for the protection of maternity and infancy (*Opera Nazionale per la protezione della Maternità e dell' Infanzia*; 10 Dec., 1925), which in 1947 spent in relief 3,449 million lire. On 3 June, 1937, there was set up in every commune an assistance body (*Ente Comunale di Assistenza*), to dispense charity to the needy, out of funds provided partly by the assets of the provinces, communes and other public and private *Enti* and partly by special taxation.

In the financial year 1948–49, government expenditure on social welfare amounted to 102,563 million lire.

Finance.

Total revenue and expenditure for 6 fiscal years (ending 30 June), in millions of lire (1 million lire = roughly $10,000 in the second half of 1945; $4,450 in 1946; $2,850 from 2 Aug., 1947 (official rate of exchange) :—

Years ending 30 June	Revenue	Expenditure	Years ending 30 June	Revenue	Expenditure
1946-47 . .	352,006	932,059	1949-50 . .	1,448,510	1,771,572
1947-48 . .	827,802	1,547,152	1950-51 [1] . .	1,227,000	1,397,000
1948-49 . .	1,015,324	1,519,222	1951-52 [1] . .	1,455,000	1,824,000

[1] Budget estimates.

Exceptional expenditure (included in the above) were (in millions of lire):—1945-46, 293,181; 1946-47, 487,190; 1947-48, 694,359; 1948-49, 443,656; 1949-50, 428,189.

The public debt by 30 June, 1950, totalled 2,543,336 million lire, including consolidated debt of 52,976 million lire and the floating debt 1,894,842 million lire.

Defence.

Part IV of the peace treaty signed on 10 February, 1947, contains the following military, naval and air provisions. The fortifications and military installations along the French and Yugoslav frontiers are to be destroyed, and reconstruction is prohibited. Pantelleria, the Pelagian Islands and Pianosa shall be demilitarized; naval installations on Sardinia and Sicily are restricted. Italy is not to possess, construct or experiment with atomic weapons, self-propelled or guided missiles, long-range guns and certain kinds of sea mines and torpedoes.

Army.

The Italian Army is composed of 8 infantry, 1 parachute, 1 armoured and 1 Alpini divisions; 2 more Alpini and 2 armoured divisions are in process of being formed. The total strength in 1950 was about 170,000. The number of heavy and medium tanks must not exceed 200.

Air Force.

The Air Force is limited to 200 fighter and reconnaissance aircraft and 150 transport, rescue, training and liaison aircraft. The personnel must not exceed 25,000 effectives.

Navy.

The coast line of the peninsula is divided into zones, with headquarters at Spezia, Naples, Taranto and Venice. The three former are under the jurisdiction of flag officers with the status of commanders-in-chief; but the admiral commanding at Venice does not rank as a commander-in-chief. Nor do the admirals commanding on the coasts of Sardinia and Sicily. Other localities of strategic importance under naval administration are Brindisi, where there is an admiral commanding, and Genoa, Leghorn, Augusta and Ancona, each of which is under a senior naval officer.

The personnel of the Navy was limited to 22,500 officers and ratings, plus 2,500 serving until mine clearance operations were completed.

The merchant service comes under the direction of the Ministry of Mercantile Marine.

Summary of the Italian Navy:—2 battleships, 4 cruisers, 4 destroyers, 16 torpedo boats, 22 corvettes, 16 minesweeping trawlers (on loan from Britain), 35 coastal minesweepers, 13 vedettes, 2 surveying vessels, 3 repair ships, 2 transports, 1 training ship, 3 oilers, 13 landing craft, 19 water carriers, a cable ship, 3 auxiliaries, 16 tugs, a hospital ship and a tender. Of the ships to be surrendered under the Peace Treaty, those allotted to the United Kingdom and the U.S.A. were left in Italian hands for scrapping. France received 2 cruisers, 4 destroyers, 1 sloop and some auxiliaries. Greece was allotted a cruiser.

Particulars of the principal ships in the Italian Navy are as follows :—

Completed	Name	Standard displacement	Armour		Principal armament	Torpedo tubes	Shaft horse-power	Designed speed
			Belt	Big guns				
			Battleships.					
Year		Tons	Inches	Inches				knots
1916 1915	Andrea Doria Caio Duilio	23,622	9¾	9½	10 12·6-in.; 12 5·3-in.; 10 3 5-in. AA	—	75,000	27
			Cruisers.					
1937	Giuseppe Garibaldi Duca degli Abruzzi	8,131 8,605	1½	4	10 6-in.; 10 3 9 m.	6	100,000	32
1935	Raimondo Montecuccoli	6,941	—	—	8 6-in.; 6 3·9-in. AA	—	106,000	34
1933	Luigi Cadorna	5,008	—	—	8 6-in.; 6 3·9-in. AA	—	95,000	37

Note.—Cruiser *Muzio Attendolo*, sunk by bombing during the war has been refloated and will be reconstructed and rearmed as an anti-aircraft cruiser. Under the new 5-year naval [illegible] s *Giulio Germanico* (refloated) and *Pompeo Magno* will also be [illegible]

Under the conditions of the Peace Treaty, 1947, no warship was to be constructed or acquired before 1 Jan., 1950, except in replacement of accidental losses; but now 6 large destroyers with special anti-submarine and improved anti-aircraft armament, and an escort vessel with a speed of 30 knots are projected. A number of warships are being acquired, including 8 destroyer escorts from the United States. Two more corvettes may be completed.

Production and Industry.

I. Agriculture.

The area of Italy on 30 June, 1950, comprised 301,031 square km., of which 277,583 square km. was agricultural and forestal land and 23,448 square km. was unproductive; the former was mainly distributed as follows (the figures are in hectares):—Cereals, 6,921,000; leguminous plants, 1,243,000; industrial plants, 351,000; garden produce, 717,000; vines, 1,021,000; olive trees, 840,000; woods, 5,620,000; forage and pasture, 5,070,000. In addition to the areas devoted solely to vines, the latter were also grown among other crops on 2,834,000 hectares, while olive trees, similarly, were grown on 1,398,000 hectares.

In 1930, agricultural holdings numbered 4,196,266 and covered 26,25,7441 hectares. Estates numbering 3,505 and exceeding 500 hectares each, covered in the aggregate 5,620,891 hectares (an average of 1,604 hectares per holding); this was 21·4% of the total. There were 2,478,412 owners who tilled 15,084,452 hectares or an average of 6 hectares. 36% of the total land under cultivation is held by 0·5% of the total of private owners.

According to the population census taken on 21 April, 1936, the number of persons engaged in agriculture as their main occupation numbered 8,756,064 (6,328,531 males and 2,427,533 females).

The production of the principal crops (in thousands of metric quintals) in 1949 was as follows :—Wheat, 70,213; barley, 2,265; oats, 4,149; rye, 1,250; maize, 22,024; sugar beet, 34,512; potatoes, 26,125; tomatoes, 10,768; olive oil, 1,793; hemp, 722. Provisional figures for 1950 :—Wheat, 75,620; barley, 2,909; oats, 5,534; rye, 1,305; sugar beet, 43,500; potatoes, 23,828; tomatoes, 12,330; olive oil, 1,656; rice, 6,500.

Citrus fruit crop in 1949 (in metric tons):—Oranges, 262,795; tangerines, 49,873; lemons, 233,300; other citrus, 20,996.

Production of wine, 1949, 36,229,980 hectolitres; 1950, 36,333,920 hectolitres.

Tobacco production averaged 425,277 quintals in 1936-39, and was 744,248 quintals in 1948, 717,811 in 1949 and provisional 1950, 713,000.

In 1949, consumption of chemical fertilizers in Italy was as follows (in thousands of quintals):—Perphosphate, 12,577; milled phosphate for agricultural uses, 31; deposed slags, 269; sulphurate of ammonium, 3,051; calciocianamide, 904; nitrate of ammonia, 356; nitrate of calcium $\frac{1}{14}$, 194; nitrate of calcium $\frac{1}{16}$, 1,654; nitrate of sodium, 63; potash salts, 415; potassic salts, 17; phoshate biammonium, 116; others 21.

Livestock, estimated in 1949:—Cattle, 8,161,550; pigs, 4,374,721; sheep and goats, 10,375,985; horses, 790,828; donkeys, 748,244; mules, 390,861.

II. 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.

Italy's fuel and mineral resources are wholly inadequate. Output of coal and similar fuels, 1938, was 2,358,514 metric tons (imports were 12,139,658 tons); petroleum output, 13,220 tons (against imports of 1,476,519 tons of crude oil and of 1,159,660 tons of petroleum products). In 1938, her production of iron ore had a metallic content of only 407,199 tons which she eked out with imports of 400,617 tons of pyrites and iron ore to furnish a pig-iron output of 862,829 tons; aided by iron and steel scrap (domestic) and scrap imports of 621,327 tons, she produced 2,322,856 tons of ingot and casting steel (exclusive of foundry iron). Only sulphur and mercury outputs yield a substantial surplus for exports. In 1950 output of coal and similar fuels was, in metric tons, 1,812,988; petroleum, 8,170; pig-iron from blast-furnaces and electric furnaces, 501,832; ingot and casting steel, 2,325,442.

Italy has greatly developed her water-power resources. In 1949, the total power generated was 20,782 million kwh. (1947, 20,574 million; 1948, 22,694 million), of which 17,383 million kwh. were generated by hydro-electric plants (1947, 18,904 million; 1948, 20,853 million).

Production of metals and minerals (in metric tons) was as follows:—

Metals and minerals	1941	1946 [1]	1947 [1]	1948 [1]	1949 [1]	1950 [1, 2]
Mining output						
Iron pyrites	1,023,068	400,977	612,445	835,027	866,179	895,459
Iron ore	1,310,410	130,911	226,251	543,241	520,812	442,121
Manganese	59,773	7,735	26,530	24,689	24,219	16,208
Lead	66,974	23,875	37,358	47,381	57,642	63,213
Zinc	192,178	64,658	116,073	146,760	150,461	180,005
Sulphur	299,009	143,305	148,657	173,646	188,544	213,132
Bauxite	536,881	65,747	171,083	153,117	104,852	153,433
Smelter output						
Mercury	3,246	1,752	1,858	1,318	1,535	1,839
Lead	36,993	14,269	17,702	26,749	28,460	37,469
Zinc	38,800	15,706	23,114	26,398	26,151	38,119
Aluminium	48,195	11,037	24,859	33,083	25,647	37,070
Copper	2,917	—	—	—	—	—

[1] Excluding Venezia Giulia. [2] Provisional figures.

III. Manufactures.

The textile industry is the largest and most important. In the cotton industry 1,007 factories had, in Dec., 1949, 5,602,164 spindles and 141,724 looms. Silk culture, while flourishing most extensively in Lombardy, Piedmont and Venetia, is carried on all over Italy. The silk industry, Dec., 1949, had 1,616,000 spindles and 32,000 looms; output of raw silk in 1948, 1,966 tons; 1947, 1,653 tons. The production of artificial silk (including staple fibre and waste) in 1949 was 90,473 tons, in 24 factories with 715,000 spindles. The woollen industry had, in Dec. 1949, 508 combing and spinning factories with 1,840 combers, 830,000 carding spindles and 735,000 combing spindles; woollen weaving was done in 357 factories with 22,000 looms. Output, 1949 (in metric tons):—Pure cotton yarns, 208,511; pure cotton fabrics, 144,211; jute yarns (1948), 50,299; wool yarns (1948), 41,000. The chemical industry has greatly developed; in 1949 the production of sulphuric acid (at 50 Be) was 1,753,876 metric tons; mineral superphosphate (1948), 1,003,541 metric tons; copper sulphate (1948), 56,710 metric tons. Sugar output in 1949, 454,065 metric tons.

Production of motor cars was 54,016 in 1948 (32,053 in 1947), of which 11,477 (9,674) were exported; in 1949, 65,379, of which 16,529 were exported.

Industrial workers in 1937–39 averaged 4,273,530, of whom 1,342,532 were employed in 1,921 large-scale concerns (with over 250 workers).

Commerce.

Italy has been united in a customs union with San Marino on the basis of a treaty concluded on 22 March, 1862. On 20 March, 1948, a treaty was concluded with France for the purpose of establishing a customs union in the near future.

Italy's imports normally exceed her exports, leaving an adverse balance to be made up, if possible, by receipts from shipping, tourists' expenditures and remittances from Italians abroad. Her balance of trade (in millions of current lire) has been estimated as follows :—

Years	Goods and services			Income from investments and work		Donations	Net balance
	Total	Merchandise	Tourism	Total	Remittances from emigrants		
1938	— 1,330	— 2,270	1,310	310	720	—	— 1,020
1947	—618,500	—532,710	14,840	180,240	37,870	148,630	—438,260
1948	—213,410	—201,850	28,190	237,320	78,190	179,710	— 6,090
1949	—207,320	—186,810	57,220	165,960	69,370	123,970	— 41,360

The following table shows the value of Italy's foreign trade (in millions of paper lire), excluding gold coins and bullion :—

Year	1938	1942	1946 [1]	1947 [1, 2]	1948 [2]	1949	1950
Imports . .	11,273·1	14,037·8	91,483·6 [3]	413,726·9	822,832	857,020	897,626
Exports . .	10,497·5	16,047·3	64,577·5	205,632·5	570,624	634,621	746,369

[1] For 1946, import and export values have been obtained by converting values declared in foreign exchange on the basis of the official rate (1 dollar = 100 lire).

For the months from 1 Jan. to 31 July, 1947, the above values have been calculated by applying official rate plus an additional 125% to the amounts declared in foreign exchange; the new official rate, established on 1 Aug., 1947, has been used for the months from 1 Aug. to 31 Dec., 1947.

[2] For 1948, import and export values have been obtained by applying to the amounts declared in foreign exchange the clearing and reciprocity rates for transactions carried out under these agreements, and the average exchange rate to all other agreements. Values for 1947, obtained by [illegible] —Imports, 930,634 million lire; exports, 339,238 million lire.

[3] Excluding the value of 329,456 metric tons out of a total of 9,968,940 metric tons.

The following table shows trade by countries in 1,000 lire [1] :—

Countries	Imports into Italy from			Exports from Italy to		
	1948	1949	1950	1948	1949	1950
Germany	17,585,100	37,994,000	74,168,300	16,576,300	54,254,200	73,167,600
United States	309,613,800	302,747,200	210,345,100	51,273,100	26,363,800	47,675,900
Argentina	103,211,100	44,315,100	48,214,900	90,458,800	77,838,900	40,286,800
Great Britain	27,537,300	34,328,500	50,434,800	45,183,600	66,995,900	85,667,200
Switzerland	25,153,900	26,105,100	32,701,300	13,548,800	35,203,100	47,682,000
France	7,881,100	21,427,900	41,579,200	23,058,100	36,180,700	65,243,100
Rumania	129,400	751,500	137,700	2,141,100	1,108,400	1,955,000
Poland	10,511,600	19,579,800	10,949,000	10,142,800	7,821,800	10,224,400
Hungary	917,800	3,000,600	6,006,800	1,193,200	3,640,600	5,204,700
Yugoslavia	10,065,900	9,299,900	8,453,200	12,619,900	14,958,000	12,214,300
Turkey	5,076,500	3,303,500	7,152,200	7,011,000	4,887,400	11,123,900

[1] Values calculated on the basis shown in note 1 of the preceding table.

Total trade between Italy and the United Kingdom (Board of Trade returns in £ sterling) :—

	1938	1947	1948	1949	1950
Imports to U.K.	7,122,360	25,079,357	30,171,786	37,465,917	51,368,009
Exports from U.K.	5,718,979	5,073,534	12,703,930	17,979,813	28,150,944
Re-exports from U.K.	439,622	4,086,799	2,690,498	2,894,857	3,241,178

On 20 March, 1948, a customs union was concluded with France.

Shipping and Communications.

The mercantile marine at the end of 1949, consisted of 4,203 vessels of 2,655,000 gross tons; of these, 1,132 were steam or motor-driven (2,536,000 gross tons), and 3,071 sailing vessels (119,000 gross tons).

Railway history in Italy began in 1839, with a short line between Naples and Portici (5 miles). Length of railways (31 Dec., 1950), 21,643 kilometres, including 16,316 kilometres of state railways, of which 5,327 had been electrified. In 1949 the state railways carried 349,948,000 passengers and 44,638,000 metric tons of goods.

Italy's roads totalled (30 June, 1950) 173,153 kilometres, of which 21,572 kilometres were state roads, 43,616 kilometres provincial roads, 107,965 kilometres communal roads. Motor vehicles, 1949 :—Cars, 266,928; buses, 5,028; trucks, 208,821.

On 30 June, 1949, there were 11,479 post offices; telegraph lines had a length of 61,062 kilometres; there were 10,337 telegraph offices. The telephone service in 1949 had 831,434 subscribers.

On 30 June, 1949, there was a maritime radio-telegraphic service, with 9 coast stations and a system of local continental radio stations.

Civil Aviation.—By the end of 1950, 3 Italian airlines (A.L.I., Alitalia, L.A.I.) were operating. Their services included scheduled [illegible] Tripoli, Athens, Cairo, Beirut, Istanbul, Haifa, New York, Montreal, Buenos Aires, Caracas, Amsterdam and Prague.

Banking and Currency.

According to the law of 6 May, 1926, there is only one bank of issue, the Banca d'Italia; however, the state has issued 10-, 5-, 2-lire and 1-lira notes not included in note circulation figures.

The gold and foreign credits reserve of the Bank of Italy amounted to

3,131,600,000 lire on 31 Dec., 1939, and to 4,224 million lire in Dec., 1950. Bank-note circulation (in millions of lire) at the end of 1939 was 24,432; at 31 Dec., 1947, 722,264; at 31 Dec., 1948, 911,943; at 31 Dec., 1949, 1,033,319; at 31 Dec., 1950, 1,162,536.

Remittances from Italian emigrants contributed to foreign exchange in 1946, $36,421,000 and £2,023,000; in 1947, $19,675,000 and £1,151,000.

From 19 Sept., 1949, the exchange rate of the £ sterling has been fixed on the dollar basis (£1 = $2·80).

Since 1936, all credit institutions have been under the control of a state organ, named 'Inspectorate of Credit'; the Bank of Italy has been converted into a 'public institution,' whose capital is held exclusively by corporate bodies of a public nature. Other credit institutions are classified as :—(1) Public-law credit institutions (such being the Banco di Napoli, Banco di Sicilia, Banca Nazionale del Lavoro, Monte dei Paschi di Siena, Istituto di S. Paolo in Turin); (2) Banks of national interest (such being at present the three joint stock companies working on a national scale, viz. the Banca Commerciale Italiana in Milan, the Credito Italiano in Genoa and the Banco di Roma in Rome); (3) Banks and credit concerns in general, including co-operative banks with limited liability of associates; (4) Savings banks; (5) Monti di Credito on pegno (institutions granting loans against personal chattels as security), and (6) Casse rurali e agrarie (rural mutual banks, established as co-operative institutions with unlimited liability of associates).

At the end of 1949, there were 1,194 credit institutes with capital and reserves of 39,049 million lire and deposits of 1,036,937 million lire.

On 31 Dec, 1950, the post office savings banks had deposits of 660,990 million lire; ordinary savings banks 1,172,391 million lire.

By a decree of 29 April, 1923, life assurance business is carried on only by the National Insurance Institute and by other institutions, national and foreign, authorized by the Government. At 31 Dec., 1949, the insurances vested in the *Istituto Nazionale Assicurazioni* amounted to 230,000 million lire, including the decuple of life annuities.

Money, Weights and Measures.

The standard coin is the *Lira* of 100 *Centesimi*, normally equal to 0·04677 grammes of gold. The gold standard was never formally suspended, but exchange control was established in 1934. The rate in New York was kept fairly stable between 5·26 cents and 5·04 cents until the United States entered the war in 1941.

Before the war the coin in circulation consisted of silver, 5-lire, 10-lire and 20-lire pieces; nickel and steel alloy, 20-cent, 50-cent, 1-lira and 2-lire pieces, and bronze, 5-cent and 10-cent pieces. On 19 December, 1946, the issue of 'Italma' coins was authorized in denominations of £1, £2, £5 and £10. There are also in circulation state notes of the denomination of 5 lire and 10 lire, and bank-notes of denominations of 50, 100, 500 and 1,000 lire; they are neither convertible into gold or foreign moneys nor exportable abroad, nor importable from abroad into Italy (except for certain specified small amounts). 10-lire currency notes were being issued (maximum, 2,500 million lire) to replace the 10 and 10-lire silver coins, withdrawn from circulation in 1938. In addition to bank-notes, provisional titles of 5,000 and 10,000 lire are in circulation.

Circulation of money at the end of Dec., 1950, was as follows:—State notes, 8,995 million lire; coins, 2,225 million lire; bank-notes, 1,162,536 million lire; Amlire, 2,692 million lire; total, 1,176,448 million lire.

The metric system of weights and measures is in general use.

Diplomatic Representatives.

1. Of Italy in Great Britain (14 Three Kings Yard, W.1).

Ambassador.—Duca Tommaso Gallarati-Scotti (accredited 23 Oct., 1947).
Counsellor.—Livio Theodoli.
Commercial Counsellor.—Ugo Morabito.
First Secretaries.—Antonio Toscani-Millo; Gian Luigi Milesi-Ferretti; Alessandro Farace.
Naval Attaché.—Capt. Paolo Mengarini.
Military Attaché.—Lieut.-Col. Melchiorre Jannelli.
Air Attaché.—Lieut.-Col. Duilio Fanali.
Press Attaché.—Francesco Antinori.
Labour Attaché.—Romualdo Massa-Bernucci.
Commercial Attaché.—Enrico Macchia.
Financial Attaché.—Antonino Zecchi.

There are consular representatives at London, Liverpool, Cardiff and Glasgow.

2. Of Great Britain in Italy.

Ambassador.—Sir Victor Mallet, K.C.M.G., C.V.O. (appointed 20 Oct., 1947).
Ministers.—P. H. Dean, C.M.G.; E. R. Lingeman (*Commercial*).
Counsellor.—W. H. Braine, C.B.E. (*Labour*).
First Secretaries.—J. W. Russell; C. C. B. Stewart; G. F. N. Reddaway, M.B.E.; R. A. Daniell (*Commercial*); J. C. W. Bushell (*Commercial*); W. B. Neville-Terry (*Consular*); K. C. Benton; J. A. Pilcher (*Information*); G. G. Hannaford (*Legal*); M. C. Adams (*Property*).
Naval Attaché.—Capt. N. S Henderson, O.B.E., R.N.
Military Attaché.—Col. E. R. Colwill.
Air Attaché.—Group Capt. P. H. Hamley, A.F.C.
Civil Air Attaché.—Air Marshall D. Colyer, C.B., D.F.C.

There are consular representatives at Florence, Genoa, Milan, Naples, Bari, Venice, Turin, Palermo, Bologna, and Rome.

Books of Reference.

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FORMER ITALIAN COLONIAL EMPIRE.

The Italian Colonial Empire consisted of (1) I. [illegible] Cyrenaica, Tripolitania and the Fezzan; (2) Italian East [illegible] Ethiopia, Eritrea and Italian Somaliland; (3) the Dodecanese. Libya was completely conquered by Allied Forces in Jan., 1943; Ethiopia became an independent state in Jan., 1942; Eritrea was conquered by the Allies in April, 1941, and Somaliland in Feb., 1941. In Article 23 of the peace treaty, Italy renounced all right and title to these possessions.

Cyrenaica, Tripolitania, Eritrea and Somalia were placed under British administration, Fezzan under French administration. On 21 Nov., 1949, the United Nations General Assembly recommended that:—(*a*) Libya (Cyrenaica, Tripolitania and the Fezzan) should become an independent and sovereign state not later than 1 Jan., 1952; (*b*) Italian Somaliland should be an independent sovereign state in 10 years; meantime it should be placed under international trusteeship with Italy as the administering authority. (*c*) On 2 Dec., 1950, the General Assembly resolved that sovereignty over Eritrea will be handed over by the British authorities not later than 15 Sept., 1952, after an autonomous state has been established, federated to Ethiopia, and under the Ethiopian crown.

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Libya.

Libya is situated along the north coast of Africa between Ras Agedir, frontier point in 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. According to an agreement with France (12 September, 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. According to the agreement with France of 7 January, 1935, the southern frontier with French West Africa runs along a line between Tummo and a cross-point indicated by 24° long. east from Greenwich and 18° 45′ lat. north. On the Egyptian frontier Italy had obtained Jarabub from Britain. The eastern boundary is Mt. Tibesti.

Tripoli fell under Turkish domination in the 16th 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 5 November, 1911, a decree was issued annexing Tripoli, and on 23 February, 1912, the Italian Chamber passed the Bill which ratified the decree of annexation. The war, nevertheless, continued until 18 October, 1912, when the Treaty of Ouchy was signed, by which the sovereignty of Italy in Tripoli was established.

The oasis of Jarabub, on the eastern border of Cyrenaica, was ceded by Egypt to Italy, and Italian troops occupied it on 7 February, 1926. On the other hand, the frontier in the neighbourhood of Sollum on the sea was rectified in favour of Egypt.

After the expulsion of the Germans and Italians in 1942, Tripoli and Cyrenaica were placed under British, and the Fezzan under French, military administration.

The British Government recognized the Amir Mohammed Idris el Senussi as Amir of Cyrenaica in June, 1949. On 18 Sept., 1949, the Amir promulgated a constitution and set up a government with authority over internal affairs. There is a council of ministers consisting of a Prime Minister and 5 other Ministers, and an Assembly of 60 representatives elected in June, 1950. The Libyan National Assembly at its inaugural meeting on 25 Nov., 1950, proclaimed its desire to have the Amir as King of all Libya.

Prime Minister and Minister of Justice and Education.—Mahmud Bey Muntasser.

Minister of Foreign Affairs and Health.—Ali Bey Jerbi.

Area and Population.—The area of the territory is estimated at 1,759,540 square km., or 679,358 square miles. On 31 Dec., 1938, the population was 888,401 (89,098 Italians, 6,078 other Europeans and 793,225 natives, of whom 763,179 were Moslems and 30,046 Jews). Of the Moslem population, the Negroes of various races form about 35%.

Tripolitania has an area of about 353,000 square km. and a population (1950) of 796,900, including 46,400 Italians and 20,700 Jews. The Fezzan has 49,950 inhabitants. The estimated area of Cyrenaica is about 855,000 square km. with a population of 327,000; principal towns: Benghazi, 60,000 (including small Jewish and foreign communities); Derna, 15,000; Barce, 7,500, and Tobruk, 2,500.

Justice.—In so far as personal status or family or succession matters are concerned, justice is administered by Moslem tribunals for Moslems 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, foreigners or natives.

Judicial tribunals include arbitrators (*arbitri conciliatori*); Ahliya (or native) courts for certain minor matters; civil and penal courts in Tripoli and Benghazi, with subsidiary courts at Misurata and Derna; courts of assize in Tripoli and Benghazi, and courts of appeal in Tripoli and Benghazi.

Education.—In Tripolitania there are, for Arabs, 125 primary schools and 2 secondary schools, with a total of 19,558 pupils. There are also Koranic and Jewish schools. For Italians, there are 82 primary and 8 secondary schools, with a total of 10,005 pupils. There are 2 teachers' training colleges for Arabs.

In Cyrenaica there is a teachers' training centre, an evening institute, a secondary school, a trade school, 10 primary schools, 44 elementary schools and 41 Koranic schools. The number of students in 1949 was 8,249.

Production and Industry.—Libya has 3 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 North Africa, in which thrive the date-palm, the olive, the orange and all Mediterranean plants; (2) the steppe district, suitable for cereals (barley and wheat) and pasture. This district is the one where Italian colonization has chiefly spread; it has olive, almond, vine, orange 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, Nalut-Yefren), 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. Output of olive oil, 1947, 936 metric tons. The sub-desert zone produces the alfa plant. The desert zone and the Fezzan contain some fertile oases, such as those of Ghadames, Ghat, Socna, Sebha, Brak. It is estimated that in Tripolitania and Fezzan there are about 2·5 million date palms and about 500,000 in Cyrenaica. In 1949, there were in Tripolitania:—194,000 sheep, 221,000 goats, 35,300 cattle, 52,000 camels, 29,800 donkeys, mules and horses and 1,370 pigs. Cyrenaica had in 1949:—363,600 sheep, 436,000 goats, 31,400 cattle, 22,500 camels, 18,000 horses, mules and donkeys and 100 pigs.

Industry.—Amongst the more important industries of Tripolitania and Cyrenaica are sponge fishing, tunny fishing, tobacco growing and processing, dyeing and weaving of local wool and imported cotton yarn, and olive oil.

Tripolitania also produces bricks, salt, leather and esparto grass for paper making. Home industries of both territories include the making of matting, carpets, leather articles and fabrics embroidered with gold and silver.

Production of electric power in Tripolitania was 31,800,000 kwh. in 1949.

Commerce.—The trade of Libya was:—Imports, 1938, 882,057,532 lire; exports, 1938, 108,961,545 lire. United Kingdom imports from Libya (Board of Trade returns) were £7,126 in 1938; £247,778 in 1947; £525,913 in 1948; £484,242 in 1949; £1,108,296 in 1950; exports to Libya, £14,278 in 1938; £435,817 in 1947; £1,265,188 in 1948, £2,645,269 in 1949; £2,908,229 in 1950; re-exports, £2,893 in 1938; £8,601 in 1947; £74,033 in 1948; £56,390 in 1949; £61,363 in 1950.

Communications.—Tripoli (town) is connected by telegraph cable with Malta and by telephone lines with Bengardane (Tunis). There are overseas wireless telegraph stations at Benghazi and Tripoli.

The Tripolitania railway (123 miles) serves the districts of Tripoli, Tellil, Garian, Zuara, Azizia and Tagiura. In Cyrenaica, the railway covers the lines Benghazi–Barce, 66 miles, and Benghazi–Soluch, 34 miles. The principal means of communication inland are the caravans, which follow long-frequented routes. There are 3,544 kilometres of carriage road. Motor roads connect Tripoli to Zuara, to Tarhuna, to Nalut, to Gadames, to Hon, to Homs and Misurata; and Benghazi and Tobruk.

Benghazi is linked with Cairo, Tripoli and Malta by a weekly air service provided by Air Malta, and a weekly service with Cairo and Tripoli by SAIDE air service. Surface communication between Benghazi and Tripoli is by twice-weekly bus service, and between Benghazi and Alexandria by weekly bus service to Sollum and thence by rail. Internal communication between Benghazi, Barce, Derna and Tobruk is by frequent bus services.

Banking and Currency.—In Tripolitania British military authority money is in circulation at the rate of 480 lire to the £ sterling. The Egyptian pound is the official currency in Cyrenaica. There are branches of Barclays Bank (D., C. & O.) in Tripoli, Benghazi and Derna.

Weights and Measures.—Although the metric system has been officially adopted, the following native weights and measures are still used: *oke* = 1·282 kilograms; *kantar* = 40 okes = 51·28 kilograms; *draa* = 46 centimetres; *handaza* = 68 centimetres.

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Eritrea.

This territory, whose name derives from the Mare Erythraeum (Red Sea) of the Roman geographers, was Italy's oldest colony. Her dominion over

it was established by the Treaty of Uccialli of 2 May, 1889. It was occupied by British Empire forces in 1941 and has since then been under temporary British administration. In accordance with the decision made by the United Nations, Eritrea is to be federated to Ethiopia by 15 Sept., 1952.

Eritrea lies along the west coast of the Red Sea, stretching for 670 miles from Cape Kasar (18° 2′ N.) to Cape Dumeirah (12° 30′ N.) on the strait of Bab el Mandeb. The narrow coastal strip is flanked by the escarpment of the high inland plateau, some 8,000 ft. above sea-level, which extends into Ethiopia on the west and south-west, and shelves down to the Nile valley level along the Sudanese border to the west and north-west. Eritrea covers an area of 119,472 sq. km. and has a population of about 1,086,000. Italians still there number 21,000, most of them centred in the capital, Asmara (7,765 ft. above sea-level), which has a population of about 117,000. Massawa, 70 miles by road or rail from Asmara, is the main port of the territory and has the best harbour on the Red Sea.

The two main religions of the natives are Christian (Coptic rite) and Moslem. The Copts inhabit the plateau and the Moslems, with a few pagans, the lowlands of the Western Province and the Red Sea coastal area. The principal languages of Eritrea are Tigrinya and Tigré, two [illegible] deriving from the ancient Ghe-ez, the ecclesiastical language [illegible] Church.

There were, in 1949, 17 cinemas with a seating capacity of 17,000.

The country is divided roughly into two geographical zones; the lowlands along the Red Sea, with a tropical climate and winter rainfall, and the uplands where the climate is temperate and sometimes cold, with a summer rainfall. The rainfall is not abundant and often erratic, so that, without irrigation works—of which there are not many—only a minimum of crops can be raised. The wealth of the natives is represented by their flocks, which move from uplands to lowlands and vice versa, following the rains.

There are big saltpans at Massawa and Assab. The former produces some 100,000 tons per year. The Assab plant is now being put into operation again and should soon be producing from 150,000 to 200,000 tons per year. Fish-meal, hides and skins, trocas and mother-of-pearl buttons, are other important exports. Asmara has a match factory, a china manufactory and a brewery, all of which export a certain proportion of their products. There are several small goldmines in the Asmara povince.

The main line of communication with Eritrea is by sea through the port of Massawa, and there is a railway from Tessenei (on the Sudan border of Eritrea) to Khartoum. First-class roads radiate from Asmara to Massawa, Solcotom, Ponte Maro and Keren. Eritrea's main airport is at Asmara and is regularly used by Aden Airways, Ethiopian Air Lines, Alitalia, Sudan Airways and Misrair.

The railway system runs from Massawa, *via* Asmara, to Keren and Agordat.

Barclays Bank (D., C. & O.) has branches in Asmara and Massawa.

United Nations Commissioner.—Eduardo Matienzo (Bolivia).
Chief Administrator.—D. C. Cumming (Great Britain).

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Somalia.

The total area is about 490,000 square km., extending along the east coast of Africa from British Somaliland to Dick's Head in Kenya Colony. Population (1950), 1,000,000, including 4,500 Italians.

As a result of the Treaty of 1915 and the colonial rearrangements consequent on the First World War, Britain ceded Italy territories on the right bank of the Juba with the port of Kismayu (Chisimaio). Mogadiscio (population 70,000, of whom 3,500 are Italians) is the capital.

During the East African campaign of the Second World War Somalia was occupied by British and Commonwealth Forces. British Military Administration lasted from 1941 to April, 1949, when Somalia passed under the control of the Foreign Office Administration of African Territories, until Italy took over the trusteeship on 1 April, 1950.

The Administrator is assisted by a United Nations Advisory Council composed of the representatives of Colombia, Egypt and the Philippines. On 2 Dec., 1950, the General Assembly of the United Nations approved the t[illegible] for the Territory; the 10-year period of Trusteeship [illegible] by United Nations begins from this date.

The principal occupations of the people are cattle-rearing and agriculture. Livestock (camels, cattle, sheep and goats) numbers 5–6 million heads. In southern Somalia along the Webi Shebeli and Juba rivers there are Italian plantations with a cultivated area of some 10,000 hectares. Output of sugar from sugar cane at Villaggio Duca degli Abruzzi is 50,000 quintals per year; export of bananas, 150,000 quintals per year. In 1949 imports amounted to £1,381,068 and exports to £883,748.

In 1947 United Kingdom imports from all of Italian East Africa (Board of Trade returns) amounted to £182,832; in 1948, £145,991; in 1949, £145,607; in 1950, £303,339; exports, 1947, were £460,690; 1948, £585,837; 1949, £778,561; 1950, £1,082,755; re-exports, 1947, £2,731; 1948, £7,836; 1949, £2,416; 1950, £11,635.

In May, 1950, East African currency was replaced by the 'Somalo' (gold parity = 0·124414) issued in coins and notes of denomination up to 100 'Somali.' In addition to the Bank of Italy there are branches of the Bank of Naples and the Bank of Rome in Mogadiscio.

Administrator.—Ambassador Giovanni Fornari.

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JAPAN.

(NIPPON.)

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. From 1186 until 1867 the emperors remained in a spiritual seclusion while successive families of S[illegible] the temporal power on their behalf. In 1867 the Empero[illegible] nominally the imperial power after the abdication on 14 October, 1867, of the fifteenth and last Tokugawa Shogun Keiki, known historically as Yoshinobu. In 1871 the feudal system

(Hōken Seiji) was abolished; this was the beginning of the rapid westernization undertaken by the new government, then mainly controlled by the western clans of Satsuma and Chōshu. The Emperor bears title of Dai Nippon Teikoku Tennō (' Imperial Son of Heaven of Great Japan '). Only foreigners make use of the poetical title ' Mikado.'

Emperor of Japan.—**Hirohito**, born at Tokyo, 29 April, 1901; succeeded his father, Yoshihito, 25 December, 1926; married, 26 January, 1924, to Princess Nagako, born 6 March, 1903, daughter of H.I.H. Prince Kuninomiya (died 27 January, 1929). Offspring:—I, Princess Shigeko (Terunomiya), born 6 December, 1925. II, Princess Sachiko (Hisanomiya), born 10 September, 1927; died 8 March, 1928. III, Princess Kazuko (Takanomiya), born 30 September, 1929. IV, Princess Atsuko (Yorinomia), born 7 March, 1931. V, Prince Akihito (the Crown Prince) of Tsugunomiya, born 23 December, 1933. VI, Prince Masahito of Y[illegible], born 28 November, 1935. VII, Princess Takeko Suga, born 2 M[illegible], 1939.

National flag: white, with a red sun (without rays).

By the Imperial House Law of 11 February, 1889, the succession to the throne was definitely fixed upon the male descendants. In case of failure of direct descendants, the throne was to devolve upon the nearest prince and his descendants; there are four princely families from which an Emperor could be chosen. The civil list, pre-war, was fixed at 4,500,000 yen. The Japanese Government informed the Allied H.Q. on 30 October, 1945, that the Emperor's private fortune, [illegible] securities, timber, etc., amounted to 1,590,615,000 yen (abou[illegible]). The Emperor's assets were ' frozen ' on 20 November, 1945, and are, under the new constitution, entirely vested in the State. He now pays taxes.

On 7 December, 1941, Japan attacked United States and British bases in the Pacific, and then declared war on these two countries. By March, 1944, she held the greater part of Eastern Asia, including the occupied territory of China, Burma, Malaya, the Philippines and numerous islands of the Pacific. But during 1944 [illegible] ed the Japanese from islands in the south-w[illegible] Islands, Guam and Leyte, and also forced them back in Burma, while Manila was captured on 5 Feb., 1945, and the Island of Okinawa, less than 400 miles south of Tokyo, on 22 June, 1945, marking the beginning of the end. On 6 Aug., the first atomic bomb (Uranium 235) was dropped by a Super-Fortress over Hiroshima; on 9 Aug., another (Plutonium bomb) was dropped over Nagasaki. On 10 Aug., the Emperor broadcast an appeal for terms of surrender. The surrender of the Japanese armed forces was signed on the U.S. battleship *Missouri* on 2 Sept., 1945.

Official statistics for World War II, corrected to May, 1948, give deaths in the armed forces 1,555,308, and total casualties of 1,864,710; civilian deaths (mainly by air attack) in Japan proper were 299,485, and total casualties, 668,315; Tōkyō had 97,031 killed and 119,957 injured; Hiroshima, 86,141 killed and 61,066 injured; Nagasaki, 26,238 killed and 43,060 injured.

Constitution and Government.

By the constitution of 11 February, 1889, drafted by Duke Ito (after a tour of Europe) and modelled mainly upon that of Prussia, the Emperor was presented to the nation as a sovereign who exercised the whole of the executive powers with the advice of Cabinet Ministers, who were appointed by himself. In reality, power rested mostly with the ' elder statesmen.'

Article I of the new constitution of 1946 says: 'The Emperor shall be the symbol of the state and of the unity of the people, deriving his position from the sovereign will of the people.' Later the Article was amended to include a more emphatic statement: 'We proclaim that sovereignty resides in the people.' The Emperor himself, in a New Year's broadcast, at the end of 1945, explicitly divested himself of the attributes of divinity ascribed to him in [illegible] beliefs. His functions now are purely ceremonial.

Until the peace treaty provides for the withdrawal of the Allied Powers, the latter aim to exercise full, but self-limited, government, sufficient to ensure that Japan is completely demilitarized, purged of all militarist, plutocratic and authoritarian forces, and on the way to becoming a democracy. To this end the Allies are represented by the Supreme Command of the Allied Powers (SCAP), of which the chief executive is General Matthew B. Ridgway, U.S. Army (appointed 11 April, 1951), advised by an Allied Council for Japan in Tokyo, consisting of his deputy as chairman and representatives of the U.S.S.R., China and the British Empire. Larger questions of policy are discussed by the Far Eastern Commission, sitting usually in Washington and consisting of representatives of Australia, Canada, China, France, India, the Netherlands, New Zealand, the Philippines, the U.S.S.R., the United Kingdom and the United States.

The new constitution passed the Lower House on 24 August, 1946, by 421 votes to 8 (of whom 6 were Communists) and was re-passed (with some amendments suggested by the Upper House) on 7 October with 5 dissenting votes. It was promulgated by the Emperor on 3 November, 1946, and came into force on 3 May, 1947, 'Constitution Day.'

The constitution of 1946, outlined, if not drafted, by Americans, is modelled more on American and British than (like the previous one) on Prussian lines. It deprived the Emperor of executive powers, abolished the [illegible] votes to women (previously decreed by the Shidehara [illegible] the voting age for men from 25 to 20, abolished conscription, stripped the country of Army, Navy and Air Force, pledged it to renounce war 'for ever,' abolished the secret police, guaranteed complete academic freedom to teachers, and outlined a 'Bill of Rights' on Western lines.

[illegible] a House of Representatives (of 466 members), to [illegible] than 4 years, and an elective House of Councillors of 250 members (100 elected at large and 150 from prefectural districts) one-half its members being elected every 3 years. The Lower House controls the Budget and approves treaties with foreign powers.

Executive powers rest with the Prime Minister and his Cabinet, who are chosen by the Diet from its own members. Prime Ministers must be civilians and not former Army or Navy officers.

For an account of the 'Zaibatsu' or 'wealth cliques' which dominated Japan's economy, *see* THE STATESMAN'S YEAR-BOOK, 1948, p. 1047. The Allied Supreme Command on 6 Nov., 1945, ordered these to be broken up and the subsidiary units sold; on 3 Aug., 1949, SCAP announced that the task was completed after 1,200 firms had been removed from the control of 11 huge concerns.

The following is a list of recent prime ministers:—

Lieut.-General Hideki Tojo	18 Oct., 1941–22 July, 1944
Gen. Kuniaki Koiso	22 July, 1944–5 April, 1945
Admiral Kantaro Suzuki	5 April, 1945–15 Aug., 1945
Prince Naruhiko Higashi-Kuni	17 Aug., 1945–9 Oct., 1945
Baron Kijuro Shidehara	9 Oct., 1945–20 May, 1946
Shigeru Yoshida	20 May, 1946–23 May, 1947
Tatsu Katayama	23 May, 1947–9 Feb., 1948
Hitoshi Ashida	9 March, 1948–6 Oct, 1948

The elections, held on 23 Jan., 1949, resulted in the Liberal-Democrats winning 264 seats (previously 133), Democrats 68 (126), Social Democrats 49 (143), Communists 35 (4), Co-operative Party 14 (31); others, 50.

The Cabinet, appointed on 11 Feb., 1949, following the general election, consisted of 12 Liberal-Democrats, representing a fusion of two right-wing parties, and 4 others; it was revised 28 June, 1950, as follows:—

Prime Minister and Minister for Foreign Affairs.—Shigeru Yoshida, former Prime Minister, leader of the Liberal-Democratic Party.

Deputy Prime Minister and Minister without Portfolio.—Joji Hayashi (Liberal-Democrat).

Minister of Finance.—Hayato Ikeda (Liberal-Democrat).

Attorney-General.—Takeo Ohashi

Director of Economic Stabilization Board.—Hideo Sudō (Liberal-Democrat).

Minister of Social Welfare.—Takeo Kurokawa (Liberal-Democrat).

Minister of Construction.—Koshihichi Masuda (Liberal-Democrat).

Minister of Education.—Teiyū Amano.

Minister of International Trade and Industry.—Ryū Yokoo (Liberal-Democrat).

Minister of Agriculture.—Kōzen Hirokawa (Liberal-Democrat).

Minister of Transport.—Takeshi Yamazaki (Liberal-Democrat).

Minister of Posts and Communications.—Bunkichi Jamura (Ryokufū-kai).

Minister of Labour.—Shigeru Yasutoshi (Liberal-Democrat).

Minister Without Portfolio.—Seigo Okano (Liberal-Democrat).

On 12 Oct., 1950, the government, with SCAP's approval, 'depurged' 10,900 men who, in 1946, had been removed from public office or barred from any political activity on account of their active support of the pre-war militarist regime. The list included some 650 leading politicians and financial figures (about 70 former members of the Diet) and 2,300 members of the Imperial Rule Association. On 30 Oct. 3,250 retired Army and Navy officers belonging to the extreme right-wing 'Society of Japanese Reservists' were similarly brought back into Japanese politics.

Local Government.

Japan's system of local government has been revised. The country (except Hokkaidō) is divided into prefectures (*To, Fu* and *Ken*), and the prefectures into municipalities (*Shi*), towns (*Cho*) and villages (*Son* or *Mura*). As formerly, each prefecture, city, town and village has a representative assembly elected by the same franchise as in parliamentary elections. Each city, town and village elects, as before, a mayor, while the governor of a prefecture (formerly appointed by the Home Office) is now elected by the voters in the area. The prefectural governments have charge of all health measures and (outside the cities) of the school systems, and of various matters affecting the area as a whole. The police—purged in the upper levels and with the 'political police' abolished—is now divided into city police, administered by a local 'watch committee,' and rural police, with the latter under the Home Office. Administratively there were on 1 Oct., 1938, 47 prefectures (now, 1 Oct., 1950, 46, with the removal of Okinawa from Japan's jurisdiction), 552 rural districts (*Gun*) (now 543), 148 cities (now 248), 1,715 towns (now 1,871) and 9,514 villages (now 8,295).

Area and Population.

Japan, as constituted after World War II, consists of 4 islands with a total area of 368,474 square kilometres (141,529 square miles) and a population (census, 1 Oct., 1950) of 83,199,637 (preliminary) with a density of 587·8 per square mile. The 4 islands are Honshū (mainland), Kyūshyū, Hokaidō and Shikoku.

For details of the former Empire *see* THE STATESMAN'S YEAR-BOOK, 1949, pp. 1117 and 1118.

A census of the present area on 1 Aug., 1948, showed a resident population of 80,216,896 (an imperfect census, hence a second one in 1950), an increase of 7,848,000 since V-J Day, of whom 6,037,000 were repatriated from overseas; there were 39,365,452 men and 40,851,444 women, a ratio of 96 men to 100 women. Number of households, 16,088 855 of 4·99 members. Foreigners registered, March, 1949, were 648,503, of whom 601,069 were Koreans, 3,158 Americans, 752 Germans, and 586 British.

By 31 December, 1946, the Americans had completed repatriation of all Japanese nationals living in territories under U.S. control. They numbered 922,570, including 132,303 from the Philippines, and 591,665 from Southern Korea. By 20 June, 1949, the Russians had returned 489,046 Japanese prisoners of war out of the total of 594,000.

For the population of Japan (excluding Korea), according to the census of 1 Oct., 1935, *see* THE STATESMAN'S YEAR-BOOK, 1948, p. 1050; for the census population on the same date, of the 33 cities having more than 100,000 inhabitants, *see* THE STATESMAN'S YEAR-BOOK, 1947, p. 1040.

On 1 October, 1948, population of Tōkyō was 4,555,565 (1950, preliminary, 5,385,071); Osaka, 1,689,961; Kyōto, 1,040,127; Nagoya, 915,725; Yokohama, 859,324; Kōbe, 644,217; Fukuoka, 348,052; Hiroshima, 246,134; Yawata, 180,984, and Kokura, 176,322.

Vital statistics ('000s)	1939	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948
Births . . .	1,902	2,277	2,234	2,267	2,172	1,688	1,943	2,679	2,710
Civilian deaths . .	1,269	1,150	1,167	1,219	1,291	2,184	1,569	1,138	959

Crude birth rate of Japanese nationals in present area, 1949, was 33·20 per 1,000 population; 1948, 33·78. Crude death rate, 1949, 11·60; 1948, 11·96; crude marriage rate, 10·3; infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births, 62·0 (125·3 in 1934). Marriages, 1948, numbered 960.285 (11·97 per 1,000 population) which was the highest ever recorded; divorces, 1948, 79,416 (0·99).

Religion.

There has normally been religious freedom, but Shinto, originally a matter of individual concern, became part of the totalitarian apparatus in the 1930s; all Japanese were compelled to acknowledge State Shinto and to worship at State Shinto shrines, [illegible] whether their personal religion was Buddhism, Christianity or [illegible] Shinto, originally a simple animist cult absorbed by Buddhism in the 7th and 8th centuries, was deliberately revived at the time of the Imperial restoration (1867) as a means of arousing national pride and respect for the Emperor. After Japan's defeat, the Allied Supreme Command ordered the Government to discontinue state support of Shinto and its use as a weapon for control of the masses. State subsidies have ceased for all religions and all religious teachings are

forbidden in the schools. As a personal religion, Shinto had 13 sects (increasing to 85 in the post-war religious revival in 1948) and Buddhism 12 sects (56 denominations, increasing to nearly 100 in 1948). *Bushido*, the way of the Bushi or Samurai, that is, the warriors' way, was professed, not as a religion but as a code of behaviour, by the military caste. In 1937, Shinto shrines numbered 49,728 (besides 60,703 minor shrines), and the priests, 15,873; Buddhist temples (1936), 71,326 (besides 35,308 minor temples); high priests and priestesses, 55,930. There were, in 1936, 3,081 licensed preachers and 2,104 churches and preaching stations of the Roman Catholic, Greek Catholic and Protestant Churches. The last-named are now represented by 16 denominations compared with 3 pre-war. Since 1891 the Roman Catholics have had an episcopate of 1 archbishop and 3 suffragan bishops. In May, 1941, Roman Catholicism was accorded legal recognition; Nagasaki was its chief centre. The Society of Friends had 750 members in 1941, before it was virtually suppressed by the government. Post-war phenomenon is the emergence of some 30 new sects, some of a messianic pattern, others with claims to prophetic inspiration and 'faith-healing.'

Education.

Modern education began in Japan in 1872, mainly under educators borrowed from the United States. Elementary education was compulsory. Before the second world war, there was a good system of secondary education for both boys and girls, as well as technical and special schools. After those schools there was, for boys only, the *Koto Gakko*, or high school, which gave a 3 or 4 years' course, followed, in turn, by the *Daigaku*, or university, with a course of 3 or 4 years and offering its graduates the bachelor's degree and, after 2 years more of study, the doctor's degree. Though in the pre-Meiji era higher education (or indeed any kind of education) for girls was practically non-existent, there was a rapid growth of secondary education for girls after World War I, and of higher education after World War II.

During the Occupation the school system was officially purged of those teachers who were charged with being nationalistic and militarist, and all school books containing such material were scrapped. With 641,575 teachers working in 1948, from the kindergartens to the universities, there was a shortage of about 110,000. Education is compulsory and free up to the age of 15; 6 years are spent in the primary schools and 3 in the middle schools; a further 3 years in high schools is optional. The new system started in April, 1947. In Dec., 1949, there were 21,081 primary schools with 11,136,966 pupils and 12,363 middle schools with 5,321,590 pupils.

For the educational statistics for 1936–37, *see* THE STATESMAN'S YEAR-BOOK, 1948, p. 1051.

Japan has 6 main universities, formerly known as the Imperial Universities:—Tōkyō University (1877); Kyōto University (1897); Tohoku University, Sendai (1907); Kyushu University, Fukuoka (1910); Hokkaidō University, Sapporo (1918), and Osaka University (1931). There are 39 other institutions of university rank, with about 4,000 teachers and 51,000 students. By 1946, 36 universities had become co-educational, compared with 10 before the war.

Although the constitution specifically guarantees complete 'academic freedom' to teachers, the Liberal-Democratic government in 1949 decreed that as employees of the State they must be politically neutral. This was followed by the dismissal of Communist instructors from the universities.

Motion-picture theatres increased from 1,875 in 1940 to 2,157 in 1949, with seating capacity of 1,223,914. Newspapers, 1948, numbered 2,978,

with 38,319,000 subscribers; there were 199 dailies, 313 weekly and 454 monthly giving general coverage, and 2,012 of trade or other special interest.

Justice.

Chief innovation in post-war Japan's judicial machinery is the establishment of a Supreme Court, appointed by the cabinet but enjoying a conditional life tenure—at the first general election following his appointment a justice must submit himself to the electorate. Unless he receives a majority of the votes, he must retire. This is repeated at intervals of 10 years. All justices and judges of the lower courts serve until they are 70 years of age.

Below the Supreme Court are the courts of cassation, the courts of appeal, the district courts (*Chihōsaibansho*) and the local courts (*Kusaibansho*).

All courts are bound to defend against the Executive those provisions of the constitution devolving powers from the centre to local or regional authorities, restricting the powers of the police and granting civil liberties and freedom of speech, press and public meetings, etc. The Supreme Court is authorized to declare unconstitutional any act of the Legislature or the Executive which violates the constitution.

In 1949, General MacArthur authorized the establishment of a police force under the command of former officers of the imperial army and navy; its strength, early in 1951, was about 125,000, excluding the National Police Reserve (*see* p. 1200).

There are workhouses established by local corporations and private persons. The number of hospitals in 1948 was 3,412, with 211,101 beds.

Finance.

I. Imperial.

Revenue and expenditure, ordinary and extraordinary for fiscal year ending 31 March, in 1,000 yen (the yen is nominally worth 84·4 cents U.S. but its exchange value since April, 1949, has been 360 = $1, U.S.):—

	1947–48	1948–49 [1]	1949–50 [1]	1950–51 [1]	1951–52 [1]
Revenue . .	214,467,252	473,145,604	741,314,000	661,406,000	673,000,000
Expenditure . .	205,841,065	473,115,604	741,047,000	661,406,000	598,000,000

[1] Budget estimates.

The general budgets include the net results of public undertakings. Closed accounts, *i.e.*, actual receipts and expenditures as in 1947–48 above, show cash payments and expenditures for the year and the additional period of one month.

The 1949–50 ordinary bud[illegible] officially, as 23·0% of the national income, estimated at [illegible] yen (equal to $9,000 million at 360 yen = $1, U.S.). Of the revenue (in millions of yen), 444,600 (67·2%) are to come from taxes and stamp duties and 132,147 (20%) from state enterprises. On the expenditure side the leading items are 'war termination costs' of 109,062 (16%); debt redemption, 127,604; local government, 105,000; price subsidies, 90,000; reconstruction of areas damaged by earthquakes, floods, etc., 47,000; education, 14,538; social and labour welfare, 12,337.

The national debt on 1 April, 1950, was 517,919 million yen.

According to the Corporation of Foreign Bondholders, the par value of

Japan's external debt (1949) was £88,582,157, $283,267,700 and 502,799,000 French francs; this excludes arrears of interest.

According to the Bank of England, in 1948 residents of the U.K. (thus excluding securities which have been repatriated to Japan) held Japanese investments with a nominal value of £46 million (£50 million in 1938) on which the income in 1948 was £100,000 (£2 million in 1941, the last previous year; and £2·6 million in 1938).

A Japanese calculation, June, 1948, puts the external debt at 1,624,502,370 yen (the old gold yen in which the debt was contracted) of which Japanese government bonds were 1,221,472,370 yen, municipal loans, 159,110,000 yen and borrowings by banks and other companies, 243,920,000 yen. The original total of loans floated abroad was 2,700 million yen but Japanese nationals acquired some 1,100 million yen, leaving the above total outstanding in foreign hands.

II. Local.

The 1949 budgets of the prefectures and other local authorities forecast revenues aggregating 346,564 million yen, to be made up partly by local taxes on land, houses, occupations, and partly by government grants; expenditures were estimated at 108,769 million yen.

Defence.

Under the constitution, adopted in Oct., 1946, and effective 3 May, 1947, Japan renounced war 'for ever.' The baldness of this declaration was unpopular and the Article was amended to include the explanation that 'the Japanese people sincerely aspire to international peace based on justice and order' and that the renunciation of force was made 'for the purpose of attaining the above aim.'

In his New Year message of 1 Jan., 1950, General MacArthur declared that the Japanese constitution 'can by no sophistry or [illegible] be interpreted as complete negation of the inalienable right of [illegible] against unprovoked attack.' Premier Yoshida on 10 Feb., 1951, accepted this view, stating 'We realize fully our responsibility to protect ourselves and defend our land.' On the same day he announced that Japan had agreed to the establishment of American military bases in and around Japan and that this must be recognized in future peace treaties with Japan.

I. Army.

For an account of the pre-war Army and Air Force, *see* The Statesman's Year-Book, 1947, p 1043.

In July, 1950, General MacArthur established a 'National Police Reserve' of 75,000 men, including 6,000 officers and n.c.o.s and 30,000 other ranks of the former imperial army.

II. Navy.

A fleet of 125 vessels has been formed to police Japanese waters for fishery protection and coastguard duty. These include ex-minesweepers and other war-built vessels. No ship may exceed 1,500 tons displacement or 15 knots speed. Total tonnage is limited to 50,000. Personnel is limited to 10,000 officers and ratings. Vessels so far reported are 5 destroyer escorts displacing 1,000 tons, 15 coastguard cutters of 500 tons displacement with a speed of 15 knots, 40 patrol vessels, 30 minesweepers and 9 other craft.

Production and Industry.

Agriculture.—Farm population, 1946, was 34,245,027, of whom 14,470,979 were engaged solely in farming; 14,723,657 were employed on farms not belonging to their own household.

Arable land, 1949, totalled 5,992,000 hectares, or 16% of the land area; 7,185,000 acres were in rice. About 779,000 acres were devoted to industrial crops, of which mulberry trees (for silkworm rearing), tea, tobacco, flax and pyrothrum are the chief. According to SCAP's directive to the Japanese government, 9 Dec., 1945, the agrarian evils to be uprooted are: 'the intense over-crowding of the land; widespread tenancy under onerous conditions; heavy farm indebtedness with high interest rates; government discrimination against agriculture in favour of industry.'

On 9 December, 1945, General MacArthur ordered the larger estates in Japan to be divided up for sale to the peasants. By July, 1949, the government had bought from 2,440,000 landlords some 5,184,200 acres, of which 4,925,000 acres had been re-sold to 4,260,000 tenant farmers. However, little headway had been made by 1950 towards consolidating some 90 million separate strips of land into holdings of economic size. In 1947, 1,831,350 peasant households were farming no more than 1·2 acres; another 1,647,680 households were farming plots between 1·2 acres and 2·4 acres.

The forest area on 1 January, 1946, was 51,138,027 acres, of which 18,901,538 acres belonged to the state, and 3,015,357 acres to the Imperial household. In 1949, of the total standing timber, estimated at 1,681 million cubic metres (1 cubic metre = 282·5 board feet), 52·7% was in national forests, 32·7% was privately owned and the remainder was owned by communities, temples, schools and other small groups. Timber production, in the year ending 31 March, 1947, was 5,468 million board feet, including 609 million for pit props, 87 million for railway sleepers and 74 million in veneer logs.

Output of rough rice in millions of lb. averaged 26,793·1 in 1936–40 and 25,003·9 in 1941–45; it was 26,438·9 in 1948, 27,837·9 in 1949, and 26,700 in 1950. Yield per acre in 1949 was 35,000 lb., by far the largest in Asia, but well below that in Australia (45,000 lb.) and Italy (40,000 lb.). In pre-war years the annual deficit (made up by imports from Korea and Formosa) averaged 4,000 million lb.

Output, in 1949, of barley, 1,051,800 metric tons, of naked barley, 926,400 metric tons, and wheat, 1,140,300 tons. Wheat has become an important crop. Sweet potatoes for several decades have mitigated the effects of rice famines; average crop is about 243,000 metric tons, while potatoes have crops averaging 73 million bushels. Fruit production is important:—Peaches, pears, apples, grapes, persimmons and mandarins.

Before the war, Japanese catch represented one half to two-thirds of the world's total fishing; annual average, 1935–37, 7,055,000 short tons; 1949, 2,980,000 metric tons. In Sept., 1949, SCAP increased Japan's legal fishing grounds to cover the area of waters between E. Long. 165° and 180° and between the N. Lat. 24° and 40°, thereby increasing the potential catch by about 312,000 tons. The 2 whaling expeditions (15 Dec., 1948–25 March, 1949) caught 1,645 whales yielding 54,600 metric tons of products including 20,200 tons of edible whale oil and 32,600 tons of meat.

In 1949, the livestock census showed 2,293,000 cattle, 1,072,000 horses and 327,000 sheep, The 1947 census showed 100,349 pigs and 2,807,572 fur rabbits. Small stocks of goats, wool rabbits and fur-bearing foxes are also maintained. Milk output is small—in 1946, 29,000,000 imperial gallons of cows' milk and 4,000,000 gallons of goats' milk.

Industry.—Japan's industrial equipment, 1948 fiscal year, numbered 100,116 plants employing 3,060,000 workers and producing goods valued at 817,136 million yen. In 1947, chemicals led, by value, with 17·8%; metal goods, 12·3%; lumber and wooden articles, 11·4%; textiles, 11·0%.

Japan's textile industry before the war had 13 million cotton yarn spindles and 362,000 looms. After the war she resumed with 2,780,000 spindles and 120,000 looms; in Dec., 1949, 3,700,964 spindles were operating. Output of cotton yarn, 1949, 345·7 million lb. (exports, 23·1 million), and of cotton cloth, 923·4 million square yards (exports, 404·2 million square yards). Her exports were of grey cloth sent to the United States and the United Kingdom for finishing.

In wool, Japan aims at wool exports sufficient to pay for the imports of raw wool. In July, 1949, Japan had 810 woollen cards in operating condition (732 in 1939), 655,000 worsted spindles (1,628,454) and 14,260 looms (28,812). Output, 1949, 23·2 million lb. of woollen yarns, 13·0 million lb. of worsted yarns and 34·4 million square yards of woollen and worsted cloth.

Japan's output of silk, in 1950, was about 148,100 bales; exports, 1950, 94,451 bales plus 57 million square yards of silk tissues. The Ministry of Agriculture has been ordered to plant 50,000,000 mulberry trees, to provide a production of 247,000 bales by 1952. The rayon industry (the world's largest in 1936) was heavily stripped during the war, only about 30% surviving. Monthly output, 1949, was 5,561,000 lb. of filament yarn (monthly average, 1937, over 25,000,000 lb.), while output of staple fibre was 4,964,000 lb. (pre-war, 25,000,000 lb.). Output, 1947, of filament-rayon cloth, 46·2 million square yards (exports, 3·7 million linear yards) and of spun-rayon cloth, 32·0 million square yards (exports, nil.)

Open-hearth steel capacity during the war was 9,400,000 tons, of which, despite air-bombing, 7,700,000 tons is intact, and 6,900,000 tons of the former steel-rolling capacity (7,900,000 tons) is still intact. The Far Eastern Commission has recommended that Japan's capacity be limited to 3,500,000 tons of ingot steel and 2,000,000 tons of pig-iron. There are 31 iron and steel firms, of whom 5 process from pig-iron to steel. The largest firm, Nippon Seitetsu, alone has a capacity of 2,100,000 tons of pig-iron. Output of iron ore, 1949, 779,674 metric tons (war-time peak, from Empire resources, 1944, 4,367,879 metric tons); of pig-iron, 1,602,200 metric tons (1943, 4,109,900 metric tons); of crude steel, 3,111,400 metric tons (1938, 6,360,000 tons). Coal-mining is inefficient; output, 1950, 38,450,000 metric tons (1938, 44,952,000 metric tons; peak output, 1941 fiscal year, 57,318,000 metric tons). Output of aluminium, 1949, was 21,218 metric tons.

Industrial production (the United Nations' index, based on 1937 = 100) reached its war-time peak, in 1944, of 146, falling thereafter as follows:—1945, 61; 1946, 34; 1947, 40; 1948, 52; 1949, 65; March, 1950, 71. Another index, favoured by SCAP, takes 1932–36 = 100; it stood at 34·3 in 1946; in 1947, 40·8; in 1948, 49·4, and in Dec., 1949, 100·0.

Electric power capacity, Dec., 1949, was 10,485 kw., of which 6,478 was hydro-electric; consumption was 40,976 million kwh., of which 32,542 million kwh. came from hydro-electric plants.

Mine production in 1949 included (in metric tons):—

Asbestos	5,446	Gold (kilos)	2,815	Pyrite	535,082
Chromite	27,003	Graphite	16,816	Sulphur	62,480
Copper (smelter)	74,036	Manganese ore	92,947	Silver (kilos)	89,804
Copper (mines)	32,741	Mercury	94	Tungsten	17

Output of crude petroleum and natu[illegible] 1949 was 1,393,000 barrels; imports of petroleum products (1[illegible] barrels.

Foreign enterprises which had opened offices or branches in Japan (Dec., 1949) numbered 217 including 16 steamship companies, 3 aviation (2 American and 1 British), 10 banks, 4 insurance companies, 3 film companies, 13 newspapers and 9 publishers. Of these, 54 firms were American, 34 Netherlands, 32 British, 32 Indian, 14 Chinese.

Foreign direct investments as of 31 Dec., 1941, according to the Industrial Bank, totalled 106,068,000 yen (old gold yen) of which American were 82,377,000 yen, British 21,808,000 and Dutch 1,883,000 yen. This total excludes German investments which appear to have been substantial.

Labour and Trade Unionism.

Total labour force, July, 1950, was 37,840,000 (excluding 480,000 unemployed) of which 20,690,000 were in agriculture, forestry and fishing; 520,000 in mining; 1,140,000 in construction; 4,730,000 in manufacturing alone; 1,150,000 in manufacturing combined with retailing; 3,760,000 in commerce and finance; 1,720,000 in transport and other public utilities; 2,780,000 in services (including the professions), and 1,220,000 in government work. Proprietors numbered 10,870,000; family workers, 14,580,000, and employees, 12,370,000; total, 37,840,000.

For detailed figures from the census of 1947, showing the 'economically active' (including employers and employed) by type of activity and by industries, *see* THE STATESMAN'S YEAR-BOOK, 1950, p. 1171.

Trade unions are protected by Article 26 of the new constitution. They were completely suppressed from 1940–45 (period of the Japanese Patriotic Industrial Society, 'Sampo,' which claimed in 1945 a [illegible] 5 million) and their recovery is confined mainly to the [illegible] industries. On 30 June, 1949, there were 34,688 trade unions, with 6,655,483 members. The largest single union is the teachers' union with 450,000 members.

There are 3 rival federations and numerous independent unions, which in 1947 formed a common National Council of Labour Unions. The oldest federation is the General Federation of Labour Unions (Zen-Nippon Rodokumiai Sodomei, usually called 'Sōdōmei'), with 3,522 unions and 913,827 members in June, 1949; this includes the miners, textile and tobacco workers and part of the transport workers. The left-wing National Congress of Industrial Unions (known as 'Sanbetsu' from its name, Zekoku Sangyo-Betsu Kumiai Togi) is larger with membership in June, 1949, of 4,120 unions with 1,020,190 members. Transport workers and Communists are prominent. The third federation is the new All-Japan Council of Labour Unions with some 300,000 members in 1949; in Dec., 1950, about half the unions of the Sōdōmei left this federation and joined the All-Japan Council.

In the fiscal year ending 31 March, 1949, 3,932,722 persons had received welfare aid amounting to 7,231,572,000 yen ($20,087,700, U.S.).

The census of 1947 showed a potential 'submerged unemployed' of 3,980,000 (farming, 1,590,000, manufacturing, 867,000, commerce, 405,000), that is, those considered to be chronically on the verge of unemployment, Actual number wholly unemployed, 30 June, 1950, was 470,000, while those on part-time (less than 34 hours per week) numbered 5,590,000 or 14% of the employed.

Commerce.

Trade, excluding bullion and specie (in 1,000 yen = $289, U.S., in 1936, Japan's last pre-war year, and $234 in 1940; no rates subsequently, until 25 April, 1949, when 360 yen = $1, U.S.) :—

	1936	1940	1947	1948	1949
Imports .	2,763,681	3,452,725	20,264,787	60,287,221	156,695,158
Exports .	2,692,976	3,655,850	10,150,918	52,022,100	112,202,722

The Bank of Japan gives the dollar value of Japan-originating trade in 1949 as :—Imports, $731,413,000 and exports, $389,336,000. In 1950 :—Imports, $645 million and exports $772 million, including goods and services sold to the United Nations in connexion with the Korean war.

For 1949 the American authorities calculate (from shipping documents) imports at $906,000,000; 1948, at $682,613,000 ($526,139,000 in 1947 and $305,393,000 in 1946), and exports, 1949, at $510,000,000; 1948, at $258,621,000 ($173,568,000 in 1947 and $103,292,000 in 1946). These figures include the estimated value of goods procured with funds appropriated by the U.S. government and surplus military goods transferred to the Japanese government. The U.S.A. furnished 62·2% of imports, followed by China, 5·1%; of exports, 18·2% went to the U.S.A., 11·5% to India and 7·4% to the United Kingdom. Compared with the years 1930–34, the *volume* of imports in 1948 was only 40% and that of exports only 16%. The Japanese Ministry of International Trade states that in 1930–34 the ratio of exports to national income was 17·3%; in 1948, it was 3·2%.

SCAP's Scientific and Economic Section, 21 Nov., 1949, said Japan must export more than $1,000 million annually (based on a 25% increase in production) in order to be self-supporting.

Distribution of the 1948 trade by countries together with the average for 1930–34, (value in $ U.S.) was :—

	Imports (c.i.f. at Japanese ports)				Exports (f.o.b. at Japanese ports)			
	Average 1930–34 value, $'000	% of total	1948 value, $'000	% of total	Average 1930–34 value, $'000	% of total	1948 value, $'000	% of total
Total . . .	774,599	100	682,613	100	717,043	100	258,621	100
Asia . . .	392,807	50·7	98,372	14·4	424,033	59·2	133,609	51·7
India–Pakistan .	65,260	8·4	27,726	4·1	60,234	8·4	9,106	3·5
China [1] . .	95,486	12·3	24,823	3·6	123,497	17·3	4,074	1·6
Indonesia . .	19,329	2·5	11,941	1·8	35,857	5·0	56,764	22·0
Hong Kong . .	353	—	3,592	0·5	13,294	1·8	17,435	6·7
Korea . . .	140,405	13·5	5,115	0·8	106,862	14·9	17,946	6·9
Malaya . .	13,850	1·8	10,713	1·6	12,137	1·7	6,230	2·4
Philippines .	4,340	0·6	9,862	1·4	9,456	1·3	4,172	1·6
Other Asian .	53,784	11·6	4,600	0·6	62,696	8·8	17,882	7·0
North America .	199,545	25·7	519,904	76·2	176,698	24·6	68,561	26·5
United States .	183,511	23·7	441,381	64·7	167,767	23·4	65,758	25·4
Cuba . . .	27	—	69,647	10·2	1,004	0·1	69	—
Europe . . .	103,871	13·4	22,276	3·3	58,995	8·2	31,581	12·2
United Kingdom .	28,156	3·6	5,242	0·8	25,703	3·6	16,642	6·4
Australasia . .	52,539	6·8	8·805	1·3	14,661	2·0	3,163	1·2
Africa . . .	12,905	1·7	19,232	2·8	34,086	4·8	19,919	7·7
South America .	3,716	0·5	14,024	2·0	8,570	1·2	1,788	0·7

[1] Including Kwantung.

Principal items in Japanese trade in 1947 were :—

Imports	Value in $U.S.	Exports	Value in $U S
Grains, flours and starches	231,750,000	Cotton fabrics	85,606,000
Raw cotton	70,011,000	Cotton yarns	17,653,000
Phosphate fertilizers	34,841,000	Raw silk	10,782,000
Nitrate fertilizers	27,832,000	Coal	8,130,000
Pulses	26,080,000	Silk fabric	6,409,000
Salt	11,228,000	Logs and casts	5,611,000
Sugar	9,507,000	Rayon yarns	5,148,000
Clothing	6,107,000	All others	34,226,000
Rubber	6,042,000		
All others	102,557,000		
Total	525,956,000	Total	173,568,000

Although the volume of exports was small, the distribution followed closely the pre-war pattern with textiles furnishing 61·6%, foodstuffs 4·7%, metals and minerals 4·6% and machinery 5·0%.

Japan's trade balance with the United States, her biggest customer next to Manchuria, has been (according to U.S. customs' figures) as follows (in thousands of $ U.S.) :—

Yearly average	Imports from U.S.	Exports to U.S.	Trade balance + or −
1926–30	246,036	379,632	+133,596
1931–35	169,567	148,186	− 21,381
1936–40	238,390	164,459	− 73,931
1946	101,873	83,430	− 18,443
1947	414,454	35,403	−379,051
1948	324,739	62,634	−262,105
1949	467,521	81,972	−385,549

Total trade between Japan and U.K. for 4 years in £ sterling (Board of Trade returns) :—

	1938	1947	1948	1949	1950
Imports to U.K.	9,213,353	5,195,256	5,273,201	10,796,574	7,876,290
Imports from U.K.	1,807,549	65,029	346,128	1,170,801	2,720,698
Re-exports from U.K.	303,364	4,886	31,061	27,481	152,692

Shipping and Communications.

On 30 June, 1946, Japan's merchant navy had 327 sea-going vessels (of 1,000 gross tons or over) of 1,432,100 deadweight tons compared with 1,180 vessels (on 1 Sept., 1939) of 7,145,400 deadweight tons. The fishing fleet in 1948 had 19,981 vessels, compared with 255,000 before the war.

On 31 Oct., 1950, the fleet consisted of 1,003 vessels (over 100 gross tons) of 1,728,000 gross tons—721 ships for overseas passenger and freight transport, 127 coastal vessels, 35 railway ferry boats, 107 oil tankers and 13 miscellaneous.

The total length of roads in Japan was 867,748 kilometres in 1946; only the 'national' roads (7,854 kilometres) were fit for heavy motor traffic. Motor vehicles, 1950, numbered 153,456, including 106,175 trucks, 24,994 passenger cars and 12,287 buses.

The first railway was completed in 1872, between Tōkyō and Yokohama, a distance of 18 miles. In 1948 the state railways covered 19,593

km. of which 17,260 km. were [illegible]. Steam locomotives numbered 5,612 and electric, 351; there were 11,000 passenger coaches, 108,155 freight cars and 2,324 electric cars. In 1948 the state railways carried 3,223·3 million passengers, 115,660,000 tons of revenue-freight and 8,617,000 tons of free-freight.

Aviation was not much developed before the war. Six companies, operating over 10,000 route miles, were nationalized in 1939; they have been replaced by 6 foreign firms licensed in Feb., 1951.

The telephone service, a government monopoly, in 1949 had 1,681,279 instruments, of which 33·5% were automatic; users are mainly business firms and government bureaux.

Number of wireless sets on 31 July, 1949, was estimated at 8·5 million.

Currency and Banking.

The modern banking system dates from 1872. The Nippon Ginko (Bank of Japan) was founded in 1882, closely patterned upon the German Reichsbank, but it was Japanese in barring foreigners from owning stock or making deposits in the bank. Its capital of 60 million yen has been increased to 100 million. It ceased publication of monthly reports in Sept., 1941, just two months before Pearl Harbour. It then had gold stock amounting to $164 million, U.S. Other banks are the Yokohama Specie Bank (specializing in foreign exchange), the Hypothec Bank, the Industrial Bank of Japan, and the Hokkaidō Colonization Bank. There were 70 banks in 1948 (484 in 1934). The great private banks formerly belonging to the 'Zaibatsu' remain active in banking but under new names, the former Mitsui bank is now the 'Imperial Bank' and the former Yasuda bank is now the 'Fuji Bank,' etc.

Bank of Japan notes (a new issue dating from March, 1946) in circulation at 31 Aug., 1950, totalled 324,618 million yen or 84% of its total liabilities of 382,859 million yen. It has no reserves; even its 'cash and bullion' of 1,153 million was only 0·3% of its liabilities. Short term assets, official and private, in the United States totalled $434 million on 31 Oct., 1950.

Index of wholesale prices (1937 = 100) rose from 278 in 1945 to 3,837 in 1947 and 18,080 in Jan., 1950. The cost-of-living index had to be drastically revised in 1948, at which time it started with 100 and rose to 138 in 1949.

The post office savings bank is modelled upon the British; deposits amounted to 100,954 million yen at 30 Sept., 1949.

In November, 1947, SCAP licensed the following 9 foreign banks to operate branches in Japan:—Bank of Indo-China, Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China, Netherlands Trading Society, Netherlands-Indie Commercial Bank, Bank of China, Bank of America, National City Bank of New York and Chase National Bank of New York. In Oct., 1949, 11 Japanese and 10 foreign banks were licensed to handle foreign exchange, previously in the hands of SCAP.

Money, Weights and Measures.

The pre-war yen had an exchange value of 23 cents, U.S. On 25 April, 1949, an official rate of 360 yen per U.S. $ (and 1,450 to 1,480 for the £ sterling, later 1,008 yen for the devalued £) was established for all permitted foreign trade and exchange transactions. Prior to this no true rate of exchange had existed since the war. A military rate, which had no bearing on commercial payments, was established in Aug., 1945 (at 15 yen

per dollar), solely for the expenses of the occupation forces in Japan and for certain types of remittance; it was raised to 50 yen on 12 March, 1947, and to 270 yen on 5 July, 1948, where it remained until abolished in favour of the new official rate on 25 April, 1949.

Private trade was resumed in Aug., 1947, through a Trade Board which bought for yen in Japan and sold abroad for dollars, similarly buying abroad with dollars and selling at home for yen. The rates implicit in these transactions varied widely, ranging as high as 800 yen per dollar. This system ceased in April, 1949.

In October, 1897, the gold standard was adopted with a unit of value of 0·75 gramme of [illegible] ed the yen, then equal to 2*s.* 0½*d.* The pieces coined were as [illegible] coins (20, 10 and 5 yen pieces), silver coins (50, 20 and 10 sen pieces), nickel coins (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 were ·990 fine, and the silver coins ·720 fine. Eventually the gold coins (20, 10 and 5 yen pieces) were used at double their face value. The 1 yen silver was finally withdrawn. In circulation now are copper coins of 5 and 1 yen and of 50 sen; aluminium, tin and copper coins (some with a round hole in the centre) for 10, 5 and 1 sen.

The notes of the Bank of Japan are of 6 denominations, 1, 5, 10, 20, 100 and (1949) 1,000 yen; notes of 50 sen were recalled in 1948.

The bank's buying price of gold (since July, 1949) is 385 yen per gramme, or 11,974·8 yen per troy oz. Price of silver was 8,600 yen per kilo on 23 Jan., 1951.

Weights and measures are as follows:—

The *Kin*	= 160 *mommé*	= 1·323 lb. avoirdupois.
„ *Kwan* or *Kan*	= 1,000 „	= 8·267 lb. „
„ *Picul*	= 100 *kin*	= 132·27 lb. „
„ *Sūn*		= 1·193 inches.
„ *Shaku*	= 10 *sūn*	= 11·930 inches.
„ *Ken*	= 6 *shaku*	= 5·965 feet.
„ *Chô*	= 60 *ken*	= $\frac{1}{5}$ mile, 5·4229 chains.
„ *Ri*	= 36 *chô*	= 2·44 miles.
„ *Ri* square		= 5·9552 square miles.
„ *Tsubo*		= 3·9538 square yards.
„ *Chô* or *Chobu*, land measure		= 2·45 acres.
„ *Koku*, liquid		= 39·6804 imperial gallons.
„ „ dry		= 4·9601 imperial bushels.
„ „ timber		= about 10 cubic feet.
„ *To*, liquid = $\frac{1}{10}$ *koku*		= 3·9680 imperial gallons.
„ „ dry		= 1 9851 pecks.

Bale = 500 lb. raw cotton; 400 lb. cotton yarn; 100 *kin* or 132 3 lb. of raw silk.

The metric system was made obligatory by a law passed in March, 1921, the period of grace for its compulsory use has been extended until 31 December, 1958. The following rates are recognized:—

metre = 3·3 *shaku*. gramme = 0·266667 *mommé* ($\frac{4}{15}$ *mommé*).

Pacific Islands.—Under the Treaty of Versailles Japan was appointed mandatory to the former German possessions north of the Equator. These consisted of 3 groups of some 98 islands and islets with a total land mass of

2,149 square km. or 829·7 square miles and about 50,000 native inhabitants (1947). Japan fortified them and established air and sea bases among them.

On 7 February, 1944, the whole island chain which forms the great atoll of Kwajalein, in the Marshall Group, fell into American hands, and the Commander of the U.S. Navy in the area was appointed Military Governor of the Marshall Islands. The Allied Powers agreed in Cairo, 1943, that they should not be returned to Japan. The United States in 1946 proposed to the United Nations that she be made 'trustee' for all of them. This was accepted and on 19 July, 1947, she formally took over rule of the mandated islands under trusteeship. President Truman on 3 Jan., 1951, appointed ex-Senator Elbert Thomas as High Commissi[illegible] 1 July, 1951, the islands passed under the care of the U.S. D[illegible]he Interior.

(1) *The Marianne (or Ladrone) Islands.*—By treaty of 12 Feb., 1899, these islands, with the exception of Guam (the largest of the Marianne Islands which had been ceded to the United States in 1898), passed on 1 October, 1899, from Spanish to German possession for payment of £840,000. There are 14 islands with an area of 246 square miles. Saipan is the seat of government. Rota and Tinian produce cotton. The Japanese population of the islands at 1 October, 1935, numbered 39,728, and the natives 4,297. The northern group is actively volcanic and uninhabited.

(2) *The Caroline Islands.*—The Carolines consist of about 549 coral islets, Ponapé having 11,467 inhabitants, Yap 6,650 and Parao 12,798 (each at 1 October, 1935). 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 2 groups: (*a*) the Eastern Carolines, with Truk and Ponapé as the centres of administration. There were (1935) in Truk 1,980 Japanese, 24 foreigners and 15,129 natives; in Ponapé there were 2,486 Japanese, 28 foreigners and 8,953 natives. (*b*) The Western Carolines, with Palau and Yap as administrative centres. Palau had 6,553 Japanese, 6,230 natives and 15 foreigners; Yap, 633 Japanese, 6,006 natives and 11 foreigners.

(3) *Marshall Islands.*—The Marshall Islands, consisting of two chains or rows of lagoon islands (several uninhabited), known respectively as Ratack (with 13 islands) and Ralick (with 11 islands), first came under German rule in 1885. The population on 1 October, 1935, consisted of 481 Japanese, 7 foreigners and 9,958 natives. The chief island and administrative centre is Jaluit; Protestant (American) and Catholic missions have long been at work. There are plantations of coco-palm (32,072 hectares in 1936); sugar cane and cotton are grown. The chief export is copra.

Diplomatic Representatives.

No diplomatic relations exist between the United Kingdom and Japan, but the United Kingdom Liaison Mission functions as an Embassy, except that it is accredited to SCAP. There are consular posts at Tōkyō, Kōbe and Yokohama.

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THE HASHIMITE KINGDOM OF THE JORDAN.

(AL-MAMLAKA AL-HASHIMIYA AL-URDUNIYA.)

THIS territory, which roughly corresponds to the area of the old Seljuk Kingdom of Kerak and of the Lordship of Montreal or Oultrejourdain in the Latin Kingdom of Jerusalem, is governed by His Majesty King **Abdullah Ibn Hussein**, G.C.M.G., G.B.E., born in Mecca, 1882, second son of the late King Hussein of the Hejaz and elder brother of the late King Feisal of Iraq, assisted by a Council of Ministers which was set up on 6 August, 1939. In April, 1923, a Declaration was made that subject to the approval of the League of Nations, His Majesty's Government would recognize the existence of an independent Government in Transjordan, under the rule of His Highness the Amir Abdullah, provided such government was constitutional and placed 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 20 February, 1928, and having been accepted by the Legislative Assembly set up under Article 11, was ratified by the High Contracting Parties on 31 October, 1929. It was replaced, on 22 March, 1946, by a treaty signed in London between the Governments of Great Britain and Transjordan whereby Great Britain recognizes Transjordan as a sovereign independent state (Cmd. 6779). A new Anglo-Transjordan treaty was signed in Amman on 15 March, 1948. The treaty will remain in force for 20 years, but at the request of either party a revised treaty may be negotiated after 15 years (Cmd. 7404).

On 25 May, 1946, the Amir Abdullah assumed the title of King, and when the treaty was ratified on 17 June, 1946, the name of the territory was changed to that of 'The Hashimite Kingdom of the Jordan.' This name, instead of 'Transjordan,' however, came into general use only in 1949. The legislature consists of a lower house of 40 members elected by manhood suffrage (20 from Jordan and 20 from Palestine), and a senate of 24 members nominated by the King. Elections took place on 11 April, 1950.

The cabinet in May, 1951, was composed as follows :—

Prime Minister.—Samir Pasha Rifai.
Minister of Foreign Affairs.—Anastas Bey Hanania.
Minister of Education.—Ahmed Bey Touqan.
Minister of Justice.—Hazza Bey Al-Majali.
Minister of the Interior.—Abbas Pasha Mirza.
Minister of Defence.—Omar Pasha Matar.
Minister of Finance and National Economy.—Suleiman Pasha Nabulsi.
Minister of Reconstruction and Agriculture.—Hashim Al-Jayyusi Bey.
Minister of Commerce.—Anwar Bey Al-Khatib.
Minister of Health and Social Affairs.—Dr. Jamil Pasha Toutunji.

National flag : same as Iraq, but with one star only.

The part of Palestine held under the terms of the armistice with Israel 3 April, 1949, was in Dec., 1949, placed under the Minister of the Interior : all customs duties were abolished. Arab Palestine was formally incorporated in Jordan on 24 April, 1950; for the frontier lines see

p. 1166. Amman, the capital had, in 1950, an estimated population of 170,000. The official language of the country is Arabic.

Area, 34,750 sq. miles; population about 1,250,000. Of these, 400,000 live in the former territory of Palestine, 450,000 in the former Transjordan, and 400,000 are refugees from Israel. The country is divided into the Desert Area and 8 districts, viz., Ajlun, Amman, Belqa, Karak, Ma'an, Nablus, Jerusalem and Hebron. Government schools (1950), 328; number of pupils, 56,425; number of teachers, 1,462. Budget provision for education in 1950–51 is JD.208,360. The Arab Legion, which comprises military units, police and prisons, and a specially recruited Desert Patrol, was stated in 1949 to have about 14,000 all ranks. Detachments of the Royal Air Force are located at Amman. An annex to the treaty of 15 March, 1948, provides for the maintenance of R.A.F. units at Amman and Mafrak airfields, and for the setting up of an Anglo-Jordan Joint Defence Board to co-ordinate defence matters.

The part of country situated 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 density of the population is 10·1 per square mile in the whole country and 44·3 per square mile in the fertile western part. The resources of the country are agricultural and pastoral products; hillsides are being terraced, fruit-trees planted, irrigation planned. The most notable of several antiquity sites are Amman, Jerash, Kerak and Petra. There are phosphate deposits now under development. Potash is found in the Dead Sea, and possibly there is oil in the southern area. Metalled roads connect Amman with Jerusalem, Mafrak, Nablus and Madaba. The Haifa–Baghdad road runs through Jisr Majami, Irbid and Mafrak. 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 Ma'an has been continued to Aqaba, and, from this main road, branches run to Madaba, Kerak, Tafileh and Wadi 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. The normal route from Amman to Deraa is through Zerka and Mafrak. From this latter, a branch road runs to Remte, El Husn and Irbid. The oasis of Azrak may be reached by motor car from Mafrak, Zerka or Amman. A regular mail service has been established by motor car between Palestine and Iraq across Jordan. Total length of all-weather roads, 422 miles (1950). The Hedjaz Railway from Deraa to Kalaat Mudawara runs, with the exception of the first few miles, through Jordan territory. South of Ma'an, however, the railway is in disrepair. The Cairo–Baghdad air route traverses the country from west to east. Two Jordan airlines maintain services of small aircraft from Amman and Jerusalem to Baghdad and Cairo. The local revenue in 1949–50 was JD.3,400,000.

Exports and re-exports totalled JD. 3·5 million in 1950 (JD. 5·7 million in 1949).

On 1 July, 1950, Jordan began to issue its own currency, the Jordan dinar, divided into 1,000 fils. The Jordan dinar equals £1 sterling. Jordan is a member of the sterling area. The following bank-notes and coins are in circulation:—50, 10, 5 dinars, 1 dinar, 500 fils (notes), 100, 50, 20 fils (cupro-nickel), 10 and 5 fils, 1 fil (bronze.)

Imports into the United Kingdom amounted to £302 in 1947; £7,667 in 1948; £10,917 in 1949; £2,950 in 1950; exports from the United Kingdom to £750,166 in 1947; £2,307,476 in 1948; £2,114,504 in 1949; £3.112,471 in 1950; re-exports from the United Kingdom to £3,020 in 1947; £7,705 in 1948; £15,691 in 1949; £13,135 in 1950.

Diplomatic Representatives.

1. Of Jordan in Great Britain (6 Upper Phillimore Gardens, W.8).

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary.—H.R.H. Emir Abdul Majeed Haider (appointed Dec., 1946).

Counsellor.—Hani Bey Hashim.

Military Attaché.—Maj. Selim D. Karadshi.

Attaché.—Iklil Sati.

2. Of Great Britain in Jordan.

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary.—Sir Alec Seath Kirkbride, K.C.M.G., O B.E., M.C. (appointed 13 June, 1946).

First Secretary and Consul.—M. T. Walker.

Naval Attaché.—Capt. H. P. Henderson, D.S.O., R.N.

Civil Air Attaché.—R. M. S. Rayner.

There is a consular representative at Amman.

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KOREA.

(Tai Han; Japanese name Chōsen.)

Korea, which had for many centuries been regarded as a subject kingdom by China and had been closed to foreigners, entered into treaty relations with Japan in 1876. Between 1882 and 1886 treaty relations with the United States of America, Great Britain, Germany, Italy, Russia and France were established. After the Russo-Japanese war of 1904–05 Korea was virtually a Japanese protectorate until its annexation by Japan as a result of a formal treaty between the two countries on 22 Aug., 1910.

Following the collapse of Japan in 1945, American and Russian forces entered Korea to enforce the surrender of the Japanese troops there, dividing the country for mutual military convenience into two portions separated by the 38th parallel of latitude.

The Allied Powers pledged themselves to restore Korea to complete independence after a 5-year period of Allied tutelage and trusteeship, but negotiations between the American and Russians regarding the initial steps broke down in May, 1946.

On 25 June, 1950, the North Korean forces crossed the 38th parallel and invaded South Korea. The same day, the Security Council of the United Nations asked all member states to render assistance to the Republic of Korea. On 7–8 July, the U.N. forces in Korea were placed under the command of General Douglas MacArthur (U.S.A.). After the U.N. forces had reached the Manchurian border, some 200,000 Chinese troops entered

the war on the side of the North Koreans on 26 Nov. and penetrated deep into the south. By the beginning of April, 1951, however, the U.N. forces had regained the 38th parallel. On 11 April, 1951, General MacArthur was superseded by Gen. Matthew B. Ridgway.

Government.—In the north, the Russians, arriving on 8 Aug., 1945, one month ahead of the Americans who landed 8 Sept., established a Communist-led 'Provisional Government.' This evolved into the the Supreme National Assembly, which, on 12 Sept., 1948, proclaimed the 'Korean People's Republic,' with Kim Ir Sen (or Kim Il-sung) as Prime Minister. The Constitution is said to be modelled closely on that of Bulgaria which had been adopted 4 Dec., 1947. The U.S.S.R. established full diplomatic relations on 13 Oct., 1948, and had withdrawn its armed forces by 25 Dec., 1948. The North thereafter was governed by a coalition of 3 parties, the Communists, the 'Chondoists' and the 'Democrats.' President of North Korea is 60-year-old Kim Du-bong. Foreign Minister is Pak Heun-Yong (sometimes spelled Pak Hen Yen).

South Korea held a general election (under the observation of a commission from the United Nations) on 10 May, 1948, at which about 90% of the electorate voted for 200 members of a National Assembly. On 17 July the Assembly adopted a constitution - the first Korean Constitution in 4,000 years of history—and, on 20 July, elected Dr. Syngman Rhee as President, by a vote of 180 out of 196 votes cast. Lee Si Yung was made Vice-President. On 2 Aug., Lee Bum Suk, aged 49, was elected the first Prime Minister. He has a cabinet of eight. He resigned on 3 April, 1950, and the post was vacant until 23 Nov. when John Chang (ambassador to the U.S.) was elected Premier by 148 to 6. Provision had been made for a National Assembly of 300 members, but 100 seats were reserved for the one-third of the population living north of the 38th parallel if and when North Korea joined the South in a united country.

On 25 July, 1948, President Rhee was inaugurated, and on 15 Aug. the Republic of Korea was proclaimed. U.S. military government ceased at midnight. On 22 Nov., 1948, the National Assembly, by 88 to 3 votes with 117 abstentions, requested the U.S.A. troops to stay.

Area and Population.—The area of North and South Korea is 220,840 square kilometres (85,266 square miles) with population (1944) of 25,120,174. Vital statistics, 1944, were:—Crude birth rate, 31·8 per 1,000 population; death rate, 21·2; marriage rate, 14·5; infantile death rate, 115·6 per 1,000 live births.

North Korea covers an estimated 127,206 square km. (49,114 square miles) with a (1939) population of 8,229,000; such heavy industry as Korea has is in the north. In 1940 the city of Heijo (Pyeng-Yuang), the capital, had 285,965 inhabitants.

South Korea, primarily agricultural, but with several thousand small factories, covers an estimated 93,931 square km. (36,152 square miles) with an estimated population, as of 30 June, 1948, of 20,300,000, and an approximate density of 561·5 per square mile; it includes 9 provinces and Seoul City, which was given provincial status during the occupation.

A census in September, 1946, of South Korea showed a population of 19,369,270 (15,879,110 in May, 1944), of whom 9,791,707 (50·5%) were males. The population of the largest cities in South Korea was as follows: Seoul (Keijo), the capital, 1,141,766; Pusan, 400,156; Taegu, 269,113, and Inchon, 215,784.

The Korean language belongs to the Ural-Altaic group, is polysyllabic,

agglutinative and highly developed syntactically. The modern Korean alphabet of ten vowels and fourteen consonants forms a script known as Eunmoon, said to be one of the most perfect in the world. This alphabet was developed during the fifteenth century under the Yi dynasty. The scholars have looked down on its general adoption and continued to use Chinese ideographs.

Religion and Education.—Basically the religions of Korea have been Animism, Buddhism (introduced 374 A.D.) and Confucianism, which was the official faith from 1392 to 1910. The South Korean government after 1945 ordered every district to build a Buddhist temple; Buddhist temples had been banned in towns since 1469. Catholic converts from China introduced Christianity in 1784, but the ban was not lifted until 1882; the first missionaries arrived in 1884. Estimated Christian population as of 1 March, 1948, was 666,660.

South Korea, in Dec., 1948, had 3,415 elementary schools, with 2,708,301 pupils; 240 middle schools (a few are co-educational), with 266,784 pupils; 202 technical schools, with 122,547 pupils; 18 normal schools, with 14,000 pupils. For higher education there were 41 colleges and universities, with 21,250 students (March, 1948); in Seoul, 9 government colleges and one graduate school were united in the Seoul National University, with, Dec., 1948, 6,989 students. For adult education (the campaign against illiteracy) there were 8,287 folk schools, with 777,868 pupils. Illiteracy in the South has been reduced from 44% in March, 1947, to 29% in Dec., 1948.

There were, in 1949, 116 cinemas in South Korea, with a seating capacity of 55,100.

Finance.—On 13 June, 1949, a presidential decree established a dual rate of exchange for the (South Korea) *won*, one of 450 won = $1·00 U.S. for government transactions and another of 900–950 won = $1·00 for all other transactions. But by Oct., U.S. notes sold at the rate of 2,450 won for $1·00.

For South Korea the actual figures for the fiscal years 1946–47 and 1947–48 and the estimates for 1948–49 were as follows (in Korean *won*, which, until mid-June, 1949, had no exchange rate):—

	1946–7	1947–48	1948–49[1]
Revenue . . .	5,133,372,000	15,335,971,000	28,491,000,000
Expenditure . . .	10,925,176,000	22,623,398,000	50,728,000,000

[1] Estimates.

Production.—Korea is essentially an agricultural country with a cultivated area of [illegible] 11·0 million acres. In South Korea more than 1,400,000 farm [illegible] owned by Japanese (18·3% of all the rice land and 8·7% of dry-crop land) were sold to Korean farm families in 1948; the buyers paid for them in grain, the total price being 3 times the annual yield. About 3,300,000 people benefited. This was followed by a decree, June, 1949, giving some 1 million tenants and part-tenant farmers the opportunity to purchase the land they till.

The chief crops are rice (about 27% of the cultivated area, in the past largely exported, and providing Japan with 10% of her consumption), barley, wheat, beans, grain of all kinds, besides tobacco and cotton. The rice crops (for all Korea) reached their pre-war peak in 1937 at 2,712,752 metric tons; annual average, 1940–44, 2,024,202 metric tons; 1947 (rough estimate), 3,200,000 metric tons. Ginned cotton production, for all Korea, 1934–38, 37,000 metric tons.

South Korean crops, with their 1949 output (in metric tons) are :—Barley, including naked barley (640,000), millet (134,279 in 1947), soybeans (188,000) and wheat (60,000). In 1949, 18,000 metric tons of ginned cotton were produced for 700 spinning, weaving and knitting mills in South Korea. 38,727 metric tons of fruit and 1,598,716 tons of vegetables were grown in 1947. Silkworm rearing is also carried on; output of cocoons in South Korea was 12,883,834 lb. in 1946 and 5,800,303 lb. in 1947. Raw silk output was 325 tons in 1946. Output of tobacco, a government monopoly, was 32,700,000 kilos in 1948. Livestock is raised as a by-product of agriculture, but numbers have decreased. The cattle are well known for their size and quality. In 1947 there were 1,339 milch cattle, 640,572 work cattle, 35,663 work horses, mules and donkeys, 373,882 pigs, 3,226 sheep; in Dec., 1949, there were 545,000 pigs and 31,000 horses. The fishing industry was intensively developed by the Japanese; the catch in 1949 was 294,500 metric tons. Whale fishing is carried on off the coast.

Although Korea is highly mineralized, deposits are mostly small with the exception of tungsten; South Korea in the Sandong mine has one of the world's largest deposits of tungsten (869 metric tons in 1949). All Korea furnished the Japanese Empire in the years 1933–45 with 36,000 tons of tungsten, about 19,000 coming from South Korea. The latter is also, potentially, an important supplier of graphite, 40,670 metric tons in 1949. But North Korea has the iron ore (3,387,000 metric tons in 1944) and almost all the important metallurgical works. South Korea's output, 1949, included (in metric tons) :—Copper (smelter output), 808; manganese ore, 32,377; salt, 188,812; kaolin, 9,735; gold, 3,149 fine oz.; silver, 18,932 fine oz.; talc, 2,773; bismuth, 179, and fluorite, 1,230.

Industry.—Industries in the North were intensively developed by the big Japanese concerns, notably cotton spinning, hydro-electric power and cotton, silk and rayon weaving, and the leading industry, the nitrogeneous fertilizer works of the Chōsen Chisso Company and its allied chemical factories at Konan, on the east coast. The 5 biggest power stations and the projected station on the Yalu River, to be one of the largest in the world, are all in the North, as is Korea's sole petroleum refinery and 7 out of the 8 major cement works.

North Korea's recovery, both agricultural and industrial, appears to have outstripped that of the South. By 1948 it was self-sufficient in food (helped by the exodus to the South of the propertied classes) while industrial output was said to be four times that of 1946.

South Korea had in Oct., 1948, 7,429 plants, with 140,310 employees, compared with 9,323 plants and 300,520 employees in June, 1944. The silk industry in Dec., 1948, had in operation 12,809 power looms, 1,468 foot looms and 4,031 hand looms. Monthly output of silk cloth was 525,430 square yards. Cotton manufacturing industry is fairly well developed. In Dec., 1948, there was 286,256 active cotton spindles in 9 factories and 8,920 looms in 11 factories; production, 1947, was 12,451,600 lb. of yarn and 33,189,240 yards of cloth. Cement output, 1948, was 17,352 metric tons.

Commerce.—Trade between Korea and Japan proper amounted in 1939 to 25% of Japan's total foreign and colonial trade. Rice amounted to 50% and metals and minerals to 15% of Korean exports. Imports were swollen by supplies for the Japanese-owned industries.

North Korea's trade is mainly with the U.S.S.R., rising from 74 million roubles in 1946 to 264 million in 1948; trade in 1949 was forecast at 337 million.

For details of foreign trade in 1947 and 1948, *see* THE STATESMAN'S YEAR-BOOK, 1950, page 1188.

Figures furnished by the South Korean government to the United Nations, stated in millions of U.S. dollars, show :—Imports, 1946, 51; 1947, 197; 1948, 206, and 1949, 139. Exports were :—1946, 1; 1947, 8; 1948, 19, and 1949, 14.

Value of private foreign trade (excluding government to government imports and exports) for the calendar years 1947 and 1948 were :—1947, imports 2,088,125,000 won (originally calculated, on an inadequate exchange rate, at 615,140,250 won) and exports 1,111,133,000 won (originally published as 457,169,685 won); 1948, imports, 8,774,603,000 won and exports, 5,978,611,000. In 1948 more than 90% of the private trade, both ways, was with Hong Kong. There was some legal authorized trade with North Korea which is not included in these totals and some illegal trade with North Korea, China, Japan and Manchuria.

Trade on the government level for 1946, 1947 and 1948 (with the normal trade figures, 1937, for comparison) was as follows (in thousands of $, U.S.):—

Country	Exports				Imports			
	1937 [1]	1946	1947	1948	1937 [1]	1946	1947	1948
United States .	425	—	2,076	2,057	6,136	32,610	139,573	126,927
Japan .	164,807	360	2,528	6,500	211,726	15,026	20,844	22,766
Other . .	30,346	—	392	308	30,755	1,860	14,954	29,900
Total .	195,578	360	4,996	8,865	248,617	49,496	175,371	179,593

[1] In 1937 Korea included both South and North Korea.

On the government level exports were chiefly tungsten ores and concentrates, marine products and ginseng; imports were mainly [illegible], petroleum, coal and machinery.

[illegible] exports to Korea (Board of Trade returns) were in 1938, [illegible],879; 1948, £697; 1949, £4,950, and 1950, £66,937 plus re-exports of £2,192. United Kingdom imports were in 1938, £5,946; 1947 and 1948, nil; 1949, £45,858, and 1950, £281,466.

Shipping and Communications.—Shipping entered at Korean ports engaged in foreign trade amounted to 2,171,268 tons in 1939, and in the domestic trade to 11,474,445 tons. In December, 1939, there were 738 steamships, of 106,712 tons, and 1,125 sailing ships, of 45,431 tons, registered in Korea. As of Aug., 1947, 6 commercial shipping companies had established regular runs between Korea and overseas ports. In 1950, [illegible] sed only the ports of Inchon and Pusan but other shipping, [illegible] danger of mines, used the ports of Kansan, Mokpo, Cheju, [illegible] nd Masan. Warehouse facilities (Japanese-built) are reported excellent.

Transport in the interior is by rail, road (motor car, oxen, pack-horses, etc.) and river. Vehicles on 31 March, 1948, included 905 taxicabs, 6,817 trucks, 697 buses, 548 privately-owned motor cars and 682 government-owned sedans; drivers' licenses issued, 33,490. In 1939, there were 27,887 kilometres of roads (including third-class roads). In 1940, there were 2,919 miles of government railways and 1,234 miles of private railways; in 1948, 1,676 miles of railways were in operation.

Post offices in South Korea total 623; telegraph stations, 525; telephone

subscribers, 1949, 42,500, served by 164 telephone exchanges; some 80% of telegraph and telephone lines must be replaced within 5 years.

Currency and Banking.—In Sept., 1948, there were 8 banks, semi-government and ordinary, registered in South Korea, with 136,140,740 *won* paid-up capital. There are also 550 'financial associations' which handle co-operative buying and selling and furnish banking facilities for their members. On 30 June, 1948, deposits of banks and 'financial associations' were 23,766 million *won*. For the exchange value of the *won* see p. 1186.

The central government bank for South Korea is the Bank of Chosen with a paid-up capital of 50 million *won*. It is the only note-issuing bank in its territory. In October, 1946, there were notes outstanding amounting to 12,198 million *won*, rising in Dec., 1947, to 33,388 million and declining to 30,913 million in Sept., 1948. Bank of Japan notes are no longer valid.

Diplomatic Representatives.

1. Of Korea in Great Britain (49 Bryanston Sq., W.1.)

Chargé d'Affaires.—Yun Young Lim.
Secretary.—You Doug Han.

2. Of Great Britain in Korea.

Chargé d'Affaires.—A. C. S. Adams.
First Secretary and Consul.—S. E. Faithful, O.B.E.
Acting Military Attaché.—Maj. W. R. L. Turp, M.B.E.
Air Attaché.—Group Capt. R. A. C. Barclay, A.F.C.

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LEBANON.

(Lubnān.)

Lebanon is an independent republic and a member of the United Nations and the Arab League. After 20 years' French mandatory régime, its independence was proclaimed at Beirut on 26 Nov., 1941. On 27 Dec., 1943, an agreement was signed between representatives of the French National Committee of Liberation and of Lebanon, by which most of the powers and capacities exercised hitherto by France under mandate were transferred as from 1 Jan., 1944, to the Lebanese government. The evacuation of foreign troops was completed in Dec., 1946.

President of the Republic.—Beshara al-Khoury (elected 21 Sept., 1943; re-elected May, 1948).

Prime Minister and Minister of the Interior, Finance, Defence and Foreign Affairs.—Hussein Bey Aoueini.

National flag: red, white, red (horizontal), with a green cedar on the white stripe.

Elections were held on 15 April, 1951; the Constitutionalist Party retained its majority though diminished.

Area and Population.—The Lebanon is a mountainous country about 135 miles long and varying between 25 and 50 miles wide, bounded on the north and east by Syria, on the west by the Mediterranean and on the south by Israel. Between the two parallel mountain ranges of Lebanon and Anti-Lebanon lies the fertile Bekaa Valley. About one-half of the country lies at an altitude of over 3,000 feet.

The area of Lebanon is estimated at 3,400 square miles. The population was, in 1949, estimated at 1,246,580. The principal towns, with registered citizens, are:—Beirut, 201,451; Tripoli, 65,137; Zahlé, 24,776; Saida, 19,296.

Vital statistics, 1950:—Births, 28,953; deaths, 9,714; marriages, 7,930; divorces, 515.

Religion and Education—The majority of the population are Christians, who have been indigenous since the earliest time of Christianity. There were, in 1949, 672,388 Christians, of whom 359,182 were Maronites, 123,219 Greek Orthodox, 77,497 Armenians, 73,447 Greek and Roman Catholics, 12,010 Protestants. Moslems numbered 557,207, of whom 253,020 were Sunnis, 224,468 Shiites and 79,719 Druzes. The Society of Friends had 60 members in 1949.

Government schools in 1949 comprised 734 primary schools (60,019 pupils), a technical and 4 trade schools (456 pupils), a teachers' training college (173 students), an agricultural school (43 students), a conservatory of music (336 students) and a reformatory (48 boys). There were also 808 private schools (75,475 pupils), and 279 foreign schools of all grades (53,208 pupils).

There are two universities in Beirut, one French and one American. The American university has 4 schools, with a total of 730 students in 1949. The French university of St. Joseph (founded in 1875) has 3 faculties and 3 schools; total students, 1,417 in 1949.

The Lebanese Academy of Fine Arts includes schools of architecture (47), letters (22), painting and sculpture (29), and music (179), and a section on political and social science (30).

There were, in 1950, 53 cinemas with a seating capacity of about 30,000.

Finance.—The 1950 budget for Lebanon balanced at £Leb.85,300,000, that for 1951 at £Leb.89,450,000. Indirect taxation normally accounts for 85% of the revenue. Main items of expenses in 1949: Ministry of Public Works, £Leb.18,055,402; Interior, £Leb.11,577,100; Defence, £Leb.15,596,363; Education, £Leb.7,346,000.

Defence.—The Army strength is about 5,000, the gendarmerie about 2,500, and the police force 800 men. The Army uses mainly equipment of French type, and the gendarmerie of British type. There is a small air force, equipped with British and Italian training machines.

Production and Industry—Lebanon is essentially an agricultural country, although owing to its physical character only about 22% of the total area of the country is at present cultivated. The forests of the past have been denuded by exploitation and the unrestricted grazing of goats, and only about 74,000 hectares of indifferent timber remain, and soil erosion is considerable.

The estimated yield in 1,000's of metric tons of the main crops in 1949 were as follows (1948 figures in brackets):—Wheat, 54 (?); maize, 24 (50);

barley, 23 (26); potatoes, 47 (35); onions, 42 (37); water-melons, 23 (22); olives, 35 (80); tomatoes, 26 (26); citrus fruits, 55 (69); grapes, 81 (80).

Iron ore has been mined in parts of Lebanon in the past, and evidence exists of possible further deposits. Galena has also been mined but there is no evidence of occurrence in quantity. Lignite is found in the North Lebanon and Mount Lebanon areas but the quality is poor and mining unprofitable in normal times. The deposits of asphalt in Mount Lebanon appear to be small and difficult of access.

Industry as a whole is on a small scale. The most important local industries are cotton spinning and weaving and cement production. Silk yarn and silk piece-goods are also produced, and woollen cloth from imported yarn. Other industries include olive-oil production, tobacco growing and cigarette manufacture, soap-making, match-making and tanning. In 1950 the production of cement amounted to 263,197 tons and of cotton yarn to 1,950 tons.

Tripoli is the terminal of the Iraq Petroleum Company's pipeline bringing crude oil from Iraq, and there the company also operate a refinery which produces sufficient refined products to meet the country's requirements. 303,697 tons of crude oil were processed at the refinery in 1949, giving 61,583 tons of gasolene, 33,482 of kerosene, 45,348 of gas-oil, 134,089 of fuel oil and 865 of diesel oil. Saida is the terminal of the Trans-Arabian Pipeline Company's pipeline now completed, to bring oil from Saudi Arabia to the Mediterranean coast.

Commerce.—From 1943 to 13 March, 1950, Lebanon was linked with Syria by a customs union. The basis of Lebanon's prosperity is commerce and Beirut may be termed the market of the Levant. Despite the dissolution of the customs union, Beirut still remained in 1950 the main port of entry into Syria, and there is also a large transit trade with Iraq, Jordan and elsewhere.

For trade statistics up to 1949, *see* SYRIA. In 1950, Lebanese imports to the U.K. amounted to £278,767, U.K. exports to the Lebanon to £8,057,834, re-exports to £45,123.

Customs duties are high and are usually imposed on an *ad valorem* basis; the receipts from this source are the Lebanese government's main source of income. The considerable adverse balance of trade is to a certain extent offset by receipts from the tourist trade, and remittances from émigrés.

Communications.—*Shipping.* Beirut is far the largest and busiest port, 1,317 ships (total tonnage 2,496,732) having loaded 185,726 tons and unloaded 782,301 tons in 1950. Tripoli is now of little consequence, except for tankers, but the small port of Saida in the south may be expected to become more important with the opening of the oil pipeline.

Aviation.—The old airport at Beirut receives a considerable volume of traffic between Lebanon and Cairo, Cyprus, Baghdad, Amman, Istanbul, Ankara and Jedda, but the new international airport at Khaldé, near Beirut, was opened in 1950 and is used by B.O.A.C. and other trunk-line operators offering direct services with London, European capitals, the Far East and the U.S.A. There are 2 national airlines, Middle East Airlines and Compagnie Générale des Transports.

Roads.—The main roads in Lebanon are good. The surface is normally of asphalt and they are normally well maintained. The arterial roads are as follows:—Coastal north/south trunk route, Lebanon/Syria frontier–Tripoli–Beirut–Saida–Nakoura (Israel frontier), 228 km.; west/east trunk route (for Damascus, 112 km.), Beirut–Aley–Chtaura–Lebanon/

Syria frontier, 65 km.; Inland north/south trunk route, Lebanon/Syria frontier (Homs)–Baalbeck–Zahlé-Chtaura, 105 km.

The network of main roads and secondary roads for intercommunication and connexion with the arterial routes is adequate and in general attains a reasonable standard of efficiency.

Passenger transport elsewhere than within the town of Beirut is provided for by a great number of small private operating companies running cheap but irregular bus services, and long-distance taxi services. The greater proportion of goods traffic is hauled by road.

At the end of Dec., 1950 (Dec., 1949, figures in brackets), the following numbers of vehicles were registered :—Private cars, 10,723 (9,187); buses, 679 (680); goods vehicles, 3,019 (2,967); motor cycles, 850 (741).

Beirut is the western terminus of Nairn Transport Ltd. who run a bus service to Damascus to connect with their trans-desert coach service to Baghdad.

Railways.—The railways of Lebanon and Syria are operated by a single concessionary company, Les Chemins de Fer Damas & Hama et Prolongements (D.H.P.). Two gauges are in use, a narrow gauge (1·05 metres) track railway, now used only for goods traffic, connecting Beirut (*via* Rayak) with Damascus (147 km.), thence *via* Deraa with Haifa (at present not in use) and with Amman and Maan, and a standard gauge line (1·435 metres) Israel frontier–Nakoura–Beirut–Tripoli (192 km.) and thence to Homs (102 km.) and Aleppo in Syria [illegible] to Mosul, Baghdad, Ankara and Istanbul. Another branch [illegible] gauge line connects Rayak, in the Bekaa Valley, with Homs (332 km.). The port area of Beirut is now directly connected with the standard gauge line.

The railway system is operated at a considerable annual loss, attributable largely to unrestricted competition from road transport. On the Lebanese sectors of the D.H.P. Railway 67,000 passengers and 516,000 tons of goods traffic were carried in 1949.

Posts.—An automatic telephone system is shortly to be installed in Beirut. There is at present (May, 1951) no telegraph, postal or telephone communication with Israel.

Currency, Banking, Weights and Measures —The official currency since 1 May, 1920, is the Lebanese pound, divided into 100 piastres. Under the Anglo-French Financial Agreement, concluded at Algiers in Feb., 1944, the rate of the Syrian–Lebanese pound was fixed at 8·83 Syrian-Lebanese pounds to the pound sterling. Since the devaluation of sterling the official parity has become £Leb.6·13 = £1 sterling, as the Lebanon did not devalue.

In Nov., 1948, the Lebanese Government ratified a decree legalising the 'free market' in foreign exchange, and all imports effected by Lebanese merchants from the United Kingdom are paid for in free market sterling, the premium on which varies, but in March, 1951, was quoted at £Leb.9 50 to £ sterling. Until the middle of 1949, Lebanon formed part of the French franc area. At that time the British Government established a separate Lebanese account; all sterling transfers between Lebanon and the scheduled territories are now subject to authorization.

At 31 Dec., 1950, the notes in circulation amounted to £Leb.196,000,000.

Coins in circulation :—2, 2½, 5 piastres (bronze–aluminium), 10, 25, 50 piastres (silver–copper). The Banque de Syrie et du Liban has the sole right of note issue. The concession is for 25 years by an agreement signed on 29 May, 1937. The British Bank of Persia and the Middle East has branches in Beirut and Tripoli.

A decree dated 22 Aug., 1935, makes the use of the metric system legal and obligatory throughout the whole of the country. In outlying districts, the former weights and measures may still be in use. They are: 1 *okiya* = 0·47 lb.; 6 *okiyas* = 1 *oke* = 2·82 lb.; 2 *okes* = 1 *rottol* = 5·64 lb.; 200 *okes* = 1 *kantar*.

Diplomatic Representatives.

1. Of The Lebanon in Great Britain (21 Kensington Palace Gardens, W.8.).

Minister.—Victor Khoury (accredited 11 July, 1947).
Counsellor.—Mohamed Fathalla.
Secretary.—Nabih Noussair.

2. Of Great Britain in the Lebanon.

British Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary.—Edwin Arthur Chapman-Andrews, C.M.G., O.B.E.

First Secretaries.—R. W. Bailey (*Head of Chancery and Oriental Secretary*); M. Arab, M.B.E. (*Oriental*); E. P. Southby (*Consul and Commercial Secretary*); H. O. V. Verney, O.B.E. [illegible]
Military Attaché.—Lt.-Col. G. P. H[illegible], M.C.
Naval Attaché.—Capt. H. P. H[illegible], D.S.O., R.N.
Civil Air Attaché.—R. M. S. Rayner.

There are consular representatives at Beirut and Tripoli.

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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 26 July, 1847, the state was constituted as the Free and Independent Republic of Liberia. The new state was first recognized 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 Cabinet, and the legislative power in a legislature of 2 Houses, called the Senate and the House of Representatives. The President is elected for 8, the House of Representatives for 4 and the Senate for 6 years. Under legislation enacted in 1949, the President may be re-elected for a period of 4 years The President must be a citizen of the Republic by birth or a naturalized citizen of over 25 years' residence and have unencumbered real estate to the value of $2,500. 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 civilization, take little part in political life. By the end of 1945, legislation was passed granting manhood suffrage to the natives in the 3 hinterland provinces, which will be represented in the legislature by one member each. In 1947, the franchise was extended to women.

National flag: Eleven horizontal stripes, 6 red ones [illegible], 5 white. In the upper corner, nearest the staff, is a square [illegible] a depth of 5 stripes. In the centre of this blue field is a five-pointed white star.

National anthem: All hail, Liberia, hail! (words by President Warner; tune by O. Luca, 1860).

The official language is English.

President of Liberia.—William V. S. Tubman (elected on 6 May, 1943, for the period, 1944–52).

Vice-President.—Charles Lorenzo Simpson.

On 31 March, 1942, an [illegible] s signed between the United States and Liberia by which the [illegible] were given the right to construct, control, operate and defend airports in Liberia for the duration of the war. All the U.S. armed forces have now been withdrawn from Liberia. On 8 June, 1943, a further mutual aid agreement was concluded with the United States, which extended lend-lease aid to Liberia for the purpose of defence and enabled it to increase its armed forces.

At the end of 1944, the United States Government sent a Public Health Service Mission to Liberia for an initial term of five years, and they also sent a Mission of the Foreign Economic Administration to advise the Liberian Government on the economic development of the country. Both missions continue in operation.

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 to be over 1½ millions, all of the African race. Since the organization of the frontier force the Government has obtained complete control of Northern Liberia and of the Kru countries in Southern Liberia. The indigenous natives belong in the main to 6 principal stocks:—(1) The Mandingos (Muhammadan), (2) the Gissi, (3) the Gola, (4) the Kpwesi, (5) the Kru negroes and their allies, and (6) the Greboes. The other principal tribes in the Republic are:—Vai, Mendi, Belle, Dey, Manoh, Geo, Bassa, Buzzi, Gbandi, Krahn and Geh.

The Kru tribes are mostly pagan. The number of Americo-Liberians is estimated at between 12,000 and 20,000. About 60,000 of the coast negroes may be considered civilized. There is a British negro colony of a thousand or so, and there are about 400 Europeans and Americans, excluding the harbour construction personnel at Monrovia. The coast region is divided into counties, Grand Bassa, Sino, Maryland, Cape Mount, and one territory (Marshall), each under a government superintendent, and Montserrado,

subdivided into 2 districts, each under a superintendent. Monrovia, the capital, has an estimated population of over 20,000, and is administered as a commonwealth district by a Municipal Board appointed by the President. It is one of the 9 ports of entry along the 350 miles of coast, the other being Robertsport (Cape Mount), Marshall (Junk), Buchanan, River Cess, Greenville, Sinoe, Sasstown, Grand Cess and Harper (Cape Palmas). Other towns are Royesville, Arthington, Careysburg, Millsburg, Whiteplains, Bopora (native), Rocktown (native), Garraway, Upper Buchanan, Edina, Salala, Gbanga, Konolah, Dobli Island, Kakata, Paynesville, Clay Ashland.

Religion, Education and Justice.—Religious institutions in Liberia are mainly Baptist, Methodist, Episcopalian, African Methodist, Pentecostal, Seventh Day Adventist and Lutheran. There are several American, Canadian and Roman Catholic missions at work.

Education is under the direct supervision of a department of public instruction with a secretary as the head and 8 supervising teachers, one for each county and the three hinterland provinces.

There are at present (1950) 270 schools, of which 117 are government, 116 maintained by missions, 22 private schools, 2 philanthropic schools, 6 tribal schools, 5 professional and technical and 2 schools maintained by churches. The total number of pupils receiving instruction is over 24,500.

The Government has a college at Monrovia (Liberia College), with 6 professors, 4 instructors, 3 tutors and 196 students. There are 6 high schools maintained by government, one by the Methodist Mission and another by the Protestant Episcopal Mission.

Justice is administered by a supreme court, circuit courts and lower courts.

A criminal code was enacted in 1914; the customs laws were codified in 1907 and revised in 1940.

Finance.—The revenue and expenditure for 5 years, in $ (U.S.), was as follows :—

	1944-45	1945-46	1946-47	1947-48	1949-50
Revenue[1] . .	1,881,622	2,197,879	3,215,726	3,056,691	3,818,741
Expenditure . .	2,041,999	2,307,114	2,784,060	3,577,667	4,437,852

[1] Revised figures from the President's Seventh Annual Message, 7 Nov., 1950.

Revenue for 1948-49, $3,735,354.

The customs revenues were for 1946, $1,197,208; for 1947, $1,962,571; for 1948, $2,181,251; for 1949, $2,309,244; for 1950, $2,020,094.

Important sources of revenue (1948) :—Hut tax, $298,692, total internal revenues, $1,146,447; centennial tax, $161,272. Main expenditures (1948) :—Government operational expenses, $2,722,817. Funded debt (1948), $61,525; floating debt (1948), $1,708.

In 1926 arrangements were made with the Finance Corporation of America for a loan of $5,000,000, of which approximately half has been issued. The previous 1912 loan, in which British financial interests preponderated, was paid off from the proceeds of the new loan, which was originally secured by a first lien on customs revenues and headmoneys. Since 1943 the service of the loan is a first lien on all revenues in excess of a basic Budget, which is variable according to the total revenue, and is at present fixed at 85 to 90% of the estimated revenue, depending on whether the estimate is below or above a million dollars.

The Loan Agreement also provides for financial supervision by American

officials and additional experts to be employed by the Liberian Government. The external bonded debt on 1 Sept., 1950, was $549,000.

The internal floating debt as at 31 Dec., 1949, amounted to $5,794.

Defence.—For defence every citizen from 16 to 45 years of age capable of bearing arms is liable to serve. The establishment organized on a militia basis numbers 4,000, divided into 10 infantry regiments. There is in addition an enlisted frontier force of 60 officers and 1,200 men.

Production, Commerce.—The agricultural, mineral and industrial resources of Liberia are comparatively undeveloped. The soil is productive, but due to excessive rainfall (from 160–180 inches per year), there are large swamp areas. The forests are mainly of the jungle variety, not well adapted to production of timber. Many forest products are gathered for export, of which piassava (1949–50 output, 4,854,080 lb.), fibre and palm kernels are the most important, and the collection of wild rubber is once more being undertaken. Rice, cassava, coffee and sugar cane are cultivated.

However, rice production does not equal consumption, and sugar cane is grown for manufacture of locally consumed rum. Coffee production is increasing. The Firestone Plantations Company have large rubber plantations, employing about 25,000 men and producing annually 25,000 tons of crêpe rubber and concentrated latex. Their concession comprises about 1 million acres and expires in the year 2025.

Gold-mining from alluvial deposits is of increasing importance; diamonds have been found in certain sections. Mineral resources have, however, not been completely surveyed; but development of iron-ore deposits (known to exceed 25 million tons of good quality) at Bomi Hills has been started by the (American) Liberia Mining Company. There are no important manufacturing industries.

Foreign trade for 5 years was as follows (in dollars):—

	1945	1946	1947	1948–49 [1]	1949–50[1]
Imports . . .	5,829,252	4,731,715	8,762,728	—	—
Exports . .	11,342,625	12,312,982	13,092,039	14,327,865	17,772,121

[1] Year ending 31 Aug.

The principal imports in 1947 were (in dollars):—Metals and manufactures of (except machinery and vehicles), 461,686; machinery and vehicles, 790,212; non-metallic minerals (including petroleum products), 781,555; vegetable food products and beverages, 1,041,889; textile fibres and manufactures, 3,433,392; chemicals and related products, 325,041; vegetable products (inedible), 494,670. No later import statistics have been issued.

The principal exports in 1949–50 were (in dollars):—Plantation rubber, 15,005,603; palm-kernels, 1,806,883; palm-oil, 307,870; raw gold, 339,089; piassava, 158,177. The principal port for exports was Marshall, adjacent to the rubber plantations, about 40 miles east of Monrovia, the capital.

According to Board of Trade returns, the value of the trade between the United Kingdom and Liberia was as follows (in £ sterling):—

	1938	1947	1948	1949	1950
Imports into U.K. .	7,184	3,214	6,316	1,851	537
Exports from U.K. .	77,644	161,309	340,470	1,116,590	996,604
Re-exports from U.K. .	7,871	1,251	4,780	6,364	8,852

Communications.—In 1950, 346 ships entered the ports. Of these, 84 were Dutch, 81 were American, 69 British and 25 Norwegian.

There are no railways and means of transport are extremely limited. There are about 400 miles of state roads and 195 miles of private roads in the rubber plantations fit for light motor traffic, all of which are in the coastal area. The state has, with lend-lease aid, extended the highway system towards the interior, and there is now a road from Monrovia to Zerekore in French Guinea. In the interior, communication is maintained between villages by tracks, all goods being carried by native porters, except in the districts of Gbanga and Saniquellie, where transportation is done by vehicles.

Motor roads are being constructed by native chiefs with state assistance, and transportation by vehicle is becoming much more common. A new bridge over the St. Paul River, completed in Nov., 1949, carries road and rail traffic to the iron-ore mines at Bomi Hills.

A harbour development has been planned for Monrovia, and the port works, including a submarine base, were, in 1945–47, constructed under the auspices of the United States Government under lend-lease terms. The port, a free port, was opened on 26 July, 1948.

The Farrell Lines Inc. operate a coastal service between the several counties and with Freetown, Sierra Leone.

The river St. Paul is navigable for a distance of 25 miles from its mouth for small craft of shallow draught, and a service of motor launches runs between Monrovia and White Plains. The Cavalla River is navigable for 50 miles.

The airport for Liberia is Robertsfield (over 50 miles from Monrovia); Fisherman's Lake has been closed down. Air services are maintained by Air France, Pan American Airways, and Transaereos Portuguesas.

There is cable communication (Compagnie des Cables Sud-Américaine) 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, except in the government departments and on the Firestone plantations.

There are wireless stations at Monrovia, Bassa, Harper, Kolahun, Cape Mount and Sinoe. The wireless stations at Harbel and Gedetarbo, near Cape Palmas, have since 1928 been operated as a public utility by the United States–Liberia Radio Corporation, a subsidiary of Firestone Plantations Company.

Postal agencies have been organized throughout the interior service of the country. This establishment has improved and facilitated the system of mail despatched throughout the Liberian hinterland.

Money, Weights and Measures.—The money in circulation is United States currency since 3 November, 1942, but there is a Liberian coinage in silver and copper. Official accounts are kept in dollars and cents. The Liberian coins are as follows:—Silver, 50-, 25- and 10-cent pieces; alloy, 2-, 1- and ½-cent pieces.

British currency ceased to be legal tender after the end of 1943, and on 1 January, 1944, the Liberian dollar was raised to parity with the United States.

Weights and measures are the same as Great Britain and the United States.

The Firestone Plantations Company have established a bank at Monrovia under the title of 'The Bank of Monrovia, Inc.'

Diplomatic and Consular Representatives.

1. Of Liberia in Great Britain (37 Pont St., S.W.1).

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary.—Baron Robert Aernout de Lynden (accredited 26 Sept., 1944).

First Secretary and Consul-General in London.—Wilmot A. David.

2. Of Great Britain in Liberia.

Minister and Consul-General.—John Gilroy Baillie.

Vice-Consul.—W. F. M. Davies, O.B.E.

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LIECHTENSTEIN.

The Principality of Liechtenstein, situated between the Austrian province of Vorarlberg and the Swiss cantons of St. Gallen and Graubünden, is a sovereign state, whose history dates back to 3 May, 1342, when Count Hartmann I became ruler of the Principality of Vaduz. Additions were later on made to the count's domains, and by 1434 the territory reached its present boundaries. It consists of the two counties of Schellenberg and Vaduz (until 1806 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 23 Jan., 1719, granted by the Emperor Charles VI, the two counties were constituted as the Principality of Liechtenstein.

The reigning Prince is **Francis Joseph II,** born 16 Aug., 1906; succeeded his great uncle, 25 July, 1938; married on 7 March, 1943, to Countess Gina von Wilczek; there are three sons, Princes Hans Adam, Philip Erasmus and Nikolaus Ferdinand, and one daughter, Princess Nora Elisabeth. The monarchy is hereditary in the male line.

The constitution, adopted on 5 Oct., 1921, provides for a Diet of 15 members elected for 4 years by direct vote on the basis of universal suffrage and proportional representation. The capital and seat of government is Vaduz (population, 1950, 2,772), and there are 10 more villages all connected by modern roads. The principality has a High Court and its own penal and civil code. Since Feb., 1921, Liechtenstein has had the Swiss

currency, and since Jan., 1924, has been united with Switzerland in a customs union; the post and telegraphs are administered by Switzerland.

Area, 158 square kilometres, or 62 square miles; population, of Alemannic race (census, 1 Dec., 1950), 13,571. In 1930 there were Catholics, 9,494; Protestants, 253. In 1947 there were 314 births and 174 deaths. In 1947 there were 14 elementary schools and 3 continuation schools, with 1,700 pupils and 42 teachers (26 men and 16 women). Budget estimates for 1951:—Revenue, 5,024,100 francs; expenditure, 5,071,893 francs. Public debt on 31 Dec., 1950, 8,033,800 francs.

The principality has no army (since 1868). Police force, 9; auxiliary police, 50. The population is mainly agricultural, the chief products being corn, wine, fruit and wood. On 21 April, 1947, there were 5,294 cattle, 357 horses, 601 sheep, 782 goats, 3,327 pigs and 32,892 chickens. The industries are cotton weaving and spinning, leather goods, pottery, artificial teeth and ironmongery. The rearing of cattle, for which the fine alpine pastures are well suited, is highly developed. Number of telephones (in 1949) 1,642.

Exports from the United Kingdom (Board of Trade returns) in 1938, £174; 1947, £1,501; 1948, £12,309; 1949, £25,118; 1950, £75,792. Imports into U.K., 1938, £483; 1947, £1,609; 1948, £1; 1949, £12,746; 1950, £2,170.

On 3 April, 1943, a canal for irrigating the valley, 26 kilometres in length, was opened. In Dec., 1947, a tunnel, 1,100 metres long and connecting the Rhine and Samina valleys, was opened. An electricity power station was completed in Dec., 1949. The Arlberg express (Paris to Vienna) passes through the principality at Schaan-Vaduz.

Head of the Government.—Alexander Frick (3 Sept., 1945).

National flag: blue, red, with golden crown in the blue strip.

National anthem: Oben am deutschen Rhein (words by H. H. Jauch, 1850; tune, 'God save the King').

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LUXEMBURG.

(GRAND-DUCHÉ DE LUXEMBOURG.)

THE Grand Duchy of Luxemburg, situated between Belgium, France and Germany, is a constitutional monarchy, the hereditary sovereignty being in the Nassau family.

Reigning Grand Duchess.—Charlotte, born 23 Jan., 1896, was the daughter of William, Grand Duke of Luxemburg, Duke of Nassau (died 25 Feb., 1912) and of Marie-Anne, Princess of Braganza, born 13 July, 1861 (died 7 July, 1942), succeeded on the abdication of her sister Marie-Adelaide, on 9 Jan., 1919; married to Prince Felix of Bourbon-Parma on 6 Nov., 1919. Offspring:—Prince Jean, Hereditary Grand Duke, born 5 Jan.,

1921, Princess Elisabeth, born 22 Dec., 1922, Princess Marie-Adelaide, born 21 May, 1924, Princess Marie-Gabrielle, born 2 Aug., 1925, Prince Charles, born 7 Aug., 1927, and Princess Alix, born 24 Aug., 1929, married 17 Aug., 1950, Prince Antoine de Ligne. Sisters of the Grand Duchess:—Princess Marie-Adelaide, born 14 June, 1894, died 24 Jan., 1924; Princess Hilda, born 15 Feb., 1897, married 29 October, 1930, Adolf Prince Schwarzenberg; Princess Antoinette, born 7 October, 1899, married 7 April, 1921, Crown Prince Rupprecht of Bavaria; Princess Elisabeth, born 7 March, 1901, married 14 November, 1922, Prince Ludwig Philipp of Thurn and Taxis, who died 22 April, 1933; Princess Sophie, born 14 Feb., 1902, died 24 Dec., 1941.

The civil list is fixed at 300,000 gold francs per annum, to be reconsidered at the beginning of each reign.

On 28 Sept., 1919, a referendum was taken in Luxemburg to decide on the political and economic future of the country. 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 and negotiations to this end between Belgium and Luxemburg were concluded on 22 Dec., 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, in addition to Luxemburg, currency as legal tender in the Grand Duchy. It came into force on 1 May, 1922.

By treaty of 5 Sept., 1944, signed in London, and the treaty of 14 March, 1947, signed in The Hague, the Grand Duchy, together with Belgium and the Netherlands, became a party to the Benelux Customs Union, which came into force on 1 Jan., 1948.

The Grand Duchy was under German occupation from 10 May, 1940, to 10 September, 1944. The Grand Duchess and the Government carried on an independent administration in London. Civil government was restored in Oct., 1944.

National flag: red, white, blue (horizontal).

National anthem: Ons Hemecht (words by M. Lentz, 1859; tune by J. A. Zinnen).

Constitution and Government.—The constitution of 17 Oct., 1868, was revised in 1919 and 1948. The latest revision has abolished the 'perpetually neutral' status of the country; introduced the concepts of right to work, social security, health services, freedom of trade and industry, and recognition of trade unions; and re-affirmed parliamentary democracy.

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, to have completed 21 years of age; to be eligible for election to have completed 25 years of age and to fulfil the conditions required for active electorate. The members of the Chamber of Deputies are elected for 6 years; half are renewed every 3 years (Article 56); they receive a salary and a travelling allowance (Article 75).

The Chamber of Deputies consists of 51 members, namely, 22 Christian Social, 14 Socialists, 9 Democrats, 5 Communists and 1 Independent (elections of 6 June, 1948).

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 [illegible] the Government, which consists of a Minister of State, who is [illegible] the Government, and of at least 3 Ministers.

The Cabinet was, in 1951, composed as follows :—

Prime Minister, President of the Government, Minister of Finance, Labour and the Armed Forces.—Pierre Dupong (Christian Social).

Minister of Foreign Affairs and Viticulture.—Joseph Bech (Christian Social).

Minister of Education and Social Services.—Pierre Frieden (Christian Social).

Minister of the Interior and Justice.—Eugène Schaus (Democrat).

Minister of Food, Economic Affairs and Agriculture.—François Simon (Christian Social).

Minister of War Damage, Public Health and Repatriation.—Alphonse Osch (Democrat).

Minister of Public Works, Transport, Reconstruction and Power.—Robert Schaffner (Democrat).

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 Duchess or the government. The Council of State is composed of 15 members chosen for life by the sovereign, who also chooses a president from among them each year.

Area and Population.—Luxemburg has an area of 2,586 square km., and a population (1 Jan., 1948) of 290,992. The population is Catholic, save (31 Dec., 1935), 3,216 Protestants, 3,144 Jews, 450 belonging to other sects, and 5,653 without religion (or having given no indication on this subject). The chief town, Luxemburg, has 61,996 inhabitants (1948). Other towns are Esch-Alzette, the centre of the mining district, 26,851 inhabitants; Differdange, 15,179 inhabitants; Dudelange, 12,680 inhabitants, and Petange, 10,446 inhabitants.

In 1949 there were 4,243 births, 3,708 deaths and 2,566 marriages.

The Protestant Church is organized on an inter-denominational basis; 3,800 members (1950).

Education.—Education is compulsory for all children between the ages of 6 and 13. In 1948–49 the primary schools had 971 teachers (495 women); there are 22 higher elementary schools, 6 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.

There were, in 1950, 35 cinemas with a seating capacity of 22,000.

Finance.—Revenue and expenditure (including extraordinary) for 5 years (in francs):—

	1947	1948	1949 [1]	1950 [1]	1951 [1]
Revenue .	4,720,291,680	5,115,051,000	3,083,086,000	3,496,265,000	3,431,028,000
Expenditure .	3,724,976,240	4,639,571,054	3,338,878,440	3,601,092,058	3,992,039,000

[1] Estimates.

Consolidated debt in Oct., 1950, amounted to 2,155,054,505 francs (long-term), and 4,686,378,635 francs (short-term).

Defence.—The Treaty of London of 1867 imposed disarmed neutrality on Luxemburg. Luxemburg has, however, *de facto* abandoned its traditional neutral status and by decree of 30 Nov., 1944, has adopted obligatory military service. The constitutional changes necessitated by this decision were passed by parliament on 28 April, 1948.

The armed forces are included in the military organizations set up under the Brussels Treaty (17 March, 1948) and the North Atlantic Treaty (4 April, 1949). The defence estimates for 1950 amounted to 134,533,000 francs. The army consists of about 3,000 men.

Production and Industry.—Agriculture is carried on by about 65,000 of the population (about 22%); 80,944 hectares were under cultivation in 1949. The principal crops are oats and potatoes.

According to the census of Dec., 1948, the country possesses 16,605 horses, 111,425 head of cattle, 106,585 pigs, 2,748 sheep and 1,240 goats.

The mining and metallurgical industries are the most important. In 1949 production (in metric tons) of iron ore was 4,137,324; of pig-iron, 2,372,076; of steel, 2,271,852.

The number of blast furnaces in 1949 was 22, that of steelworks, 7; number of workers in the mining and metallurgical industries, 21,484.

Power production was 620,934,636 kwh. in 1949, and 574,987,410 kwh. in 1948.

Commerce.—Total trade between Luxemburg and the United Kingdom (Board of Trade returns), in £ sterling :—

	1938	1947	1948	1949	1950
Imports to U.K. .	568,173	447,335	877,960	4,679,234	1,092,041
Exports from U.K. .	24,811	247,311	352,111	460,249	321,726
Re-exports from U.K.	6,315	17,241	11,065	13,912	18,093

Communications.—In 1949, there were 1,320 miles of state roads and 1,353 miles of local roads. In 1949 there were 340 miles of railway (250 miles normal gauge and 90 miles secondary gauge) and 465 telegraph offices. There were also 52 telephone systems, with 5,900 miles of telegraph and telephone line and 20,287 telephones. In 1949 there were 144 post offices.

Motor vehicles registered in Luxemburg on 30 June, 1950, included 9,204 passenger cars, 4,365 trucks, 160 buses and 4,880 motor cycles.

Currency.—According to a decree of 14 Oct., 1944, the Luxemburg franc was fixed at par value with the Belgian franc. Belgian bank-notes are received in payment in the Grand Duchy. Notes of the Belgian National Bank are legal tender in Luxemburg. On 31 Dec., 1948, there were 184,432 depositors in the State Savings Bank, with a total of 2,045,273,000 francs to their credit.

Diplomatic Representatives.

1. Of Luxemburg in Great Britain (27 Wilton Crescent, S.W.1).

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary.—Andrew J. Clasen (accredited 30 Nov., 1944).

Secretary.—Georges Heisbourg.

2. Of Great Britain in Luxemburg.

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary.—Geoffrey Cuthbert Allchin, C.M.G., M.C. (appointed Jan., 1949).

Counsellor.—A. H. Tandy, C.B.E. (*Commercial*).

First Secretaries.—R. T. Landale; C. F. Heron (*Labour*).

Military Attaché.—Col. R. H. C. Drummond-Wolff.

Air Attaché.—Group Capt. L. C. Slee, D.S.O., D.F.C.

There is a consular representative in Luxemburg.

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MEXICO.

(Estados Unidos Mexicanos.)

Constitution and Government.

Mexico's history falls into four epochs : the era of the Indian empire (before 1521), the Spanish colonial phase (1521–1810), the period of national formation (1810–1910) which includes the war of independence (1810–21) and the long presidency of Porfirio Diaz (1876–80, 1884–1911), and the present period which began with the social revolution of 1911–21 and is regarded by Mexicans as the period of social and national consolidation. The names of the presidents from 1920 are shown in the following table :—

Gen. Alvaro Obregón	1 Dec., 1920–30 Nov., 1924.
Gen. Plutarco Elías Calles	1 Dec., 1924–30 Nov., 1928.
Emilio Portes Gil (Provisional)[1]	1 Dec., 1928–4 Feb., 1930.
Pascual Ortiz Rubio	5 Feb., 1930–3 Sept., 1932.[2]
Gen. Abelardo Rodriguez	4 Sept., 1932–30 Nov., 1934.
Gen. Lázaro Cárdenas	1 Dec. 1934–30 Nov., 1940.
Gen. Manuel Ávila Camacho	1 Dec., 1940–30 Nov., 1946.

[1] Took office after the assassination, on 17 July, 1928, of General Obregón, the President-elect.

[2] Resigned.

President.— Miguel Alemán Valdés (born in 1900), formerly Minister of the Interior, elected 7 July, 1946, to serve for 6 years. He polled 1,786,901 votes out of the total of 2,294,774 (assumed office on 1 Dec., 1946).

A new constitution, amending the constitution of 1857, was promulgated on 5 February, 1917, and amended frequently from 1929 to 1946. By its terms Mexico is declared a federative republic, divided into 28 states, each of which has the right to manage its own local affairs. Citizenship, including the right of suffrage, is vested in all male nationals who are 18 years old if married or 21 years old if unmarried and having 'an honourable means of livelihood'; in July, 1938, Congress passed a constitutional amendment giving women equal citizenship and suffrage with men, but only 2 of the 28 states had ratified this by the end of 1940; two-thirds must do so before the amendment is effective. Thumb-prints are taken of registered voters.

Congress consists of a Chamber of Deputies (147 members) elected for 3 years by universal suffrage, at the rate of 1 member for 150,000 inhabitants (an amendment changing this to 170,000 is, 1951, in process of ratification), and a Senate of 58 members, 2 for each state and the federal district, elected for 6 years. Senators and deputies are ineligible for re-election until another term has elapsed. Congress sits from 1 September to 31 December. During the recess there is a permanent committee consisting of 14 senators and 15 representatives appointed by the respective Houses.

The President is elected by direct popular vote in a general election, and holds office for 6 years. He can never be re-elected. If the office falls vacant during the first 2 years, a general election must be held; if after the first 2 years, then Congress acts as an electoral college for the election of a successor who completes the term. The administration is carried on under the direction of the President and a council formed by the secretaries of 13 ministries and the head of one department.

National flag: green, white, red (vertical); the national coat of arms on white.

National anthem: Mexicanos, al grito de guerra (words by F. Gonzáles Bocanegra; tune by Jaime Nunó, 1854).

Local Government.

Mexico is divided into 28 states, 1 federal district (comprising Mexico City and 12 surrounding villages) and 3 territories (2 occupying the peninsula of Lower California, and the third, Quintana Roo). 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 (that is, on federal matters). The President appoints the governors of the territories and the chief of the federal district.

Area and Population.

Mexico is situated between the parallels of 14° 33′ and 32° 43′ north, and 86° 43′ and 117° 8′ west and comprises 1,969,367 square km. (760,375 square miles), including inland waters and uninhabited islands off-shore.

The census taken on 6 June, 1950, showed a population of 25,564,218, revised in Dec. to 25,581,250, showing an increase of 5,927,698 or 30% over 1940's total (19,653,552) and of 54% over 1930's total (16,552,722).

Density of population, 1950, was 33·3 per sq. mile, excluding the uninhabited Federal Islands. A census of agriculture was taken from 2 May to 15 June, 1950.

Census results are shown in the following table (capitals of states and territories in brackets):—

States and territories	Area, in square miles	Census population		
		1940	1950	% Increase
[illegible]	2,499	161,693	187,036	15 67
[illegible] (Mexicali)	27,653	78,907	224,333	184 30
Baja California, S. Terr. (La Paz)	27,976	51,471	58,761	14 16
Campeche (Campeche)	19,670	90,460	121,361	34 16
Coahuila (Saltillo)	58,062	550,717	715,720	29·96
Colima (Colmo)	2,009	78,806	112,490	42 71
Chiapas (Tuxtla Gutiérrez)	28,729	679,885	895,782	31·75
Chihuahua (Chihuahua)	94,822	623,944	841,077	34·80
Distrito Federal (México City)	573	1,757,530	2,942,594	67 43
[illegible]	42,272	483,829	629,502	30·11
[illegible]	11,804	1,046,490	1,317,629	25 91
Guerrero (Chilpancingo)	24,885	732,910	917,719	25 22
Hidalgo (Pachuca)	8,057	771,818	840,760	8 93
Jalisco (Guadalajara)	31,149	1,418,310	1,744,700	23 01
México (Toluca)	8,267	1,146,034	1,383,640	20·73
Michoacán (Morelia)	23,200	1,182,003	1,412,830	19·53
Morelos (Cuernavaca)	1,916	182,711	268,863	15·87
Nayarit (Tepic)	10,414	216,698	292,343	34 91
Nuevo León (Monterrey)	25,134	541,147	743,297	37 36
Oaxaca (Oaxaca)	36,371	1,192,794	1,444,929	21 14
Puebla (Puebla)	13,124	1,291,620	1,595,920	23 27
Querétaro (Querétaro)	4,432	244,737	282,608	15·47
Quintana Roo (Terr.) (Chetumal)	19,138	18,752	26,996	43 96
San Luis Potosí (San Luis Potosí)	24,415	678,779	855,336	26 01
Sinaloa (Culiacán)	22,580	492,821	618,439	25·49
Sonora (Hermosillo)	70,177	364,176	503,095	38 15
Tabasco (Villa Hermosa)	9,782	285,630	351,106	22 92
Tamaulipas (Ciudad Victoria)	30,731	458,832	716,029	56·05
Tlaxcala (Tlaxcala)	1,555	224,063	282,495	26 08
Veracruz (Jalapa)	27,736	1,619,338	2,057,175	27·03
Yucatán (Mérida)	23,926	418,210	515,256	23·21
Zacatecas (Zacatecas)	28,122	565,437	664,394	17·50
Federal Islands	2,114	—	—	—
Grand total	760,375	19,653,552	25,564,218	30 07

In 1937 it was estimated that 2,251,000 of the population were Indian. In 1940, there were 1,237,018 aborigines who spoke only their native language. There were 33 different language groups, and 21 minor linguistic divisions. Urban population (census of 1940) numbered 6,896,669 (35·1%); gainfully employed, 5,858,116 (29·8% of the total), of whom 3,830,871 (65·4%) were in agriculture, 639,607 in industry, 552,467 in commerce, 149,470 in transport and 685,701 in all other occupations. The language is Spanish.

Foreign born, 1940, numbered 67,548, including 21,022 Spaniards, 9,585 [illegible], 3,[illegible] Canadians, 4,856 Chinese, 3,358 Guatemalians, 2,987 British, 2,852 Germans, 2,454 Levantines, 1,550 Japanese. Of the alien groups who in 1940 had acquired Mexican nationality, the Americans led with 9,892, followed by 8,322 Spaniards, 4,357 Guatemalans, 1,805 Chinese and 1,427 Germans.

The chief cities, with population at the census of 1950, are:—Mexico City (capital), 2,113,451; Monterrey, 339,634; Guadalajara, 337,000; Pue-

bla, 229,976; San Luis Potosí, 156,324; Mérida, 155,899; Culiacáu, 144,550; Mexicali, 141,189; León, 140,000; Torreón, 132,101; Ciudad Juárez, 128,782; Veracruz, 123,368; Matamoros, 118.215; Aguascalientes, 117,409; Toluca, 115,422 ; Chihuahua, 110,779; Morelia, 103,516.

Movement of population for 5 years :—

Year	Marriages	Births	Deaths	Migration	
				Entered	Departed
1943	159,845	963,317	474,950	168,623	153,737
1944	149,490	958,119	447,198	162,656	151,260
1945	151,075	999,093	433,694	207,826	192,147
1946	137,468	994,838	442,035	319,576	303,260
1947	138,345	1,079,816	390,087	308,121	293,062

Crude birth rate, 1949, was 45·4 per 1,000 population; crude death rate, 16 7 (compared with 26·1 in 1932); infant mortality rate (1948), 102·3 (compared with 139·3 in 1933); crude marriage rate (1948), 6 0 per 1,000 population. Of the deaths in 1949, 118,300 or 27% were of children under 1 year of age.

Persons who wish to live permanently in Mexico must obtain special permits from the Mexican authorities after proving that they fulfil all the legal requirements of the law of 1948, which gives to the Mexican Secretary of the Interior discretionary power to accept foreign immigrants either according to quotas, nationalities, migratory status or the class of work desired by the prospective immigrant.

Religion, Education and Justice.

The prevailing [illegible] Roman Catholic (8 archbishops, 25 bishops and 1 vicar apostol[illegible] as a bishop in Lower California), 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 and since 1917 the property of the Church has been held to belong to the state. In the second half of the 1920s, the government suppressed the political influence of the priesthood and temporarily (1929–31) closed the churches. An understanding between State and Church was, however, reached, and all churches eschewing public affairs flourish freely.

Primary education is free and compulsory (up to 15 years of age), and secular. Clergy are forbidden to set up primary schools. All private schools must conform to government standards. Military drill is compulsory for boys of 18 years. In the federal district and in the territories education is controlled by the National Government; elsewhere by the state authorities.

In Sept., 1948, there were 777 kindergarten schools, 2,311 teachers and 84,043 pupils; 23,244 primary schools, 63,731 teachers, 2,864,808 pupils; 377 secondary schools, 7,936 teachers, 59,989 pupils; 17 colleges, 1,873 teachers, 8,074 pupils; 57 teachers' training schools, 2,788 teachers, 16,890 pupils; 43 technical colleges, 2,556 teachers, 16,556 pupils; 22 schools specializing in agriculture, fine arts etc., 1,325 teachers, 5,139 pupils; 63 universities, 3,795 teachers, 33,524 pupils.

The census of 1940 showed 7,198,756 or 51·6% of those over 10 years old to be illiterate; in the federal district, 21%. Adult illiteracy is being attacked at 21,283 centres of instruction (1949); by 30 Nov., 1949, 1,478,134 persons had not yet completed their reading and writing courses.

There are 14 universities with 61 faculties enjoying considerable autonomy, including 2 in the federal district, 2 in Jalisco (founded 1792), and 1 each in Michoacán, Nuevo León (1933), San Luis Potosí, Puebla, Veracruz and Yucatán (1922). Of these the most important is the National University at Mexico City, re-organized in 1910, and with full autonomy granted in 1929; it has 30 faculties and produced 62,584 graduates in 1940-50. The first university exclusively for women was opened 1 March, 1943.

Motion-picture theatres numbered 1,666 (including 85 mobile units) in 1949, with seating capacity of 1,500,000.

In 1948 there were 98 daily newspapers with an aggregate circulation of 1,185,000.

Magistrates of the various courts are appointed by Congress for 6 years; but the judges of the Supreme Court can only be removed on impeachment. The courts include the Supreme Court with 21 judges, 6 circuit courts with 6 judges, and district courts with 46 judges. The penal code of 1 January, 1930, abolished the death penalty, except for the Army, and set up a commission of alienists and other specialists, in place of the courts, to pass on criminal cases; there is no appeal from their recommendations as to the proper treatment.

Federal Finance.

The ordinary receipts expenditure (in pesos equal to 20·5 cents, U.S. until June, 1949, when devalued to 11·5 cents) for 5 years :—

	1947	1948	1949 [1]	1950 [2]	1951 [2]
Revenue	2,618,200,000	2,948,000,000	3,957,700,000	2,597,000,000	3,101,715,300
Expenditure	3,072,400,000	3,403,700,000	4,041,800,000	2,746,000,000	3,101,713,000

[1] Provisional. [2] Budget estimates.

Government's revenue figures are inflated by counting as revenue the proceeds of export taxes where, in actual fact, the tax has been suspended; these are not offset on the expenditure side. The budget includes the gross receipts and expenses of public undertakings and the net receipts of the national railways.

The largest expenditure item of the 1951 budget was debt service, 702 million. Others (in millions) were communications, 537 (including roads and conservation); education, 358; hydraulic enterprises, 326; defence, 275; investments, 175; health, 139.

For revenue, Mexico leans heavily on export duties, 516·2 million in 1949 or 16% of total revenue; income tax furnished 681·7; taxes on industry, 451.

The powers of federal, state and municipal authorities to contract debt are circumscribed by the constitution.

Between 1941 and the end of 1949 Mexico has borrowed $200·2 million for economically useful projects; chief lenders have been the Export-Import Bank and the International Bank.

The national debt (in default since 1914) on 31 Dec., 1949, was (in millions of pesos) :—Funded domestic debt, 2,041·2 for capital and 1,275·1 for interest; debts of the States, capital, 30·3 and interest, 4·8; external debt, capital, 806·3 (taking the peso = 11·5 cents) and interest, 554·4. Since 1942 the external debt has been reduced (from 564 million, capital, and 780 million, interest) to the figures shown, but the internal debt has doubled. External debt, 30 June, 1948, included £38,690,480, $278,082,024

and 139,594,450 peso bonds accepted by foreign holders under the 1942 agreement. A debt settlement was reached in Dec., 1942, between the Government and the International Committee of Bankers in New York, which scaled down the payments to one-fifth of their dollar value; the total is to be repaid by 1963 and 1968. London bondholders did not participate.

The Bank of Mexico, 1945, estimated total foreign direct investments in 443 leading concerns at 2,900 million pesos, of which 60% belonged to Americans, with Canada and the U.K. ranking next. The bank reported 1,332 million in public utilities and transport, 1,024 million in mining, 247 million in manufactures, 116 million in trade and 110 million in agriculture and livestock. The Bank of England's 1950 study of foreign investments reported that U.K. residents, end of 1948, had investments in Mexico with a nominal value of £30 million (£66 million in 1938); their total 1948 income was £900,000 (£400,000 in 1938). British direct investments in 1949, according to the Bank of Mexico, were 153,638,000 pesos, of which 105,815,000 pesos were in mining.

Defence.

Supreme command is vested in the President, exercised through the 3 ministries of Defence, Marine and Aviation.

The Mexican Army is being reorganized and follows to a large extent the U.S. pattern. The country is divided into 8 regions in which both the regular army and the conscripts are trained. Every citizen is liable to service in the active Army or in the National Guard. The active Army in 1949 had a strength of 3,405 officers and 38,430 other ranks, organized in 50 battalions of infantry, 40 regiments of cavalry, 2 regiments of military police, 5 companies of marines, 2 regiments of artillery and 3 detached companies. 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 comprises 2 regiments each of 3 squadrons with 51 aeroplanes.

The Navy consists of 3 sloops, 4 frigates, a training ship and 20 coast-guard patrol craft. On 1 Aug., 1949, 8 naval districts were organized, 4 on the Atlantic and 4 on the Pacific coast.

Estimated expenditures for national defence, 1951, were 275,372,000 pesos and for the Ministry of Marine, 77·7 million pesos.

Production and Industry.

Mexico is well [illegible] obliged to import food. Grains [illegible] of [illegible] 60% given to maize and about 9% to wheat. Irrigation is needed. In 1948, about 17,007,700 acres of arable land were actively farmed; this was less than 1 acre *per capita*. Of this total, 2,355,607 acres were irrigated, the federal government [illegible] 1,828,600 acres, companies 308,391, and other groups the remainder; there are 17,000,000 acres under irrigation, it is estimated, will Mexico be self-supporting; about 24 million acres in all might eventually be brought under cultivation. Soil conservation work has been started; it includes teaching contour ploughing, terracing, crop rotation, [illegible] of the maguey and re-forestation (2,060,000 trees planted in 1947).

Up to 1 September, 1945, 65,000,000 acres of confiscated lands (much of it belonging to foreigners) had been distributed to 2,135,000 families in accordance with the agrarian laws, which made the rural village, the *ejido*, the unit for holding land in common. The Laguna region in north-central

Mexico is the seat of the largest experiment of this type. The *ejido* is [illegible] land; the title to the land is held by the state on behalf of [illegible] is inalienable. The fertile portion was divided into small [illegible] size, which were assigned by lot to the heads of families [illegible] these might hold for life and bequeath to their heirs, but they lost their rights if they failed to farm 2 years in succession. The land cannot be rented. Parallel with this collective farming is the practice, initiated by the President on 11 December, 1941, of issuing to peasant owners certifi[illegible] inst all claimants their absolute ownership of their lands.

[illegible], Mexico had 12,419,696 cattle, a sharp fall, due to foot-and-mouth disease, from the 17,588,000 reported in 1939. The figure had risen to 14,492,882 by Feb., 1950, due to inspection and vaccination. In 1948, there were 4,965,326 sheep, 6,945,722 goats, 2,722,235 horses, 1,222,034 mules, 2,635,828 asses. In 1947 production of hides and skins included 2,470,136 cattle hides, 2,063,760 goat and kid skins and 684,252 sheep and lamb skins.

Mexico's basic food crop is maize, but output, owing to antiquated methods, has always been low (10 U.S. bushels per acre, 1941–45, compared with the U.S. average of 32·8 bushels). Imports have been necessary until the year 1948 when production reached 2,738,800 metric tons compared with an average, 1939–44, of 2,157,100 metric tons; the 1948 crop rendered imports unnecessary. Expansion of this crop is the chief aim of Mexican agriculture, balanced by the demand for 'cash crops' for export, such as cotton, sugar, garbanzos (chick peas), bananas, winter [illegible] coffee.

Principal products in metric tons for 1950 were:—Maize, 3,427,000; rice, 152,000; sugar, 703,000; wheat, 814,600; beans, 323,371; barley, 160,000; coffee, 69,000. Sugar output since 1946 has left surpluses for export (150,000 tons in 1949). Production of alcohol, 1948, was 29,465,538 litres.

The Yucatán peninsula produces about 50% of the world's supply of sisal (known locally as henequen); plantations are almost wholly Mexican-owned and the crop is handled exclusively by the state of Yucatán. The 1949 sisal crop amounted to 104,056 tons of fibre, compared with 117,105 in 1947. Exports, 1949, 43,881 metric tons. Banana production started in 1895 in the state of Tabasco, reaching a peak in 1937, when 14,752,424 stems were exported; exports, 1949, 5,221,135 stems. The west coast ships fresh vegetables, mostly tomatoes, to the United States. Production, 1949, of tomatoes, 286,444 tons; of fruit, 1,315,275 tons. The cotton production, 1950, was a record at 1,110,000 bales (of 230 kilos); exports, 1949, 533,000 bales. Rubber production, 1949, was 300 metric tons.

Timber lands are estimated to extend over 70,000,000 acres (about 50 million containing stands of commercial importance) and to contain pine, spruce, cedar, mahogany, logwood and rosewood. Reckless lumbering has destroyed the timber stands on many watersheds, resulting in spring floods and lowered water supplies in summer.

The chief Mexican oilfields (with reserves estimated in 1949 at 7,800,000,000 barrels) [illegible] districts, which were controlled mainly by 3 big companies [illegible] by government decree, 18 March, 1938. Crude petroleum output, after years of difficulty following nationalization, is now expanding; output for 1950 was 71,665,561 barrels, highest since 1926; refinery output, 52,362,261 barrels. Exports, 1949, 12,386,244 barrels. The petroleum fields have 17 plants and 14 refineries, employing 23,900 men; refining capacity (1949), 230,000 barrels per day; Mexican refineries handle about 90% of total output. There were 887 productive oil wells in 1947.

Mining is the principal industry in Mexico, but practically 97% of the 31,000 mining properties are foreign-owned. Of the annual output (from 189 active mines and 127 metallurgical plants), measured in pesos, probably less than 10% is Mexican-owned. The industry complains of frequent strikes (frequently on full pay if the Minister of Labour pronounces them 'legal'), limited smelter capacity, taxes on production, expensive rail transport. Nearly all the mines yield silver; output is about 57% of world production. Silver output has declined from 86,371,556 fine oz. in 1943 to 50,028,000 oz. in 1949; exports, 1949, of bar and scrap silver, 1,396 metric tons. About half the production is minted, including (1949) a 'token' coin weighing 1 troy oz. Gold output in 1949, 417,468 fine oz.; shipments of gold to the United States were valued at $15,800,000 in 1948.

Coal is produced only from 7 mines in 3 states; 1,059,000 metric tons in 1948. Opals are mined in Querétaro. There are large undeveloped reserves of iron ore; output, 1949, 362,600 metric tons. Production of steel, 1949, was 355,760 metric tons.

The following table shows the quantities of mineral products for 4 years:—

Metals	1940	1947	1948	1949
	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons
Copper	37,602	64,811	59,073	57,246
Lead	196,253	217,827	193,317	220,764
Zinc	114,955	195,814	179,048	178,402
Antimony	12,267	6,371	7,120	5,753
Graphite	12,327	27,984	35,261	23,813
Quicksilver	402	334	169	181
Arsenic	9,268	9,686	7,631	3,577
Molybdenum	516	227	13	—
Bismuth	185	255	154	309
Cadmium	826	779	906	820
Tin	351	174	201	364
Tungsten	103	46	81	39
Manganese	307	14,182	24,117	23,772

Mine production of minerals, 1949, was valued at 1,748 million pesos.

The industrial census of 1944 showed 51,128 manufacturing establishments with invested capital of 4,351,593,041 pesos; number of employees, 593,970; wages and salaries, 1,125,135,504 pesos; value of output, 5,341,763,866 pesos.

In 1948 there were 1,294 generating plants with installed capacity of 951,909 kw.

Mexico's national income has risen from 6·0 billion (milliard) pesos in 1939 to 29·8 billion in 1950.

Commerce.

The trade of Mexico for 5 years (in pesos ranging from 22 cents, U.S., to 18 cents) is shown as follows:—

	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949
Imports	1,603,404,473	2,636,786,960	3,230,294,498	2,951,495,000	3,527,320,760
Exports[1]	1,332,666,344	1,915,260,677	2,150,935,916	2,661,271,000	3,623,081,194

[1] Exports include gold bullion valued at 268 million pesos in 1946, 145 million in 1947; their value is excluded in 1948.

Imports, 1949, valued in U.S. dollars, were $519·5 million and exports, $394·1 million.

Of total imports in 1949, 3,068,287,000 pesos (86·9%) came from the

United States, 79,001,000 from Great Britain, 99,267,000 from Canada; 50,046,000 from Switzerland, and 40,543,000 from Sweden. Leading imports, 1949, were motor vehicles, 243,000,000 pesos; wheat, 179,000,000 pesos; machinery and parts, 189,000,000.

Of total exports, 2,850,720,000 pesos (78·6%) went to the United States, 110,176,000 to China, 70,695,000 to Great Britain, and 56,947,000 to Belgium. Value of chief exports, in thousands of pesos, 1949, were:—Raw cotton, 473,334; lead bars, 445,719; silver, bars and scrap, 239,815; fresh fish and shell fish, 239,426; coffee, 229,017; copper bars, 146,686; zinc concentrates, 108,258.

Tourism is Mexico's largest single source of dollar income, amounting to $125 million in 1949.

Total trade between the United Kingdom and Mexico, in £ sterling (according to Board of Trade returns):—

	1938	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950
Imports to U.K.	2,109,093	952,868	1,859,569	4,870,695	3,786,990	5,627,211
Exports from U.K.	854,186	2,461,267	2,926,732	3,701,524	2,437,871	5,117,271
Re-exports from U.K.	11,480	169,558	31,757	13,182	12,978	36,927

Communications.

Mexico has 39 ocean ports, of which the most important are Veracruz and Tampico, both on the Gulf of Mexico. Shipping under Mexican flag on 31 Dec., 1950, included 9 steamers of 16,362 net tons, and numerous small craft of 12,000 net tons; in addition the oil fleet included 19 tankers and 200 vessels [illegible] 230,000 dead weight tons.

Total road [illegible], 37,314 miles, of which 17,000 miles are usable throughout the year. The last Mexican portion of the Pan-American Highway (covering altogether 1,745 miles) was opened on 5 May, 1950. Motor vehicles, 1 Dec., 1948, numbered 235,067, including 117,005 passenger motor cars, 86,198 trucks, 14,790 omnibuses and 17,074 taxicabs.

In 1937 the main railway lines were nationalized. In June, 1946, the Government purchased the British-owned Mexican Railway Company for $8,600,000, U.S. In April, 1948, a new railway connecting Sonora with Lower California, 324 miles, was opened for traffic. The system has 1,350 locomotives and 25,000 wagons (passenger and freight). Total railway tracks, 14,981 miles (1947).

On 31 December, 1945, the federal telegraph and telephone system had 1,079 offices and 96,929 miles of line. Systems belonging to individual states and private companies had 1,115 offices and 17,066 miles of line. Telephones in use, 1 Jan., 1949, 248,000; private [illegible] operated all except 835 instruments; 68·4% were automatic. [illegible] had 133,114 instruments. The General Bureau of Posts and Telegraphs, 1950, had 3,825 regular offices and 3,139 auxiliary offices. There are 1,850 radio stations including 2 television stations.

Mexico has an excellent air service. Each of the larger states has a local airline which links them with main airports, which, in turn, furnish service to the United States, Central and South America and Europe. Forty-four companies in 1950 maintained scheduled services over 65,264 km. There are 36 main airports and 210 auxiliary ones.

Banking and Credit.

On 30 June, 1950, the banks of the republic (mostly national but excluding the Bank of Mexico) had total resources of 10,791,000,000 pesos.

An export-credits bank, under Government control, was started in July, 1937.

The Bank of Mexico, established 1 Sept., 1925, is the central bank of the government. It succeeded a number of former banks of issue, and under Article 28 of the constitution it has the sole right to issue notes. It has 5 branches, but discontinued commercial banking in April, 1932, becoming solely a central reserve and issue bank. The Government holds 51% of the capital stock. The bank is now closely modelled on the Federal Reserve system, with large powers to 'manage' the currency.

On 30 Nov., 1950, metallic monetary reserves (gold, silver and foreign exchange forming the required 25% reserve against notes and other demand liabilities) were 1,000 million pesos; 'authorized' holdings of securities, 2,937 million pesos; note circulation (outside the Bank of Mexico) was 2,552 million pesos. The gold stock has fluctuated from as little as $28 million, U.S., in Feb., 1942, to as high as $294 million on 31 Dec., 1945; it fell to $44,000,000 in Aug., 1948, when the bank ceased to publish separate figures for gold stock. Total supply of money, 30 Sept., 1950, was 5,227 million pesos, divided between currency (2,551 million) and bank deposits (2,676 million). On 31 July, 1949, gold and dollar reserves were $159,043,471.

Money is very 'tight'; the discount rate for first-class commercial paper, 1949 and 1950, has ranged between 8% and 12%, while loans secured on real estate (up to 50% of the value of the property) has cost up to 18% per annum.

Money, Weights and Measures.

On 17 June, 1949, Mexico informed the International Monetary Fund that the unit of account was the peso, equal to 11·5607 cents U.S., or 0·102737 gramme of fine gold; $1·00, U.S., equals 8 650 pesos and 1 troy oz. of fine gold equals 302·750 pesos. This superseded the rate established on 18 Dec., 1946—1 peso = 20·5973 cents, U.S.

Between 1925 and 1931 the monetary unit was the gold peso or dollar of ·75 gramme of pure gold. A decree of 26 July, 1931, established the silver peso as the unit and full legal tender at a fixed value of ·75 gramme of gold. This system broke down in April, 1935. Silver coins were re-monetized in 1947 and new coins minted :—1 peso (0·5 fine) and 5 pesos (0·9 fine), and for 50 and 25 centavos. There are copper or copper–nickel coins for 20, 5 and 1 centavo. Since 1931, the old gold coins of 50, 20, 10, 2½ and 2 peso denominations have figured in foreign exchange transactions at their gold value. There are notes for 10,000, 1,000, 500, 100, 50, 20, 10, 5 and 1 peso.

The weights and measures of the metric system were introduced in 1884 and their use is enjoined by law of 14 December, 1928, though the old Spanish measures are still in use.

Diplomatic and Consular Representatives.

1. Of Mexico in Great Britain (48 Belgrave Square, S.W.1).

Ambassador.—Señor Dr. Don Federico Jiménez O'Farrill (presented letters of credence on 15 Feb., 1945).

Secretaries.—Carlos Chapoy Vidaurri; Fernando Cuen Barragán.

There are consular representatives at London, Birmingham, Cardiff, Glasgow, Hull and Newcastle-on-Tyne.

2. Of Great Britain in Mexico.

Ambassador.—John William Taylor, C.M.G., M.B.E. (appointed Sept., 1950).

First Secretaries.—J. M. Fisher; M. J. V. Blood-Smyth (*Consular*); H. A. N. Brown (*Labour*).

Commercial Councillor.—W. W. McVittie.

Military Attaché—Col. C. G. Irving-Bell.

Air Attaché.—Wing-Cdr. A. F. Johnson, D.F.C.

Civil Air Attaché.—Wing-Cdr. C. J. Lewin.

There are also consular posts at Chihuahua, Coatzacoalos, Durango, Guadalajara, Guaymas, Mazatlan, Merida and Progresso, Monterey, Pachuco, Puebla, Tampico, Tapachula, Torreon and Veracruz.

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MONACO.

Prince Rainier III, born 31 May, 1923, son of Princess *Charlotte*, Duchess of Valentinois, daughter of Prince Louis II, born 30 September, 1898 (married 19 March, 1920, to Pierre Comte de Polignac, who had taken the name Grimaldi, from whom she was divorced 18 February, 1933). Prince

Rainier succeeded his grandfather Louis II, who died on 9 May, 1949. He has a sister, Princess *Antoinette*, born 28 Dec., 1920.

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 1297 it belonged to the house of Grimaldi. In 1715 it passed into the female line, Louise Hippolyte, daughter of Antoine I, heiress of Monaco, marrying Jacques de Goyon Matignon, Count of Thorigny, 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 Honoré III. This Prince reigned from 1731 until 1793, when his dominions were annexed by France. He died in 1795 and in 1814 his son Honoré IV recovered the Principality, which was placed under the protection of the Kingdom of Sardinia by the Treaty of Vienna, 1815. Honoré V, who had acted as Regent for his invalid father since the Restoration, became Prince in 1819. He was succeeded in 1841 by Florestan, against whom, in 1848, Mentone and Roccabruna revolted, and declared themselves free towns, only to be occupied by the Sardinians. His son Charles III (reigned 1856–89) sold his rights over these two towns in 1861 to France, while Sardinia abandoned her protectorate over Monaco. Prince Albert I (reigned 1889–1922) acquired fame as an oceanographer.

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 State Ministry assisted by 3 Government Counsellors. The legislative power is exercised by the Prince and the National Council, which consists of 10 members elected for 4 years.

Minister of State.—Pierre Voizard (1950).

The territory of the Principality is divided into three sections—Monaco-Ville, La Condamine and Monte Carlo—which are administered by a municipal body, elected by vote. Women were given the vote in 1945.

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. It is united with France in a customs union (treaty of 9 Nov., 1865).

The small harbour, absolutely sheltered, has an area of 47 acres, depth at entrance 90 feet, and alongside the quay 24 feet at least. The Customs duties are the same as in France. Number of telephones in use at 1 Jan., 1949, was 2,519.

The area is 149 hectares or 368 acres. Population (census 1 January, 1946), 19,242.

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.

Budget (in francs)	1946	1947	1948	1949
Revenue	308,538,666	481,868,896	629,376,150	878,076,152
Expenditure	269,386,010	499,493,617	622,342,685	935,296,568

British Consul-General.—J. Bowering (Sept., 1949).
Consulate General for Monaco in London.—18 Austin Friars, E.C.2.

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MONGOLIAN PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC.

(BUGHUT NAIRAMDUKHO MONGGOL ARAT ULUS.)

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 and east by China. 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. Area, about 1,531,000 sq. km.; population, about 900,000.

Mongolia is divided into two sections: Inner Mongolia (*see* p. 872), and Outer Mongolia, which is now an independent republic.

Outer Mongolia came under Chinese suzerainty at the end of the 17th century. Subsequently Russia, Japan and China competed with one another for influence in or possession of the country. In 1920, Baron von Ungern-Sternberg, armed with Japanese weapons and controlled by Japanese advisers, marched into Outer Mongolia, and, having seized Urga, formed a puppet Mongolian government there in February, 1921. On 1 March, a group of Mongolians led by Suhé-Bator, Choi-Balsan and others summoned the first congress of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party, and on 13 March, 1921, a Provisional People's Government was established which declared the independence of Mongolia. In April, 1921, the Provisional Government appealed for help from Moscow against the Japanese and Ungern-Sternberg. This was granted and finally Ungern-Sternberg and his Japanese and White Russian supporters were [illegible] by the Mongolian and Red Army troops.

The Mongolian People's Government took office in June, 1921, but the monarchy under Bogdo Gegen Khan remained intact though limited in power. In November, 1921, the government signed a treaty with Soviet Russia annulling all previous unequal treaties and establishing friendly relations. In 1924, on the death of Bogdo Gegen Khan, the government proclaimed the country as the Mongolian People's Republic.

According to the constitution adopted in 1940 (full text available in [illegible] tion in Friters' book), power is vested in a parliament (the [illegible] 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 the Treaty between China and the U.S.S.R. of 14 August, 1945, China declared her willingness to recognize the independence of the Mongolian People's Republic (Outer Mongolia) if a plebescite of the inhabitants indicated their wish for independence. The plebiscite was duly held on 30 October, 1945, and showed an almost unanimous vote in favour of independence, and on 5 January, 1946, China formally recognized Outer

Mongolia as an independent republic. The Sino-Soviet treaty of Feb., 1950, [illegible] e independence of the Mongolian People's Republic.

On [illegible], 1946, a treaty of amity and mutual aid between the Soviet Union and the Mongolian People's Republic (Outer Mongolia) was signed in Moscow.

In 1945, there were 494,960 people on the electoral roll. The Mongols are mainly herdsmen, and in 1941 were estimated to have 2,600,000 horses, 700,000 camels, 2,800,000 cattle and 15,900,000 sheep.

A 5-year plan to cover the period 1948–52 was adopted in 1947. Under it, industry and mechanized transport are to be developed, including a meat packing plant and engineering works in Ulan Bator, and 5 to 6 million hectares of desert are to be irrigated.

There are some gold-mines in the country, as well as other mineral deposits of unascertained value. Coal pits at Nalaikha are being developed. Wool, skins and furs are exported, chiefly to the Soviet Union. In 1945, about 163,000 acres (74,000 hectares) were under cultivation.

Communications are chiefly by caravan route. Railways connect Ulan Bator with Nalaikha and Altan Bulak. An air service has been established between Verkhneudinsk and Ulan Bator, 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 Ulan Bator.

The capital is Ulan Bator (formerly Urga; population, about 100,000). It has a university with about 600 students and 60 teachers, of whom half are Russians. In 1950 there were 412 primary and secondary schools, 14 technical schools and 3 higher educational institutions.

Buddhist Lamaism is the prevalent form of religion.

Since March, 1915, Mongolia has had a legal currency of its own. The present currency, introduced in 1925, is based on the *Tughrik*, a silver coin equivalent theoretically to half an American gold dollar, and divided into 100 *Mongo*. 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 50% of the capital.

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NEPÁL.

An independent kingdom in the [illegible] between 26° 25′ and 30° 17′ N. lat., and between 80° 6′ and 88° [illegible] 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 India.

The sovereign is His Majesty Mahárájadhirája **Tribhuvana Bir Bikram** Jang Bahádur Shah Bahádur Shamsher Jang, who was born on 30 June, 1906, and succeeded his father on 11 Dec., 1911. The Crown Prince Mahendra Bir Bikram was born on 11 June, 1920. The government of Nepál is a modified aristocracy based on birth and is military in organization. All power is in the hands of the Prime Minister, to whom it was permanently delegated by the Mahárájádhirája Surendra Bikram Shah

under pressure of the Bharadárs or nobles in 1867. Prime Minister (and, until April, 1950, Supreme Commander-in-Chief) is His Highness Máhárája Mohun Shamsher Jang Bahádur Ráná, G.C.B., G.C.I.E. (Hon.), G.B.E. (Hon.), Hon. Lieut.-General, Indian Army, Hon. Colonel-in-Chief The Brigade of Gurkhas, British Army, and Hon. Colonel of all Gurkha Rifle Regiments, Indian Army (born 23 Dec., 1885), who was installed in office on 30 April, 1948. The office of Prime Minister is always held by a member of the ruling family, the succession being determined by special rules.

The first Parliament of Nepál consisting of the Bharadari Sabha (Upper House) and the Rastra Sabha (Lower House) was inaugurated by the Maharaja on 22 Sept., 1950.

On 18 Feb., 1951, the King announced far-reaching constitutional reforms and the formation of an interim council [illegible] of 10 ministers. A constituent assembly, formed on the basis of [illegible] is to meet before the end of 1952 and frame a democratic constitution.

A commercial treaty between India and Nepál was signed in 1792, and a British Resident was sent to reside at Kátmándu, 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 Nepál 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. The Tibetans bound themselves to pay an annual sum of Rs. 10,000 to Nepál to encourage trade between the two countries and to receive a Nepalese Representative of high rank at Lhasa in place of a headman as heretofore. Besides, [illegible] Kuti, Kerrong and other trade marts in Tibet.

A fresh treaty was signed on 21 December, 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. In 1947, the legations in the two capitals, established in 1934, were raised to embassies.

An agreement of commerce and friendship between Nepál and the United States of America was signed at Kátmándu on 25 April, 1947, and the Nepalese ambassador in London was accredited as Minister to the U.S., and the U.S. ambassador in Delhi as Minister to Nepál.

Diplomatic relations at embassy level were established with India in 1947, and with France in 1949 (the Nepalese ambassador in London being accredited to France, and the French ambassador in New Delhi to Nepál).

On 31 July, 1950, a treaty of peace and friendship and a treaty of trade and commerce were signed between India and Nepál.

Area and Population.—Area about 54,000 square miles; population (census of 1941), 6,282,000.

The aboriginal stock is Mongolian with a considerable admixture of Hindu blood from India. They were originally divided into numerous hill clans and petty principalities, one of which, Gorkha or Gurkha, became predominant about 1769 and has since given its name to men from all parts of Nepál. The ruling family are Hindu Rajputs.

Capital, Kátmándu, 75 miles from the Indian frontier; population about 108,805, and of the surrounding valley 450,000, including Patan with a population of 104,928, and Bhatgaon with 93,176.

Religion and Education.—Sanatan or Pauranic, *i.e.* traditional or ancient Hinduism, is the religion of the bulk of the people, and is gradually but steadily overlaying the Buddhism of the primitive inhabitants.

Facilities for education are being improved, and a scheme for compulsory primary education is under consideration. A commission to draw up a plan for establishing a university was set up in Sept., 1948.

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 and Industry.—The principal articles of export are food grains, jute, timber, oilseeds, ghee (clarified butter), potatoes, medicinal herbs, hides and skins, musk. The chief imports are textiles, cigarettes, salt, paraffin, sugar, spices, machinery, medicines, boots and shoes, paper, cement, iron and steel, tea.

Nepál has valuable forests in the southern part of the country, and in the northern part, on the slopes of the Himálayas, there grow large quantities of medicinal herbs which find a world-wide market. New industries, such as jute and sugar mills, match and glass and ceramic factories, and chemical works are being established. In 1947, 7,680,000 acres of land were under cultivation.

Three hydro-electric plants (one in Morang and two in the valley of Kátmándu) are in operation.

The estimated annual revenue is Rs. 12,500,000. In 1944–45, exports amounted to Rs. 37,376,000, and imports to Rs. 32,520,000.

Exports to Nepál from the United Kingdom (Board of Trade returns) were £17,069 in 1938; £4,371 in 1947; £30,985 in 1948; £24,460 in 1949; £30,286 in 1950; Nepalese exports to United Kingdom, £102 in 1950.

A national economic planning committee was formed on 17 Sept., 1948, to draw up a 15-year development plan to be carried out in three stages.

Communications.—A telephone connects the capital with Birganj and Raxaul (Oudh and Tirhut Railway) on the southern frontier with Bihar. A second telephone line connects Kátmándu with the eastern part of the Terai foothills. An extension of the telephone service to the western districts is being completed. In Feb., 1927, the first railway (2′ 6″ gauge), from Raxaul on the Oudh and Tirhut Railway to Amlekganj, a distance of 29 miles, and in 1940 the second railway (also narrow gauge) from Jayanagar on the Oudh and Tirhut Railway to Janakpur and thence to Bijulpura, a distance of 35 miles, was opened. There are 237 miles of motorable roads. A ropeway for the carriage of goods covers the 14 miles from Dhursing above Bhimphedi into the Kátmándu valley; it is being extended to Kátmándu. A topographical survey of the country by Indian personnel of the Government of India was completed in 1927.

Money.—The Nepálese rupee is 171 grains in weight as compared with the Indian rupee which weighs 180 grains. The present rate of exchange is about 115 Nepálese rupees for 100 Indian rupees. 100 Nepálese pice make one Nepálese rupee. Coins of all denominations are minted. In 1945, the Government of Nepál, for the first time in the history of the country, issued paper currency, which has proved very successful.

The trade is mostly financed by the Nepál Bank Ltd., established in 1937.

Diplomatic Representatives.

1. Of Nepál in Great Britain (12a Kensington Palace Gardens, W.8).

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary.—General Shanker Shamsher Jang Bahádur Ráná, G.B.E. (accredited 26 May, 1949).

Counsellor.—Prof. Rama Prasad Manandhar, C.B.E.

Counsellor, specially attached.—Maj.-Gen. Sridhar Shamsher Jang Bahádur Ráná.

First Secretary.—Subba Iswary Raj Misra.

Military Attaché.—Lieut.-Col. Surya Jang Thapa, C.B.E.

2. Of Great Britain in Nepál.

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary.—C. H. Summerhayes, C.M.G., M.B.E. (appointed April, 1951).

First Secretary.—Lieut.-Col. R. R. Proud.

There is a consular representative at Kátmándu.

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Statistical Information.—A Department of Statistics was set up in Kátmándu on 25 Oct, 1950, *Director-General.*—Maj.-Gen. Bijaya Shamsher Jang Bahadur Rana.

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THE NETHERLANDS.

(Koninkrijk der Nederlanden.)

Reigning Sovereign.

Juliana Louise Emma Marie Wilhelmina, born 30 April, 1909, daughter of Queen Wilhelmina (born 31 Aug., 1880) and Prince Henry of Mecklenburg-Schwerin (born 19 April, 1876, died 3 July, 1934); succeeded to the throne on the abdication of her mother (who assumed the title of Princess of the Netherlands), 4 Sept., 1948, and was crowned on 6 Sept.; married to Prince Bernhard Leopold Frederik Eberhard Julius Coert Karel Godfried Pieter of Lippe-Biesterfeld (born 29 June, 1911), on 7 Jan., 1937. *Offspring:* Princess Beatrix Wilhelmina Armgard, born 31 Jan., 1938; Princess Irene Emma Elisabeth, born 5 Aug., 1939; Princess Margriet Francisca, born in Ottawa, 19 Jan., 1943; Princess Maria Christina, born 18 Feb., 1947.

The royal family of the Netherlands, known as the House of Orange, descends from a German Count Walram, who lived in the 11th 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 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 Mary, the eldest 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 title of 'stadhouders,' or governors. In 1747 the dignity was formally conferred on Willem IV and his heirs; but his successor, Willem V, had to take refuge

in England, in 1795, at the invasion of the French army. The family did not return till Nov., 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, thus constituting one kingdom. Willem I was proclaimed King of the Netherlands at The Hague on 16 March, 1815, and the succession to the crown settled on his heirs. 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, 19 April, 1839, which constituted Belgium an independent kingdom.

NETHERLANDS SOVEREIGNS.

Willem I . . .	1815–40 (died 1843)	Willem III	1849–90
Willem II . . .	1840–49	Wilhelmina	1890–1948

National flag: red, white, blue (horizontal).

National anthem: Wilhelmus van Nassauwe (words by Philip van Marnix, *c.* 1570).

Government and Constitution.

I. CENTRAL GOVERNMENT.

The first Constitution of the Netherlands after its restoration 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, 1922, 1938, 1947 and 1948. 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 [illegible] in default of male heirs, the female line ascends the throne. [illegible] comes of age on reaching his 18th year. During his minority the royal power is vested in a Regent—designated by law—and in some cases in the Council of State.

The central executive power of the State rests with the Crown, while the central legislative power is vested in the Crown 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 members of the Provincial States. The Second Chamber of the States-General consists of 100 deputies, who are elected directly. Members of the States-General must be Netherlanders or recognized as Netherlands subjects and may be men or women.

First Chamber (elected 8 July, 1948):—Catholics, 17; Labour Party, 14; Anti-Revolutionaries, 7; Christian Historicals, 5; Communists, 4; Liberals, 3.

Second Chamber (elected 7 July, 1948):—Catholics, 32; Labour Party, 27; Anti-Revolutionaries, 13; Christian Historicals, 9; Communists, 8; Liberals, 8; other parties, 3.

The revised constitution of 1917 has introduced an electoral system based on universal suffrage and proportional representation. Under its provisions, members of the Second Chamber are directly elected by citizens of both sexes who are Netherlands subjects not under 23 years (since March 11, 1946). Criminals, lunatics and certain others are disqualified; for certain crimes and misdemeanours there may be temporary disqualification.

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 retires by rotation. The Sovereign has the power to dissolve both Chambers of Parliament, or one of them, subject to the condition that

new elections take place within 40 days, and the new House or Houses be convoked to meet within 3 months.

The Sovereign and the Second Chamber may introduce new Bills; the First 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 may by a majority vote decide on a secret session. The ministers may attend at the meetings of both Chambers, but only in an advisory capacity as, since the 1938 revision of the constitution, a member of the States-General cannot be a Minister.

The Constitution can be revised only by a Bill declaring that there is reason for introducing such revision and containing the proposed alterations. The passing of this Bill is followed by a dissolution of both Chambers and a second confirmation by the new States-General by two-thirds of the votes. Unless it is expressly stated, all laws concern only the realm in Europe, and not the Overseas Territories. Every act of the Sovereign has to be covered by a responsible Minister.

The Ministry, appointed 14 March, 1951, is composed as follows :—

Prime Minister and Minister for General Affairs.—Dr. W. Drees (Labour).
Deputy Prime Minister.—Dr. F. G. C. J. M. Teulings (Cath.).
Minister of Justice.—Dr. H. Mulderije (Cath.).
Minister for Foreign Affairs.—Dr. D. U. Stikker (Lib.).
Minister of Home Affairs.—Dr. J. H. van Maarseveen (Cath.).
Minister of Education, Arts and Science.—Dr. F. J. T. Rutten (Cath.).
Minister of Finance.—Prof. Dr. P. Lieftinck (Labour).
Minister for War and the Navy.—C. Staf.
Minister of Public Works and Reconstruction.—Dr. J. in't Veld (Labour).
Minister of Transport and Shipping.—H. H. Wemmers.
Minister of Economic Affairs.—Dr. J. R. M. van den Brink (Cath.).
Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food.—S. L. Mansholt (Labour).
Minister of [illegible] —Dr. A. M. Joekes (Labour).
Minister for Union Affairs.—L. A. H. Peters.
Minister without Portfolio.—Prof. A. H. M. Albregts.

The Council of State—*Raad van State*—appointed and presided over by the Sovereign, is composed of a deputy chairman and not more than 14 members and is consulted on all legislative matters. Decisions of the crown in administrative disputes are prepared by a special committee of the Council.

II. Local Government.

The territory is divided into 11 provinces and 1,014 municipalities. Each province has its own representative body, the Provincial States. The members are elected for 4 years, directly from the Netherlands inhabitants of the province who are 23 years of age. The electoral register is 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 South Holland to 35 for Drenthe. The Provincial States are entitled to issue ordinances concerning the welfare of the province, and to raise taxes pursuant to legal provisions. All provincial ordinances must be approved by the Crown. The members of the Provincial States elect the First Chamber of the States-General. They meet twice a year, as a rule in public. A permanent commission composed of 6 of their members, called the 'Deputy States,' is charged with the executive power and, if required, with the enforcement of the law in the province.

Deputy as well as Provincial States are presided over by a Commissioner of the Sovereign, who in the former assembly has a deciding vote, but attends the latter in only a deliberative capacity. He is the chief magistrate in the province. The Commissioner and the members of the Deputy States receive an allowance.

Each municipality forms a Corporation with its own interests and rights, subject to the general law, and is governed by a Municipal Council, directly elected for four years, by the electorate registered for the Provincial States, provided they are residents of the municipality. All Netherlands inhabitants 23 years of age are eligible, the number of members varying from 7 to 45, according to the population. The Municipal Council has the right to issue bye-laws concerning the communal welfare. The Council may levy taxes pursuant to legal provisions. All bye-laws may be vetoed by the Sovereign. The Municipal Budget and resolutions to alienate municipal property require the approbation of the Deputy States of the province. The Council meets in public as often as may be necessary, and is presided over by a Burgomaster, appointed by the Sovereign for 6 years. The day-to-day administration is carried out by the Burgomaster and 2—6 Aldermen (*wethouders*), elected by and from the Council; this body is also charged with the enforcement of the law. The Burgomaster may suspend the execution of a resolution of the Council for 30 days, but is bound to notify the Deputy States of the province. In maintaining public order, the Burgomaster acts as the chief of police.

Area and Population.

I. Progress and Present Condition.

Population at various census periods :—

1829 .	2,613,298	1889 .	4,511,415	1920 .	6,865,314
1849 .	3,056,879	1899 .	5,104,137	1930 .	7,935,565
1869 .	3,579,529	1909 .	5,858,175	1947 .	9,625,499

Area, density and estimated population on 31 Dec., 1939 and 1949 :—

Provinces	Area (land): square km. (31 Dec., 1949)	Population		Density per square km. (31 Dec., 1949)
		31 Dec., 1939	31 Dec., 1949	
Groningen	2,245·40	423,678	459,819	204·8
Friesland	3,234·98	424,462	465,267	143·8
Drenthe	2,618·38	247,055	280,798	107·2
Overijssel	3,249·61	576,961	665,362	204·8
Guelders	4,987·37	923,615	1,074,316	215·7
Utrecht	1,323·30	480,028	573,422	433·3
North Holland	2,632·70	1,691,674	1,847,272	701·7
South Holland	2,811·46	2,168,251	2,382,898	847·6
Zeeland	1,685·33	254,965	268,609	159·4
North Brabant	4,904·83	1,033,692	1,242,638	253·4
Limburg	2,175·09	608,837	722,137	332·0
Noordoostelijke polder [1]	475·36	—	5,217	11·0
[illegible] [2]	59·89	—	9,033	150·8
Central Population Register [3]	—	729	29,985	—
Total	32,395·70	8,833,977	10,026,773	309·5

[1] The 'Noordoostelijke polder' is part of what used to be the Zuiderzee, now called IJsselmeer; it was reclaimed in 1942 and has not yet been incorporated into any province.

[2] Frontier correction with Germany (23 April, 1949), not yet incorporated in any province.

[3] The Central Register of Population includes persons who [illegible] the Netherlands but who have no [illegible] (persons living in caravans and house-boats, shipping population on the water, etc.).

Of the total population on 31 Dec., 1949, 4,998,251 were males, 5,028,522 females.

The total area of the Netherlands up to the low water line (*i.e.*, sea-level at low tide) is 40,892·84 square km., of which 32,395·70 square km. is land area (according to the fixation of this area at the census of 31 May, 1947, and subsequent changes).

On June 14, 1918, a law was passed concerning the reclamation of the Zuiderzee. The work was begun in 1923; the following sections have been completed (1946):—

1. The Noordholland–Wieringen Barrage (2 km.), 1925.
2. The Wieringermeer Polder (194·78 square km.), 1930 (inundated by the Germans in 1945, but drained again in the same year).
3. The Wieringen–Friesland Barrage (30 km.), 1932.
4. The Noordoost Polder (473·36 square km.), 1942.

Planning for the Zuidwest Polder (545 square km.) is in progress; the embanking of the Zuidoost Polder (965 square km.) has begun. A portion of what used to be the Zuiderzee behind the barrage will remain a fresh water lake: IJsselmeer (1,200 square km.).

The sums spent on barrages and accessory works amounted to about 200 million guilders; those for the Wieringermeer Polder to about 100 million guilders. The Second World War is responsible for the original estimate of about 120 million guilders for the Noordoost Polder being exceeded (*see* map in THE STATESMAN'S YEAR-BOOK, 1932).

II. MOVEMENT OF THE POPULATION.

Year	Live births		Still births	Marriages	Divorces	Deaths
	Total	Illegitimate				
1947	267,348	5,155	5,479	98,683	8,847	77,646
1948	247,923	4,211	4,775	87,719	8,038	72,459
1949	236,177	3,773	4,650	82,261	7,004	81,077
1950[1]	229,332	3,369	4,511	87,060	—	75,534

[1] Preliminary figures.

Immigration in 1949, 36,319.

III. PRINCIPAL TOWNS.

Population on 1 Jan., 1950:—

Amsterdam	835,834	Schiedam	72,630	Almelo	41,528
Rotterdam	675,905	Dordrecht	70,793	Alkmaar	39,411
The Hague	558,849	Delft	64,676	Gouda	38,595
Utrecht	193,190	Heerlen	60,261	Haarlemmermeer	37,420
Haarlem	161,980	Amersfoort	58,063	Voorburg	36,182
Eindhoven	140,554	's Hertogenbosch	57,297	Helmond	35,444
Groningen	136,556	Emmen	56,854	Bussum	34,115
Tilburg	120,491	Zwolle	49,313	den Helder	34,004
Nijmegen	110,659	Hengelo (Ov.)	48,517	Rheden	31,874
Enschede	106,882	Deventer	46,323	Roosendaal c.a.	31,210
Arnhem	103,317	Vlaardingen	46,257	Bergen op Zoom	29,804
Leiden	89,875	Ede	45,607	Beverwijk	27,174
Breda	89,304	Velsen	44,681	Heemstede	24,334
Hilversum	88,219	Venlo	44,340	Wassenaar	24,184
Apeldoorn	86,563	Zaandam	43,218	Heerenveen	24,057
Leeuwarden	78,659	Kerkrade	42,340	Kampen	24,012
Maastricht	77,710	Zeist	42,332	Zuilen	23,620

Assen	23,563	Winterswijk	22,051	Hoogezand-Sappemeer	21,109
Renkum	23,430	Weert	22,044	Middelburg	21,060
Rijswijk (Zh)	23,366	Onstwedde	21,977	Opsterland	20,703
Nieuwer Amstel	23,348	Ermelo	21,737	Sittard	20,694
Vlissingen	23,054	Alphen a/d Rijn	21,728	Hardenberg	20,581
Zutphen	22,814	Katwijk	21,509	Brunssum	20,402
Oss	22,592	Doetinchem	21,314	Oosterhout	20,374
Soest	22,522	Hoogeveen	21,280	Bloemendaal	20,085
Roermond	22,451	Geleen	21,194		

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 Dutch Reformed Church.

The number of adherents of the different Churches according to the census of 1947 was :—Dutch Reformed Church, 2,988,558; other Protestants, 1,261,744; Roman Catholics, 3,703,526; Jews, 14,347; other creeds, 5,251; no religion, 1,641,214; unknown, 10,859.

The government of the Reformed Church is Presbyterian. At the end of 1950 the Dutch Reformed Church had 1 synod, 11 provincial districts, 45 classes and 1,326 parishes. Their clergy numbered about 1,800. The Roman Catholic Church had, March, 1950, 1 archbishop (of Utrecht), 4 bishops and 1,541 parishes and rectorships. The Old Catholics had (end of 1949) 1 archbishop, 2 bishops and 28 parishes. The Jews had, in 1949, 58 communities. The Society of Friends had 74 members in 1949.

Education.

The following table gives preliminary details of educational institutions for 1949–50 :—

Institutions	Number	Teaching staff	Pupils or students	
			Total	Female
Public universities [1]	4	684 [7]	17,928	4,084
Voluntary universities [2]	2	99 [7]	2,271	313
Technical university	1	149 [7]	5,510	73
Agricultural university [3]	1	61 [7]	988	57
Economical universities [4]	2	64 [7]	1,869	50
Secondary schools [5] :				
Day schools	1,281	11,611	209,818	89,792
Evening schools	126	1,095 [8]	15,905	4,969
Technical and housewifery schools [5]	892	11,405	236,278	108,208
Agricultural schools [5, 6]	236	— [8]	50,380	1,241
Elementary schools :				
Public (governmental)	2,401	9,685	319,680	152,738
Private	4,697	24,939	860,478	419,716
Schools for mentally and physically defective children	217	1,675	26,565	10,273
Infant schools :				
Public (governmental)	294	1,240	48,206	23,107
Private	2,720	6,245	267,478	130,854
Training colleges [9]	89	1,152	10,545	5,600

[1] Leiden (founded 1575), Utrecht (1636), Groningen (1614), Amsterdam (1877).
[2] The Calvinist University of Amsterdam (1905) and the Roman Catholic University of Nijmegen (1923).
[3] In 1918 the Agricultural School at Wageningen was created an agricultural university.
[4] One at Rotterdam (1913) and the other at Tilburg (Roman Catholic High School of Commerce, founded 1927).
[5] The number of pupils taught in secondary, technical, housewifery and agricultural schools includes a number of part-time students.
[6] 1947. [7] 1948. [8] Unknown. [9] 1950.

There were, in 1950, 488 cinemas with a seating capacity of 225,000

Justice and Crime.

As from 1 January, 1934, justice is administered by the High Court of the Netherlands (Court of Cassation), by 5 courts of justice (Courts of Appeal), by 19 district courts, and by 62 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 courts, formed as a rule by 3 judges (in some cases one judge is sufficient); the courts of appeal 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) or the States-General. 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.

Number of persons convicted (offenders concerning taxes not included):—

	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949
Major offences:						
Males	— [1]	— [1]	40,903	45,452	41,382	34,501
Females	— [1]	— [1]	6,923	8,754	9,450	6,714
Minor offences:						
Males	43,965	42,602	112,986	187,778	254,820	267,261
Females	9,362	7,638	15,323	23,144	32,351	32,094

[1] Not available.

There are both State and Municipal police. The State Police, about 7,000 men strong, serves 886 and the Municipal Police, about 13,000 men strong, serves 127 municipalities. The State Police includes ordinary as well as water, mounted and motor police. The State Police Corps is under the jurisdiction of the Police Department of the Ministry of Justice, which also includes the National Criminal Investigation Office, which controls serious crimes throughout the country, and the International Criminal Investigation Office, which informs foreign countries of international crimes.

Finance.

The revenue and expenditure (ordinary and extraordinary) were, in millions of guilders:—

	1945 [2]	1946 [2]	1947 [2]	1948 [2]	1949 [2]	1950 [3]	1951 [3]
Revenue [1]	1,145	3,721	4,173	6,346	5,312	3,942	3,992
Expenditure	4,069	4,211	4,739	6,806	4,883	4,487	4,312

[1] Without the revenues of loans. [2] Preliminary accounts. [3] Estimates.

The national debt, in millions of guilders, was on 1 Jan. :—

	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951 [1]
Internal funded debt .	5,880	5,767	7,160	7,099	7,206	7,732	8,418
„ floating „ .	6,739	16,389	14,170	18,098	16,249	16,366	—
External funded „ .	5	576	1,022	1,021	1,875	2,923	3,089
„ floating „ .	142	463	321	984	399	450	265
Total . .	12,766	23,195	22,673	27,202	25,729	27,471	—

[1] Preliminary figures or not yet available.

Defence.

I. Frontier.

The Netherlands are bordered on the south by Belgium, on the east by Germany. On both sides the country is quite level and there are no natural defences along the frontiers, except the big rivers running parallel about 20–30 miles inside the Netherlands frontier. The bridges across them are defended by a few pillboxes.

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, any other resident in the Netherlands, is liable to personal service in the army (or navy) from the age of 20 up to 40. A National Reserve of volunteers was set up in March, 1948.

The armed forces are in the process of being reorganized. The reorganization is hampered by the lack of equipment and the need for restoring and maintaining peace and order in Indonesia.

III. Navy.

The Royal Netherlands Navy has its bases in Holland, in the South-west Pacific (Indonesia) and in the Caribbean (Netherlands West Indies).

Following is a list of principal ships of the Royal Netherlands Navy :—

Completed	Name	Standard displacement	Armour		Principal armament	Torpedo tubes	Shaft horse-power	Designed speed
			Belt	Guns				
		Tons	Inches	Inches				Knots
	Aircraft Carrier							
1945	Karel Doorman (19 aircraft, capacity 35)	13,190	—	—	Light AA	—	40,000	25
	Cruisers							
1940	Heemskerck	4,150	2½	shields	10 4-inch	—	56,000	32
1938	Tromp	4,200	2	open turret	6 5·9-inch, 4 2·9-inch AA	—	56,000	32

There are also 6 destroyers, 5 submarines, 5 frigates, 2 gunboats, 1 technical training ship, 4 patrol vessels (rated as corvettes), 2 minelayers, 38 minesweepers, 2 depot ships, 5 surveying vessels, a submarine detection ship, a patrol vessel (submarine chaser), 12 seaward defence motor launches, 2 air/sea rescue boats, 3 shallow-draught motor minesweepers, 3 surveying

motor launches, 12 landing craft, a supply ship, a salvage vessel, a sail training vessel, 37 other vessels and 100 patrol launches.

Six frigates (destroyer escorts) were acquired from the United States in 1950. Two cruisers of 8,350 tons, the *De Ruyter* and *Zeven Provincien*, 12 destroyers and 4 submarines are under construction.

Twelve escort destroyers are projected.

In 1950, a destroyer, 4 patrol vessels (corvettes), 12 diesel patrol vessels, 8 seaward defence motor launches and other vessels were transferred to the Indonesian Navy.

Naval estimates, 1951, 279,000,000 guilders.

IV. Air Force.

The Navy and the Army each have their own air force. British and American aircraft are mainly used.

Production and Industry.

I. Agriculture.

The acreage of all holdings was divided as follows (in hectares) :—

	1947 [1]	1948 [1]	1949 [1]	1949 [2]	1950 [2]
Arable land	970,937	963,983	955,727	917,826	925,576
Grass land	1,334,837	1,344,512	1,352,807	1,303,719	1,317,852
Land for flower bulbs	6,860	6,428	6,528	6,015	6,509
[illegible]	74,761	80,969	82,645	79,186	84,211
[illegible]	1,429	1,482	1,315	1,209	1,151
Nurseries	3,343	3,302	3,379	3,157	3,086
Total of cultivated land	2,392,157	2,400,736	2,402,401	2,311,112	2,338,385

[1] Cadastral area. [2] Net area.

The areas under the special crops were as follows (in hectares, net area) :—

Products	1949	1950	Products	1949	1950
Autumn wheat	86,625	82,325	Flax	19,495	17,792
Spring wheat	13,231	8,899	Agricultural and mar-		
Rye	182,489	175,190	[illegible]	20,387	12,317
Autumn barley	8,378	12,348	[illegible]	124,679	120,503
Spring barley	38,956	56,887	Potatoes, industrial	50,476	45,350
Oats	129,627	140,990	Sugarbeets	64,862	66,903
Peas	20,359	25,592	Fodderbeets, turnips		
Colza	21,159	31,980	and carrots	56,613	56,395

The yield of the more important products, in metric tons, was as follows:—

Crop	Average 1930/39	1947	1948	1949	1950
Wheat	367,012	194,089	305,774	425,314	294,593
Rye	458,008	317,678	382,187	516,837	420,950
Barley	101,552	178,914	137,938	188,625	232,252
Oats	337,367	338,467	315,864	423,840	381,548
Field beans	25,087	9,941	7,739	12,470	12,436
Peas	103,872	44,937	31,908	67,490	72,850
Colza	3,841	1,145	26,824	58,723	44,464
Potatoes, edible	2,219,213	3,012,047	4,154,437	3,063,746	2,846,418
Potatoes, industrial	701,792	1,598,728	1,715,594	1,541,428	1,205,430
Sugarbeets	1,653,866	1,577,467	1,892,901	2,943,064	2,716,915

Livestock, May, 1950:—2,723,000 cattle, 1,860,000 pigs, 252,000 horses (for agricultural purposes), 390,000 sheep, 23,443,000 poultry.

In 1950, the production of butter, under state control, amounted to 93.513 metric tons; that of cheese, under state control, to 128,000 metric tons (provisional figures). Export value of arable crops amounted to 284,100,000 guilders; animal produce, 919,200,000 guilders, and horticultural produce, 392,800,000 guilders.

II. Mining and Manufactures.

Twelve coal-mines are found in the province of Limburg, of which 8 are in private ownership and 4 under state management. The daily average of coal-workers was 32,200 in 1938 and 41,100 in 1949 (of whom 26,400 worked underground).

Production of coal in thousands of metric tons:—

1938	13,488	1945	5,097	1948	11,032
1942	12,330	1946	8,314	1949	11,705
1944	8,313	1947	10,102	1950	12,247

The production of crude petroleum amounted in 1943 (first year) to 200 tons; 1948, 495,500 tons; 1949, 620,900 tons; 1950, 704,800 tons.

There are 2 salt-mines at Boekelo and Hengelo; they produced 246,063 metric tons in 1948; 327,134 metric tons in 1949; 413,000 metric tons in 1950 (provisional figure).

Electricity delivered in 1950 was 5,478 million kwh.; gas delivered in 1950 was 1,591 million cubic metres.

Numbers employed (in thousands) and turnover (in million guilders) in about 10,000 manufacturing enterprises with 10 workers and more, excluding building and public utilities:—

Class of industry	Numbers employed		Turnover	
	1948	1949	1948	1949
Earthenware, glass, lime and stoneware	40·2	42 4	299·1	337 1
Cutting and polishing of diamond and other precious stones	1·0	0 9	30·6	27·5
Graphic industry	24·3	25·4	221·4	233·9
Chemical industries	41·1	42·2	805·1	836·8
Manufacture of goods of wood, cork, straw	41·3	39 1	422·3	411·9
Clothing	52·5	57·8	542·2	615·0
Cleaning	13·7	13 7	53·9	54·8
Leather, oilcloth, rubber industry	32·6	32·6	499·0	497·2
[illegible] carrying	49·2	50·5	338·5	452·5
[illegible]	237·2	246·4	2,498·1	2,799·5
[illegible]	24 1	25·0	395·9	382·4
[illegible]y	101·5	111·5	1,467·1	1,735 0
Manufacture of foodstuffs	124·3	130·5	3,372·3	4,259·5
Total	783 0	818·0	10,945 5	12,643·1

III. Fisheries.

The total produce of fish landed from the North Sea in 1950 was valued at 51,819,280 guilders; the total weight amounted to 154,007 tons. Included in the total is the produce of the herring fishery to a value of 30,402,428 guilders and a weight of 112,342 tons.

The quantity of oysters produced in 1950 amounted to 1,537 tons.

Commerce.

On 5 Sept., 1944, and on 14 March, 1947, the Netherlands signed agreements with Belgium and Luxemburg for the establishment of a customs union. On 1 Jan., 1948, this union came into force and the existing customs tariffs of the Belgium–Luxemburg Economic Union and of the Netherlands were superseded by a joint tariff, the Benelux Customs Union Tariff. It applies to imports into the three countries from outside sources, and exempts from customs duties all imports into each of the three countries from the other two. The Benelux tariff has 991 items and 2,440 separate specifications.

The following are the returns of the special imports (exclusive of gold and silver coins and bullion) and the special exports for 6 years (in thousands of guilders) :—

Year	Imports	Exports	Year	Imports	Exports
1939	1,516,515	966,206	1947	4,251,243	1,859,265
1943	411,967 [1]	695,300 [1]	1948	4,918,728	2,669,629
1946	2,145,548	784,844	1949	5,296,631	3,794,135

[1] Including goods for which no customs forms were submitted.

Value of the trade (excluding gold and silver coins and bullion) with the leading countries (in thousands of guilders) :—

Country	Imports			Exports		
	1948	1949	1950	1948	1949	1950
Argentina	263,174	174,357	170,889	32,137	43,097	61,003
Belgium [2]	730,407	759,945	1,430,388	421,825	506,937	721,528
France	238,529	364,141	373,255	216,209	271,661	240,119
Germany	267,199	359,335	934,198 [1]	159,672	409,969	1,105,141 [1]
Indonesia	334,419	403,263	509,833	200,187	391,761	299,514
Sweden	196,000	174,489	260,746	164,080	149,205	190,814
Switzerland	128,721	121,318	103,019	111,604	104,254	134,579
United Kingdom	461,557	581,591	759,613	382,303	615,064	781,158
United States	860,669	877,913	898,877	73,421	111,156	226,824

[1] Western Germany only. [2] Including Luxemburg.

Total trade between the Netherlands and the United Kingdom (in £ sterling) for 5 years (Board of Trade returns) :—

	1938	1947	1948	1949	1950
Imports to U.K.	29,304,454	26,164,235	44,319,269	65,380,094	85,910,621
Exports from U.K.	13,134,791	31,267,191	45,267,785	52,942,672	71,650,453
Re-exports from U.K.	1,663,055	1,716,080	3,129,412	3,000,322	4,582,416

Shipping.

Sea-going Shipping.—Survey of the Netherlands mercantile marine.

Ships with Netherlands certificates of registry (excluding Indonesia, Netherlands Antilles and Surinam)	1 January, 1949		1 January, 1950	
	Number	Capacity in 1,000 G.R.T.	Number	Capacity in 1,000 G.R.T.
Passenger ships	29	312	30	323
Freight-passenger ships	90	459	114	577
Freighters (500 G.R.T. and over)	278	1,308	282	1,354
Freighters (under 500 G.R.T.)	428	116	492	143
Tankers	64	340	74	370
Tugs	40	9	51	11
Dredgers	36	14	38	15
Total	965	2,558	1,081	2,793

In 1949, 16,463 sea-going ships of 36,061,000 gross tons entered Netherlands ports (1938, 21,096 ships of 52,990,000 gross tons; 1948, 12,552 ships of 28,892,000 gross tons).

Total goods traffic by sea-going ships in 1949 (in 1,000 metric tons) amounted to 18,669 unloaded, of which 13,304 were imports and 5,365 transit (1938, respectively 33,062, 12,212 and 20,850), and 10,343 loaded, of which 4,335 were exports and 6,008 transit (1938, respectively 22,853, 5,802 and 17,051).

Inland Shipping.—The total length of navigable rivers and canals is 6,975 km., of which about 1,610 km. is for ships with a capacity of 1,000 and more metric tons. On 1 Jan., 1950, the Netherlands inland fleet was composed as follows:—

Class of tonnage	Number of vessels	Carrying capacity in 1,000 M.T.	Class of tonnage	Number of vessels	Carrying capacity in 1,000 M.T.
21–99 tons .	7,955	450	600–999 tons .	927	718
100–199 tons .	4,117	546	1,000–1,499 tons .	572	732
200–299 tons .	1,159	281	1,500 tons and over	265	527
300–399 tons .	751	257			
400–599 tons .	1,309	661	Total . .	17,055	4,171

In 1949, 60·5 million metric tons of goods were transported on rivers and canals, of which 26·7 million in international traffic (1948, 53·9 million and 21·6 million). Goods transport on the Rhine (Lobith) in 1949 amounted to 12·9 million metric tons downstream and 8·2 million upstream (1948, 9·9 million and 6·3 million).

Communications.

Railways. All railways are run by the mixed company 'The Netherlands Railways N.V.' Length of route (gauge 4 ft. 11 in.) in 1950 was 3,201 km., of which 893 km. were electrified. Passengers carried (1949), 166·6 million; goods transported, 19·9 million metric tons.

Road Traffic.—On 1 Jan., 1950, the length of the Netherlands network of roads was 2,774 km. of main (state) roads, 4,335 km. of secondary roads, 5,240 km. of third-class roads, and about 12,000 to 15,000 km. of unclassified local roads. Buses transported in 1949, 394 million passengers, of whom 171 million in local traffic. Number of motor vehicles on 1 Aug., 1950:—Motor cycles and tricycles, 154,875; cars, 138,625; buses, 5,973; trucks, 75,065; others, 2,636.

Civil Aviation.—The Royal Dutch Airlines (K.L.M.) was founded with government aid as a monopolistic enterprise on 7 Oct, 1919. The company now has a capital of 100 million guilders, 51% of which is owned by the government. Figures (excl. West-Indies division):—Passenger km., 1950, 792·1 million; 1949, 564·7 million; transport of goods (freight, excess baggage and mail in ton-miles), 1950, 31·6 million; 1949, 23·2 million. K.L.M. maintain regular services with every part of the world.

Post, Telegraphs and Telephones.—On 31 Dec., 1946, there were 2,093 post offices and 2,235 telegraph offices.

On 1 Jan., 1950, there were 468,000 connexions and 692,000 apparatus. Total length of telephone cables, 682,000 km., of which 591,887 km. were for public use. Length of telegraph circuits, 66,240 km.

Wireless receiving sets totalled, 1,471,000 on 1 Dec., 1950; in addition, 486,000 persons have distribution wireless.

Banking and Credit.

The Bank of the Netherlands, founded as a private institution, was nationalized on 1 Aug., 1948, the shareholders receiving, for a share of 1,000 guilders, a security of 2,000 guilders on the 2½% National Debt. Since 1863 the bank has the sole right of issuing bank-notes. The bank does the same business as other banks, but with more guarantees. The capital amounts to 20,000,000 guilders. Note circulation, 31 Dec., 1949, 3,036,000,000 guilders, and on 31 Dec., 1950, 2,911,000,000 guilders (new issue). A currency reorganization was carried out on 25 Sept., 1945.

A National Recovery Bank has been set up, with a capital of 300 million guilders.

For the year 1949 the state post office savings bank had deposits of 288,175,000 guilders and withdrawals of 322,660,000 guilders: the figures for the private banks were: deposits, 401,275,000 guilders; withdrawals, 359,530,000 guilders.

Money, Weights and Measures.

The monetary unit is the *gulden* (guilder, florin) of 100 cents. The golden 10-florin piece, weighing 6·720 grammes, 0·900 fine, and containing 6·048 grammes of fine gold; thus the *gulden* theoretically equals 0·6048 gramme of fine gold. The silver *gulden* weighs 10 grammes, 0·720 fine. The rate of exchange is £1 = 10·64 guilders since [illegible], 1949.

Legal tender are:—Notes, issued by De Nederlandsche Bank N.V.; treasury notes.

Subsidiary coins, being legal tender to limited amounts only, are the silver *rijksdaalder* (= 2½ guilders) and *gulden*, nickel 25-cent pieces, silver and nickel 10-cent pieces, bronze 5-cent pieces, and bronze 1-cent pieces. Zinc coins in denominations of 1 and 10 cents, minted during the German occupation, are maintained as legal tender for the present. There are also notes of 2½ and 1 guilders.

The metric system of weights and measures, and the metric denominations are adopted in the Netherlands.

Diplomatic and Consular Representatives.

1. Of the Netherlands in Great Britain (Hereford House, Park Street, S.W.1).

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary.—Jonkheer E. F. M. J. Michiels van Verduynen, G.C.V.O. (appointed 8 May, 1942).

Counsellors.—W. J. G. Baron Gevers, C.V.O.; Jhr. A. P. C. van Karnebeek, C.V.O.

First Secretaries.—H. C. Schoch, C.V.O.; N. Brat (*Consular Section*).

Chief of Economic Section (Netherlands).—D. M. de Smit.

Financial Attaché.—J. M. Fehmers.

Military Attaché.—Col. J. K. H. de Roo van Alderwerelt, C.V.O.

Naval Attaché.—Commander P. A. Mulock van der Vlies Bik, C.V.O.

Air Attaché.—Col. H. F. C. Holtz, C.V.O.

Agricultural Attaché.—Dr. Tj. Bakker.

Press Attaché.—R. C. Pekelharing.

Civil Air Attaché.—Dr. D. Goedhuis.

Cultural Attaché.—Dr. Jane de Iongh.

There are consular representatives at Belfast, Birmingham, Cardiff, Dundee, Edinburgh, Glasgow, Hull, Liverpool, Manchester, Newcastle, Plymouth, Portsmouth, Southampton, Sunderland and other places.

2. Of Great Britain in the Netherlands.

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary.—Sir Philip Nichols, K.C.M.G., M.C. [illegible], 1948).

Counsellors.—I. P. Garran; L. B. S. Larkins, O.B.E. (*Commercial*).

First Secretaries.—R. W. Selby; J. H. Mockford; J. M. Vincent-Smith (*Labour*).

Naval Attaché.—Commander W. E. J. Eames, D.S.C., R.N.

Military Attaché.—Col. T. C. Williamson, D.S.O.

Air Attaché.—Group Capt. J. M. D. Ker.

Civil Air Attaché.—Air Marshal D. Colyer, C.B., D.F.C.

Consul-General in Amsterdam.—A. W. Robertson.

Consul-General in Rotterdam.—R. Darell-Wilson.

Books of Reference.

Statistical Information.—The 'Centraal Bureau voor de Statistiek' at the Hague, is the official Netherlands statistical service, *Director-General of Statistics*:—Dr. Ph. J. [illegible].

[illegible] was founded in 1899. Prior to that year, statistical publications were compiled by the 'Centrale Commissie voor de Statistiek,' the 'Vereniging voor Staathuishoudkunde en Statistiek' and [illegible] departments. These activities have gradually been taken over and [illegible] Central Bureau which now compiles practically all [illegible]

Its current [illegible]:—

Jaarcijfers voor Nederland (Statistical Year Book). From 1923/24 (preceded by Jaarcijfers voor het Koninkrijk der Nederlanden, 1898–1922); latest issue, 1943/46.

Statistisch zakboek (Pocket Year Book). From 1899/1924 (1 vol.); latest issue 1950.

Maandschrift van het C.B.S. (Monthly Bulletin). From 1906.

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Overseas Territories.

The overseas territories of the Netherlands, situated in the West Indies and on the western part of New Guinea, embrace an area of 169,834 square miles, with an estimated population of about 1,600,000.

NETHERLANDS GUIANA and NETHERLANDS WEST INDIES.

The overseas parts of the Kingdom of the Netherlands in America are (*a*) Surinam, or Netherlands Guiana, and (*b*) the Netherlands West Indies.

Surinam.

Netherlands Guiana or Surinam is situated on the north coast of South America between 1° 50′ and 6° 7′ N. lat., and 53° 59′ and 58° 2′ W. long., and bounded on the north by the Atlantic Ocean, on the east by the rivers Marowijne, Lawa, Litani and the Koelé-Koelé creek, which separate it from French Guiana, on the west by the rivers Corantijne, Coeroeni and Koetari, which separate it from British Guiana, and on the south by inaccessible forests and savannas, which separate it from Brazil. (According to the report of a recent expedition into the interior, the alleged Tumac Humac mountains do not exist.)

At the peace of Breda, in 1667, between England and the United Netherlands, Surinam was assigned to the Netherlands in exchange for the colony of New Netherland 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 1804 to 1816, when it was returned according to the Convention of London of 13 August, 1814, confirmed at the peace of Paris of 20 November, 1815, with the other Dutch colonies, except Berbice, Demerara, Essequibo and the Cape of Good Hope.

According to the Netherlands constitution as amended in Sept., 1948, Surinam is an autonomous part of the Netherlands Kingdom. It is divided into 7 districts.

By an interim order of 22 Dec., 1949, which came into force on 20 Jan.,

1950, Surinam obtained self-government. The Governor is the representative of the sovereign and the head of the government. The ministers are responsible to the States of Surinam. There is a ministry of 6 ministers, appointed by the Governor, and an Advisory Council of 5 members also appointed by the Governor.

The States of Surinam (21 members) form the representative body; they are elected by the people for a 4-year period.

Governor.—J. Klaasesz (appointed 1 Oct., 1949).

Area, 55,000 English square miles. Population (31 Dec., 1949), about 216,000, inclusive of the Bush Negroes and Indians living in the forests. The capital, Paramaribo, has about 78,000 inhabitants.

Vital statistics:—

	Births	Deaths	Marriages [1]	Divorces [2]		Births	Deaths	Marriages [1]	Divorces [2]
1946	6,098	2,026	1,353	99	1948	6,476	2,217	2,108	104
1947	5,983	2,338	1,592	88	1949	6,473	2,213	557 [3]	127

[1] Including Mohammedan and Hindu marriages, 1946, 951; 1947, 1,134, 1948, 1,596.
[2] Including Mohammedan and Hindu divorces, 1946, 31; 1947, 23; 1948, 34; 1949, 48. Number of Mohammedan marriages, 1946, 264; 1947, 176; 1948, 280. [3] Civil marriages only.

There is entire religious liberty. At the end of 1949 the numbers of the different religious bodies were:—Reformed and Lutheran, 14,200; Moravian Brethren, 36,000; Roman Catholic, 35,500; Jews, 500; Moslems, 50,000; Hindus, 47,000; Confucians, 4,000; others, 3,200.

There were, in 1949, 46 public and 83 private schools with together 33,265 pupils. There are also 32 mission schools for Indians and Bush Negroes, with 1,000 pupils; a medical school, a law school, a technical school, 3 training colleges and 2 housewifery schools.

There is a court of justice, whose members are nominated by the Sovereign. There are three cantonal courts.

For relieving pauperism the government not only subsidizes orphanages and other religious or philanthropical institutions, but itself maintains an almshouse.

The Netherlands forces in Surinam consist of artillery, tanks and infantry.

The expenditure and the local revenue (derived from import, export and excise duties, taxes on houses and estates, personal imposts and some indirect taxes), are shown as follows (in thousands of Surinam guilders):—

	1946	1947	1948	1949 [1]	1950 [1]	1951 [1]
Revenue	12,586	16,744	21,446	28,199	31,966	27,895
Expenditure	12,457	18,041	19,354	26,262	32,434	27,863

[1] Preliminary.

Principal products for 2 years:—

	1948	1949		1948	1949
Sugar (kilos)	5,374,000	4,405,000	Rum 50% (litres)	534,000	420,000
Cocoa (kilos)	7,400	49,000	Molasses (litres)	2,009,000	1,674,000
Coffee (kilos)	447,000	349,000	Oranges (pieces)	36,800,000	45,100,000
Paddy (kilos)	58,395,000	50,204,000	Grapefruit (pieces)	10,600,000	7,600,000
Maize (kilos)	616,000	295,000	Sweet potatoes (kilos)	581,000	1,253,000
Bananas (bunches)	502,000	590,000	Coconuts (pieces)	9,741,000	11,525,000

The production of gold in 1950 was 141 kilos; of balata, 172,867 kilos, and of bauxite, 2,045,362 metric tons. Practically the whole of the bauxite production was exported to the United States.

In 1949 there were 43,000 head of cattle, 5,200 sheep and goats, 6,500 pigs, 139 buffaloes, 900 horses, 1,200 mules and donkeys.

Imports and exports for 6 years (in Surinam guilders) :—

Year	Imports	Exports	Year	Imports	Exports
1945	12,626,652	7,432,264	1948	36,172,232	27,382,685
1946	15,710,868	11,513,612	1949	37,812,004	34,077,650
1947	30,982,018	24,581,839	1950	39,319,567	31,477,000[1]

[1] Provisional figure.

Principal exports in 1950 :—Rice, 4,245 tons; oranges, 71,345 crates; grapefruit, 26,564 crates; other citrus fruit, 4,468 crates; coffee, 302 tons; balata, 180 tons; hides, 72,000 kilos; gold, 1,000 grammes; bauxite, 2,083,607 metric tons; timber, 23,000 cubic metres.

U.K. imports from Netherlands Guiana, 1950, £408,739; 1949, £234,379; 1948, £175,883; 1947, £176,047; U.K. exports to Netherlands Guiana, 1950, £75,723; 1949, £85,969; 1948, £27,946; 1947, £43,778 (British Board of Trade returns).

Shipping.—The Royal Netherlands Steamship Co. plies between Amsterdam and Paramaribo, and New York and Paramaribo. The Alcoa Steamship Co. plies from New Orleans or Mobile and from Trinidad to Paramaribo. The Surinam Steamship Co. has services between Paramaribo and Georgetown, and between Paramaribo and Cayenne.

In 1950 there entered 586 vessels of 1,551,050 net register tons, and cleared 577 vessels of 1,553,167 net register tons.

Aviation.—The Pan American World Airways Inc. has a regular service New York–Buenos Aires *via* Paramaribo. K.L.M. (Royal Dutch Air Lines) have regular services between Paramaribo *via* Trinidad to Curaçao twice a week and from Curaçao *via* New York to Amsterdam once a week; also once a week from Amsterdam *via* Dakar and Paramaribo to Curaçao. Empreza de Transportes Aerovias Brasil maintains a regular service, twice a week, between Rio and Miami *via* Paramaribo. I-Lati has a fortnightly service Rome–Paramaribo–Caracas. The airport is at Zandery, 27 miles south of Paramaribo.

Roads.—There are about 250 miles of main roads, principally in the vicinity of Paramaribo and the settlements along the rivers. There are two roads leading from Paramaribo, one to the bauxite centre of Smalkalden (18 miles) and Paranam (19 miles) and the other to the airport of Zandery (27 miles). Another main road runs across the districts of Saramacca (44 miles) and Coronie (43 miles), a fourth across the Commewijne district (26 miles) and a fifth in the Marowijne district, from the bauxite centre Moengo to Albina (28 miles).

At the end of 1949, there were 1,453 registered motor vehicles in Surinam, consisting of 908 passenger cars, 418 lorries and 127 buses.

Railway.—There is only one railway, with a single track extending 83 miles from Paramaribo to Kabelstation.

Rate of exchange for 100 Netherlands guilders was 101 Surinam guilders up to 9 May, 1940; there was no fixed rate from 10 May, 1940, to 9 Sept., 1945; 72·25 from 10 Sept. to 27 Dec., 1945; 71·50 from 28 Dec., 1945, to

20 Jan., 1947; 71·43 from 21 Jan., 1947 (£1 = 7·68 Surinam guilders), to 28 Sept., 1949; and 50·13 from 29 Sept., 1949 (£1 = 5·33 Surinam guilders).

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The Netherlands West Indies.

The Netherlands West Indies consists of two groups of 3 islands each, situated in the Caribbean Sea, about 550 miles apart. The total area is 403 square miles and the population, on 1 Jan., 1950, numbered 160,324.

Netherlands Windward Islands	Square km.	Population 1 Jan., 1950	Netherlands Leeward Islands	Square km.	Population 1 Jan., 1950
Curaçao . . .	447	98,161	St. Maarten (St. Martin) [1]	34	1,513
Aruba . . .	181	53,574	St. Eustatius . . .	31	955
Bonaire . . .	290	5,011	Saba	9	1,110

[1] The southern part belongs to the Netherlands, the northern to France.

In 1949, 5,387 births were registered and 1,063 deaths. Schools in 1949 numbered 111, with 30,214 pupils and 813 teachers. Curaçao and Aruba had, in 1949, 14 cinemas with a seating capacity of 9,000.

Dutch is the official language. Spanish and English are also spoken. In addition a 'lingua franca,' *Papiamento*, has evolved out of Spanish, Dutch and some other languages.

Government.—The Netherlands West Indies form part of the Kingdom of the Netherlands, which is represented by the Governor.

The executive power in external affairs is vested in the Governor.

In 1950, an Interim Regulation gave the Netherlands West Indies, and each island, autonomy in internal affairs and regulated its relations with the Netherlands in external matters of common interest.

The executive power in internal affairs is vested in a nominated Council (*Regeringsraad*) which is responsible to the representative body, the *Staten*. This consists of 22 members (12 from Curaçao, 8 from Aruba, 1 from Bonaire, 1 from the Leeward Islands) and is elected by general suffrage.

Governor.—Dr. A. A. M. Struycken (appointed March, 1951).

Economy.—The economy of the Netherlands West Indies is almost entirely a 'one-commodity' economy, as it is based on the refining of oil imported from Venezuela to the Windward islands of Curaçao and Aruba. About 40% and 70% of the gainfully occupied are working at the refineries or

their shipping establishments. On account of the activities of the oil companies (affiliated to the Royal Dutch/Shell and the Standard Oil of New Jersey), the welfare level on Curaçao and Aruba is high in comparison with the other islands.

In addition to oil refining and owing to its geographical situation and form, Curaçao ranks high in shipping and trade. Almost all products needed for consumption and production are imported, mostly from U.S.A.

Bonaire and the 3 Leeward islands are of little importance.

There were in 1947, 186 horses, 4,254 cattle, 20,891 sheep, 72,003 goats, 3,650 pigs, 2,297 donkeys and 15 mules.

Finance and Trade.—In the budget for 1951 the revenue and expenditure are estimated at 51,274,044 guilders and 51,205,502 guilders respectively.

Imports in 1949 were valued at 973,922,125 guilders; exports at 813,511,506 guilders. Exports of refined oil amounted to 46,276,480 metric tons.

Total trade between the Netherlands Antilles and the United Kingdom in £ sterling (Board of Trade returns):—

	1938	1947	1948	1949	1950
Imports into the U.K.	14,465,456	34,608,902	59,527,139	42,594,206	42,503,779
Exports from U.K.	646,520	2,772,961	2,533,105	2,470,457	3,527,872
Re-exports from U.K.	22,569	10,829	14,002	27,302	44,347

There entered the ports of Curaçao and Aruba, in 1949, 16,522 vessels (including schooners) of 37,392,483 (1948, 44,337,261) registered tonnage.

In 1950 the Netherlands West Indies had 689 km. of surfaced highway, distributed as follows:—Curaçao, 340·6; Aruba, 258·2; Bonaire, 32; St. Maarten, 27; St. Eustatius, 4·2; Saba, 7. Number of motor vehicles (31 Dec., 1949):—Passenger cars, 4,633 in Curaçao, 2,830 in Aruba; commercial vehicles, 1,798 in Curaçao, 863 in Aruba. Number of telephones, 1949, 2,469.

British Consul at Curaçao.—C. W. Woodforde-Booth; *Vice-Consul at Aruba.*—V. F. Houghton-Berry.

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STATISTICAL INFORMATION.—A statistical office is being established under the supervision of the Administrator of Finance (1 Pietermaai, Willemstad, Curaçao). Its mimeographed publications (on population, trade, etc.) are obtainable on request

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NICARAGUA.

(REPÚBLICA DE NICARAGUA.)

Constitution and Government.

THE new constitution of Nicaragua of 22 Jan., 1948, vests the legislative power in a Congress of 2 houses consisting of 44 deputies elected for 6 years, and 15 senators (plus ex-presidents of the republic, who are appointed for life) elected for 6 years, all by popular vote. The President is, nominally, elected for 6 years. The constitution grants citizenship to women over 18 years of age who can read and write, but leaves the granting of the franchise to the decision of the legislature. A new constitution (1951) is being drafted.

President.—General Anastasio Somoza (elected by Congress on 7 May, 1950, following the sudden death of President Román y Reyes, and re-elected at the general election, 21 May, 1950, to serve for 6 years. He had been President from 1936 to 1947).

The President exercises his functions through the ministers, who are 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 16 'departments' and one 'comarca,' each of which is under a political head, who has supervision of finance, instruction and other matters. The Mosquito Reserve now forms part of a department named Zelaya.

On 18 Feb., 1916, the Bryan–Chamarro treaty between Nicaragua and the United States was signed, under which the United States in return for $3,000,000 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 7 April, 1916, and by the United States on 24 June, 1926. Two commissions of American Army engineers began in August, 1939, to survey the route for a canal.

National flag: blue, white, blue; with the coat of arms on the white stripe.

National anthem: Salve a te Nicaragua (words by S. Ibarra Mayorga, 1917).

Area and Population.

Area estimated at 148,000 sq. km. (57,143 square miles), with a coastline of 336 miles on the Atlantic and 219 miles on the Pacific. The 1950 census showed a population (preliminary) of 1,053,189; density, 7·1 per sq. km. or 18·4 per square mile. Nicaragua is the largest in area and most thinly populated of the Central American republics. Crude birth rate, 1949, 35·4 per 1,000 population; crude death rate, 10·1; infantile mortality rate [illegible]. 95·1 per 1,000 live births; crude marriage rate, 3·6 per 1,000 [illegible].

About 69% 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, though progress is being made, especially in canalizing the San Juan River connecting Lake Nicaragua with the Atlantic. A paved highway is being built between Managua and Bluefields.

The people of the western half of the republic are principally of mixed Spanish and Indian extraction, some of pure Spanish descent and many

Indians. The population of the eastern half is composed mainly of Mosquito and Zambo Indians and Negroes from Jamaica and other islands of the Carribbean. Immigration has been severely restricted since 1930, for Chinese, Turks, Arabs, Negroes and Jews.

There are 123 municipalities, of which 98 have from 2,000 to 30,000 inhabitants. The capital is Managua, situated on the lake of the same name, with (1950 census) 107,444 inhabitants. Matagalpa has a population, estimated in 1947, of 52,073; León, 51,726; Jinotega, 39,896; Granada, 38,918; Masaya, 37,606; Chinandega, 25,538, and Bluefields, 20,278.

Religion, Education and Justice.

The prevailing form of religion is Roman Catholic, but there is complete religious liberty. The [illegible] one archbishopric and ecclesiastical province (Nicaragua) with the seat at Managua. There are 4 bishoprics, León, Granada, Bluefields and Matagalpa.

There were (1949) 1,091 state elementary schools, 2 normal schools, 29 secondary schools, 6 professional schools, 1,014 mixed (urban and rural) schools, 54 other schools and 2 universities. The total number of teachers was 3,474. Illiterate persons, of all ages, number about 60% of the population. Secondary education, neither obligatory nor free, is being carried on by private individuals, with government assistance in the form of grants and numerous scholarships. Nicaragua's 2 universities are at Léon and Granada, with a school of engineering at Managua. There is also a military academy.

Motion-picture theatres numbered 51 in 1949, with seating capacity of 47,565.

The judicial power is vested in a Supreme Court of Justice at Managua, 5 chambers of second instance (León, Masaya, Granada, Matagalpa and Bluefields), and 153 judges of inferior tribunals.

Finance.

Revenue and expenditure for 5 fiscal years, ending 30 June, in córdobas (nominally 4·86 córdobas = £1; 1 córdoba = $1·00, U.S., but exchange rate since 1939 has been 5 córdobas = $1):—

	1946–47	1947–48	1948–49	1949–50	1950–51 [1]
Revenue .	92,531,688	92,312,871	113,781,974	94,719,498	63,724,600
Expenditure .	93,090,194	97,102,812	110,726,570	89,615,214	65,992,197

[1] Estimate.

The practice of borrowing heavily from the National Bank resulted in a debt of 28,250,000 córdobas, which, 1950, was funded for 25 years.

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 2 members (the Nicaraguan Minister of Finance, as President, and the Collector-General of Customs) to the payment of the external debt, the balance being turned over to the Government.

Nicaragua's external debt on 30 June 1950, consisted of £150,580 and $1,226,500. In córdobas, the total debt on 31 Dec., 1949, was 54,350,942, of which 38,811,047 córdobas was internal and 15,539,895 external. Debt service, 1948–49, took 5,725,000 córdobas.

Defence.

The National Guard numbers (1939) 220 officers and 3,318 other ranks, besides 4,000 in the trained reserve. Period of enlistment, 3 years. During period of enlistment soldiers cannot vote.

Coastguard boats patrol the east and west coast to prevent smuggling.

Aviation has received considerable attention, and many good airports have been opened for commercial and military purposes.

Production and Industry.

Of the total land area (about 30,000,000 acres), about 10,000,000 acres are under timber, 900,000 acres are used for grazing and about 2,00,000 acres are cultivated. Five-sevenths of the working population are in agriculture.

Agriculture is the principal source of national wealth. The principal product of the eastern part of the republic was formerly bananas, but the crop in 1943 was nil, due to a blight, and exports in 1948 were only 678,598 stems, valued at $659,293 or gold córdobas. An American company, in 1949, laid out banana plantations on the west coast on new soil which should be free of the Panama disease. Cotton production was 31 metric tons in 1948. 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; output, 1948–49, 16,100 metric tons; 1949–50 only 5,520 metric tons. Rice is grown abundantly and some wheat in the hilly Jinotega district, while tobacco is cultivated round Masaya. Output of sesame seeds, 1947, was 10,884 metric tons, of which 7,468 tons, valued at $2,185,040, U.S., were exported. This is the country's only oilseed of importance but it has expanded until it is second only to coffee as an agricultural export. The coffee crop (from 154,950 acres in 1949) usually averages 15,000 metric tons; exports in the crop year ending 30 June, 1950, were a record at 17,298 metric tons. With the exception of 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. In 1947 there were 939,012 head of cattle.

Timber production is declining, though the forests contain mahogany and cedar, which were formerly largely exported, three varieties of rose-woods, guayacan (*lignum vitæ*), dye-woods, gums and medicinal plants. Wild rubber is abundant in the virgin forests on the Atlantic watershed, but there are very few rubber plantations owing to the labour shortage. Exports, 1947, 302,990 kilos. Exports, 1949, of dye-woods were 834,958 kilos, and of timber, 22,197,867 board feet.

There are several gold-mines. Production has risen from 44,500 fine oz. in 1938 to 224,714 oz. in 1944; output, 1949, 218,109 fine oz. Exports, 6,816 kilos, value $7,659,242 (U.S.), constituted 29% of total exports in 1948, and all went to the United States; gold, however, is worked by foreigners under concession and only about 60% of the proceeds remains in Nicaragua. Exports of silver, 1949, were 200,845 fine oz. Copper and precious stones are also found.

In 1948, power companies in 19 cities produced 22,447,118 kwh. of electricity for public consumption, and industrial and mining companies produced 43,539,145 kwh. Chief local industries are matches, cigarettes, beer, soap, leather and cement.

Commerce.

The foreign trade of Nicaragua, in córdobas, was as follows in 5 years (nominally and for purposes of trade statistics 1 córdoba = $1, U.S., hence these 'gold córdobas' should be multiplied by 5 to show the value in the national currency) :—

	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949
Imports .	11,961,081	14,989,431	21,085,850	24,133,703	21,329,519
Exports .	13,962,728	18,082,177	20,979,627	26,682,607	23,663,602

[illegible] with the fiscal year, 1949–50, all imports (divided into essential, semi-essential and non-essential) require licences in advance.

The net customs collections in 1948 were 26,620,832 córdobas (ordinary córdobas, not the statistical unit used above).

In 1949 the value of the principal imports (in gold córdobas equal to $1·00, U.S.) was :—Textiles, 3,461,308; iron and steel goods, 2,283,892; cotton goods, 2,307,037; machinery, 4,861,534; chemicals, drugs and medicines, 1,444,316. Of imports in 1949 the United States supplied 16,789,634 córdobas (78·7%).

In 1949 the value of the principal exports was :—Coffee, 4,361,969 córdobas; gold, 7,659,242 córdobas. The United States took exports valued at 15,091,886 córdobas (63·7%).

Total trade between Nicaragua and United Kingdom (Board of Trade returns) in £ sterling :—

	1938	1947	1948	1949	1950
Imports to U.K. . . .	52,417	120,302	45,124	161,783	233,133
Exports from U.K. . . .	54,483	106,643	111,827	103,895	328,931
Re-exports from U.K. . .	187	597	1,613	75	1,310

Shipping and Communications.

Western Nicaragua has 3 seaports, Corinto (the largest), San Juan del Sur and Puerto Somoza through which pass most of the imports and exports. The eastern ports are Bluefields, Cabo Gracias, Puerto Cabezas and San Juan del Norte. In 1948, 874 vessels of 476,394 tonnage entered and 873 of 474,861 tons cleared Nicaragua's ports. Plans have been made for the canalization of the River San Juan, which divides Nicaragua and Costa Rica, and which would give both countries a clear waterway from the Carribean Sea to the Pacific.

Most of the roads are still mere tracks over which ox-carts alone can travel in the wet season, but some good roads are under construction. The east coast, hitherto practically shut off from the west coast, will be joined by a highway built with local and American capital. The Nicaraguan section of the Trans-Continental Highway, between Puerto Díaz and Bluefields, is under construction, as well as the Pan-American highway. There is also a paved highway linking Puerto Somoza to the Pan-American highway. Motor vehicles, Dec., 1948, were 1,443 passenger cars, 672 trucks, 14 truck trailers, 151 buses and 202 motor cycles.

The Pacific Railroad of Nicaragua, owned and operated by the Government and the principal line in the republic, has a total length of 431 kilometres,

all single-track. The line runs from Granada to Corinto (190 kilometres); Masaya–Diriamba (44 kilometres); León–Rio Grande (86 kilometres); San Jorge–San Juan del Sur (32 kilometres). There is a recently completed line, Chinandegan–Puerto Morazán (30 kilometres).

There is a regular daily air service (Pan-American World Airways) to the Central and South American republics and the United States. T.A.C.A. (Transportes Aereos Centro Americano), an American airline, have a twice-weekly service to Costa Rica, Honduras and El Salvador from Managua. N.I.C.A. (Lineas Aéreas de Nicaragua) is Nicaraguan-owned, devoted to local freight and passenger transport with, irregularly, service abroad.

There are (1948) 3,159 miles of telegraph wire, and 155 offices; also 1,964 miles of telephone wire and 102 telephone stations serving 2,564 instruments. There are 135 post offices, and good service between the chief towns of the western section; service into the interior is carried by air mail. All-America Cable Co. connects with New York and has a powerful station at San Juan del Sur.

The Tropical Radio Telegraph Company maintains a powerful station at Managua, and branch stations at Bluefields and Cabo Gracias a Dios. The Government operates the National Radio with 50 broadcasting stations; wireless sets in use, 1950, were 10,000.

Money and Banking.

In 1946, Nicaragua informed the International Monetary Fund that the national unit of account, the córdoba, would be maintained equal to exactly 20 cents, U.S., or 0·177734 gramme of fine gold; thus $1·00, U.S., would be equal to 5 córdobas and 1 troy oz. of fine gold to 175 córdobas. But in Oct., 1950, the International Monetary Fund agreed that this rate should be reserved for government transactions (limited in volume to 20% of total exchange receipts) and the remaining 80% should be at the rate of 7 córdobas, making the effective rate 6·60 to the dollar.

Following the devaluation of sterling the new buying rate for the proceeds of exports was (nominally) 13·95 córdobas = £1. Previously the rate was 20·05 = £1.

Under the Act of 26 Oct., 1940, the monetary unit was made the *córdoba*, divided into 100 centavos. Its exchange parity with gold is maintained by the issue department of the National Bank of Nicaragua. No gold or silver coins are minted. On 31 Dec., 1950, total money supply was 59,700,000 paper córdobas in currency and bank deposits of 63,100,000 córdobas. Gold coins provided by law (1912) are 10, 5 and 2½ córdobas, but no gold coins have ever been struck. National bank-notes form the greater part of the currency, in denominations from 500 córdobas to 1 córdoba. New fractional currency, minted in England and amounting to 900,000 córdobas, were placed in circulation in May, 1947. Silver coins in circulation are 1 córdoba, 50, 25 and 10 centavos; copper-nickel coins, 5 centavos; copper coins, 1 and ½ centavo.

The National Bank of Nicaragua at Managua, founded in 1912, owned by the Government since 1924 was completely reorganized in May, 1940. Its directorate was transferred from the United States to Managua. The banking department, with (31 December, 1948) assets of [illegible], functions as a commercial bank and the issue department (with assets of 101,630,727 córdobas) is the sole bank of issue. The latter had on 31 Dec., 1950, $2,770,000 in gold and $660,000 in foreign exchange.

Since 7 Jan., 1893, the metric system of weights and measures has been in use.

Diplomatic and Consular Representatives.

1. Of Nicaragua in Great Britain (21 Cavendish Square, W.1).

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary.—Dr. Constantino Herdocia (absent; the Guatemalan Minister is in charge of Nicaraguan interests).

Vice-Consul, in charge at London.—F. V. Cock.

There are consular representatives at Liverpool and Manchester.

2. Of Great Britain in Nicaragua.

Envoy Extraordinary, Minister Plenipotentiary and Consul-General.—N: O. W. Steward, O.B.E.

First Secretary.—H. A. N. Brown (*Labour*).

Military Attaché.—Col. C. G. Irving-Bell.

Air Attaché.—Wing-Cdr. A. F. Johnson, D.F.C.

Civil Air Attaché.—Wing-Cdr. C. J. Lewin.

There is a vice-consul at Managua.

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NORWAY.

(Norge.)

Reigning King.

Haakon VII, born 3 August, 1872; second son of Frederik VIII, King of Denmark, elected King of Norway by the Storting, 18 November, 1905; accepted the crown, 18 November, 1905; landed in Norway, 25 November, 1905; married, 22 July, 1896, to Princess Maud, born 26 November, 1869 (died 20 November, 1938), the third daughter of the late Edward VII, King of Great Britain and Ireland.

Son.—Olav, Crown Prince, born 2 July, 1903, married on 21 March, 1929, to Princess Märtha of Sweden, born 28 March, 1901, daughter of Prince Carl (second son of Oscar II, late King of Sweden). Offspring: Princess Ragnhild Alexandra, born 9 June, 1930; Princess Astrid Maud Ingeborg, born 12 February, 1932; Prince Harald, born 21 February, 1937.

Norway is a constitutional and hereditary monarchy. The royal succession is in direct male line in the order of primogeniture. 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 14 January, 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 Frederik of Denmark as

their King. The foreign Powers refused to recognize this election, and on 14 August a convention proclaimed the independence of Norway in a personal union with Sweden. This was followed on 4 November by the election of Karl XIII (II) as King of Norway. Norway declared this union dissolved, 7 June, 1905, and Sweden agreed to the repeal of the union on 26 October, 1905. The throne was offered to a prince of the reigning house of Sweden, who declined. After a plebiscite, Prince Carl of Denmark was formally elected King, and took the name of Haakon VII.

The following is a list of the Sovereigns of Norway since the year 1204, with the date of their accession :—

Inge Baardsson	1204	Margreta	1388
Haakon Haakonsson	1217	Erik of Pomerania	1389
Magnus Lagabøter	1263	Kristofer af Bavaria	1449
Erik Magnusson	1280	Karl Knutsson	1441
Haakon V Magnusson	1299	Same Sovereigns as in Denmark	1450–1814
Magnus Eriksson	1319	[illegible]	1814
Haakon VI Magnusson	1355	Same Sovereigns as in Sweden	1814–1905
Olav Haakonsson	1381	Haakon VII	1905

National flag : a blue cross with white borders on red.

National anthem : Ja, vi elsker dette landet (words by B. Björnson, 1865; tune by R. Nordraak, 1865).

Constitution and Government.

The constitution of Norway bears date 17 May, 1814, with several modifications passed at various times. It vests the legislative power of the realm in the *Storting* (Parliament), the representative of the sovereign people. Only the Storting can vote supplies and has the power of the purse. The royal veto in regard to acts may be exercised twice; but if the same Bill passes 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, sea and air forces, and makes all appointments.

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 10 Jan. each year, and the Storting remains assembled as long as it may find it necessary. Every Norwegian subject of 21 years of age (provided that he resides and has resided for 5 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. Since 5 April, 1938, the people choose their 150 representatives every fourth year. The country is divided into districts, each electing from 3 to 8 representatives. Representatives must not be less than 21 years of age, must have resided in Norway for 10 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. By a law which came into force in June, 1938, all branches of the Government service, including the state Church, are now open to women.

At the elections for the Storting held on 10 October, 1949, the following parties were elected:—Labour, 85; Conservative, 23; Liberal, 21; Agrarian, 12, and Christian Popular, 9.

The Storting, when assembled, divides itself by election 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. Most other matters are settled by both sections in common sitting. The Storting elects 5 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 (*Höyesterett*) form a High Court of the Realm (the *Riksrett*) for the impeachment and trial of ministers, members of the Höyesterett and members of the Storting.

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 7 ministers (*Statsraader*). The ministers are entitled to be present in the Storting and to take part in the discussions, but without a vote. The Cabinet, appointed 10 Oct., 1949, is as follows (all Labour Party) :—

Prime Minister.—Einar Gerhardsen.
Minister of Foreign Affairs.—Halvard Lange.
Minister of Defence.—Jens C. Hauge.
Minister of Finance.—Olav Meisdalshagen.
Minister of Trade.—Erik Brofoss.
Minister of Industry.—Lars Evensen.
Minister of Ecclesiastical Affairs and Education.—Lars Moen.
Minister of Social Welfare.—Fru Aaslaug Aasland.
Minister of Communications.—Nils Langhelle.
Minister of Justice.—O. C. Gundersen.
Minister of Agriculture.—Kristian Fjeld.
Minister of Fisheries.—Reidar Carlsen.
Minister of Municipal Affairs and Labour.—Ulrik Olsen.

Local Government.

The administrative division of the country is into 20 districts, each governed by a chief executive functionary (*Fylkesmann*), viz., the towns of Oslo and Bergen, and 18 *Fylker* (counties). There are 44 municipalities, 22 towns and 680 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 (*Formannskap*), elected by and from among the representatives, who are four times the number of the Formannskap. The representatives elect conjointly every fourth year from among the Formannskap a chairman and a deputy chairman. All the chairmen of the rural communes of a Fylke form with the [illegible] the *Fylkesting* (county diet) which meets yearly to settle the budget of the Fylke. The municipalities and the towns form 64 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: square km.	Census population 1 Dec., 1930	Census population 3 Dec., 1946	Pop. per square km. (land) 1946
Oslo (town)[1] . .	453·28	340,096	417,238	—
Akershus[1] . .	4,908·56	149,967	170,133	—
Östfold . . .	4,179·78	167,030	178,449	45·9
Hedmark . .	27,433·29	157,942	169,525	6·5
Opland . . .	25,318·37	137,710	154,734	6·4
Buskerud . .	14,763·67	143,073	149,948	10·8
Vestfold . . .	2,339·28	134,107	147,555	65·4
Telemark . .	15,217·46	127,754	131,679	9·3
Aust-Agder . .	9,347·90	73,816	74,861	8·5
Vest-Agder . .	7,291·30	81,233	93,980	13·7
Rogaland . .	9,177·13	173,258	202,252	23·2
Hordaland . .	15,865·38	164,376	188,389	12·4
Bergen (town) . .	37·14	98,303	110,424	3,081·0
Sogn og Fjordane .	18,498·53	91,808	96,849	5·4
More og Romsdal .	15,046·70	165,064	182,859	12·5
Sör-Trondelag . .	18,823·07	174,946	193,912	10·7
Nord-Trondelag .	22,422·56	96,016	105,679	5·0
Nordland . .	38,324·74	186,920	215,972	6·0
Troms . . .	26,083·99	97,467	113,722	4·5
Finnmark . .	48,690·17	53,308	58,790	1·3
Total . .	324,222·27	2,814,194	3,156,950	10·2

[1] As from 1 Jan., 1918, part of Akershus fylke has been included in Oslo (town); the figures refer to the new administrative division.

In 1946, 2,141,837 lived in rural districts and 1,015,113 in towns.

Conjugal condition of the domiciled population over 15 years of age, 1946 (provisional figures):—

	Unmarried	Married	Widowed or divorced
Males	470,376	654,629	64,379
Females . . .	450,234	655,113	142,562

The distribution of the population according to professions in 1946, showed 784,000 (24·9%) dependent on agriculture, forestry and gardening; 992,000 (31·4%) on industry; 313,000 (9·9%) on trading; [illegible] on transportation; 184,000 (5·8%) on fishery and whaling; 233,000 (7·4%) on public administration and liberal professions.

II. Vital Statistics.

Year	Marriages	Divorces	Births (exc. still-born)	Still-born	Illegitimate, living	Deaths (exc. still-born)	Excess of Births
1946	29,688	2,063	70,727	1,357	4,080	29,220	41,507
1947	29,923	2,236	67,625	1,266	3,598	29,894	37,731
1948	29,558	2,128	65,618	1,179	3,222	28,375	37,243
1949	27,469	2,347	63,062	1,051	2,689	29,082	33,970
1950[1]	27,090	—	63,094	—	—	29,148	33,946

[1] Provisional figures.

III. Principal Towns.

At the census taken 3 Dec., 1946, the number of towns with a population of above 100,000 was two, above 20,000 six, above 10,000 nineteen, above 5,000 twenty-eight (in all). The population of the principal towns was :—

Oslo	418,449	Aalesund	18,143	Arendal	11,570
Bergen	110,424	Moss	17,415	Tromso	10,990
Trondheim	57,128	Skien	15,006	Horten	10,964
Stavanger	50,320	Fredrikstad	14,369	Narvik	10,281
Drammen	26,994	Kristiansund	13,152	Hamar	10,183
Kristiansand	24,343	Sarpsborg	12,943		
Haugesund	18,407	Tönsberg	11,883		

As from 1 Jan., 1925, the name of the capital, Kristiania, was changed to Oslo. As from 1 Jan., 1948, part of Akershus fylke has been included in Oslo; the population figure (1946) refers to the new administrative division.

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 are tolerated, but Jesuits are, according to the constitution, not admitted into the country. Ecclesiastically Norway is divided into 8 *Bispedömmer* (bishopries), 91 *Prostier* (provostships or archdeaconries), and 532 *Prestegjeld* (clerical districts). In 1946 there were 120,106 dissenters, including 4,905 Roman Catholics, 293 Greek Catholics, 11,186 Methodists, 8,968 Baptists, 4,642 Adventists, 719 Mormons, 60 Quakers, 559 Jews, 303 Church of England and 23 members of German churches. The Roman Catholics are under a Vicar Apostolic resident at Oslo.

Education is compulsory, the school age being from 7 to 14. In 1947–48 there were 3,101 rural school districts with 224,789 pupils, and in the towns 71,414 pupils; the amount expended on both by the state was, in 1947–48, 53,000,994 kroner, the rest being provided locally. Teachers' colleges had, in 1947–48, 1,468 students. There were, in 1947–48, 295 secondary schools—30 state schools, 114 communal and 5 private schools entitled to give certificates, and 146 private schools not having this right, with, respectively, 9,004, 25,424, 876 and 6,854 pupils. Most of the secondary schools are co-educational.

Norway has 2 universities, at Oslo (founded 1811), attended in 1949 by 4,898 students, and at Bergen (established in 1946, opened 30 Aug., 1948), attended in 1949 by 396 students. There is a technical university at Trondheim attended in 1949 by 1,014 students, a college of agriculture and forestry in Aas, with 223 students, a teachers' training college at Lade with 52 students, a college of dentistry with 261 students, the state academy of arts with 62 students, a veterinary college with 120 students and a commercial high school with 156 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.

In 1950, there were 452 cinemas with a seating capacity of 125,770.

Norwegian is an independent language closely related to Danish and Swedish. As to the written language, there exist two idioms, and both may be officially used.

Justice and Crime.

The judicature in Norway is common to both civil and criminal cases The same judges, who are state officials, preside over both kinds of cases

The participation of lay assessor and jurors, summoned for each case, varies, however, according to the civil or criminal nature of the case.

The ordinary Court of First Instance (*Herreds- og byrett*) is presided over by a judge who, as a general rule, is assisted by two lay assessors, chosen by ballot from a panel elected by the district council. In criminal matters the Court of First Instance is competent in cases where the maximum penalty incurred is 5 years imprisonment. Altogether there are 101 Courts of First Instance. There is a Court of Mediation (*Forliksraad*) for each community, consisting of three men or women, elected by the district council, before which, as a general rule, civil cases must first be brought for mediation.

The Court of Second Instance (*Lagmannsrett*) is presided over by a judge, together with two other judges, all of them being state officials. In civil matters there is participation by lay assessors, ordinarily 4 but in some cases 2, chosen and elected in the same way as mentioned above. In criminal cases the lay element is a jury composed of 10 jurors. This court is a court of appeal in both civil and criminal cases. In addition, as a court of first instance, it takes cognizance of all criminal cases (other than military or those coming under the *Riksrett*—the court for impeachments) which do not come under the competence of the Court of First Instance. The kingdom is divided into 5 districts (*Lagdömmer*) for the purpose of the Courts of Second Instance. Each district is divided into circuits in which courts are held at specific times.

The Supreme Court (*Höyesterett*) is the ultimate court of appeal. In criminal cases the competence of the court, however, is limited to the complaints against the application of laws, the measuring out of the penalty and the trial of the case of the subordinate courts. The Supreme Court consists of a president and 17 judges. In each single case the court consists of 5 judges.

There are 5 prisons for convicts from all parts of the country; inmates (1 July, 1950), 404 males and 8 females. There are also 55 local prisons in which were detained (1 July, 1950), 760 males and 43 females. For Nazis there are special prisons and prison camps. On 1 July, 1950, there were 4 of these with 383 male and 7 female prisoners.

Social Security.

General [illegible] rance, established by act of the Storting in 1938, is compulsory [illegible] included in the health insurance programme, with the exception of workers in agriculture, forestry, fisheries and domestic servants. Premiums are paid primarily by the insured and their employers, but the local authorities and the government also make payments, and the government guarantees all liabilities toward the insured. The weekly premium ranges from 0·18 to 0·50 kroner, and the daily allowance from 2 to 6 kroner, according to the annual income from work.

Health insurance (covering loss of income due to illness, free medical attention and hospital treatment), in operation since 1911, is compulsory for all workers and employees over 15 years of age having an annual income not in excess of 15,000 kroner, except that such maximum does not apply to fishermen and sailors in foreign service; voluntary insurance is also provided for anyone regardless of his income. Dependents of the insured also receive the assistance. In 1949, 1,349,278 persons were insured, of whom 383,731 were voluntary contributors, so that, including dependents, about 75% of the population is estimated to be insured. Premiums to the insurance fund are paid partly by the insured, partly by employers and also

by the local authorities and the state. The weekly premium ranges from 0·30 to 2·40 kroner, and the daily allowance in cash from 2 to 6 kroner according to the annual income.

Workmen's compensation insurance is provided for industrial workers (since 1895), sailors (since 1913) and fishermen (since 1909), with 300,000, 50,000 and 120,000 persons in these respective categories being covered in 1947. Insurance for sailors covers the entire personnel of the Norwegian merchant marine. The insured in all three groups are entitled to free hospital treatment and special compensation corresponding to the assistance given in the cases of health insurance for any loss of income caused by accident. In case of physical disability, payments are also made in an amount depending on the income previously received by the insured and the degree of his disability. Premiums paid into the insurance fund are made in the case of industrial workers and sailors by the employer and are calculated on the basis of the risk involved and income received in the case of industrial workers, and on the basis of tonnage and income in the case of sailors. Premiums for fishermen are paid partly by the beneficiaries, partly by the state and partly by a fund specially created for this purpose, which amounts to approximately 6,500,000 kroner.

Family allowances.—Under a law of 24 October, 1946, allowances are paid to families having more than one child, provided the child is less than 16 years of age, is the child of a Norwegian resident, and one of the parents is a Norwegian subject. The allowance is 180 kroner per annum per child, excluding the first, with the costs borne in the ratio of seven-eighths by the state and one-eighth by the local authorities. It is estimated that this programme affects 430,000 children and that the cost was 64,300,000 kroner for the fiscal year 1949–50.

Old-age pensions were introduced in 1936 and are paid to Norwegian citizens over 70 years of age or married couples when one spouse is over that age, provided their income does not exceed a certain level. Such payments are made to 184,000 beneficiaries, including 70% of that age group of the population. Payments are provided by the local authorities to the extent of 12½%, by the state for 37½% and by the Old Age Fund (which, as at 30 June, 1950, had a capital of 156,800,000 kroner) to the extent of 50%.

War disability pensions are provided for civil and military personnel under a law of 13 December, 1946, as amended. Civilians who have suffered owing to their participation in the war, receive such pensions according to their contribution to the war effort, and, in the case of seamen, according to their rank. These pensions include free medical treatment, daily pay and allowances for children, with additional allowances for other dependents. Military pensions and those paid to persons in government employ are provided for by the state. Expenses for civilian personnel are covered by a special tax, which amounts to 1 per mille on assessed income.

Finance.

Revenue and expenditure for 5 years ending 30 June (in 1,000 kroner):—

	1946–47	1947–48	1948–49	1949–50	1950–51 [1]
Revenue . .	2,176,693	2,329,625	2,692,726	2,669,592	2,510,315
Expenditure . .	2,145,424	2,154,440	2,565,360	2,547,004	2,235,681

[1] Budget estimates.

The following gives the national liabilities for 6 years (in 1,000 kroner):—

Year ending 30 June	Total debt [1]	Year ending 30 June	Total debt [1]
1938	1,428,744	1948	6,303,622
1946	6,958,188	1949	6,165,458
1947	6,693,085	1950	4,704,962

[1] At the rate of par on foreign loans; including treasury bills (in [illegible] to 3,654,360 in 1916; 2,393,200 in 1947; 1,940,944 in 1948; 1,445,[illegible] 1950. The proceeds of the treasury bills do not appear in the ordinary budget; the government maintains on deposit with the Bank of Norway a sum equalling the outstanding treasury bills.

Defence.

The main fortifications are Oskarsborg, in Oslofjord, Kristiansand, Stavanger, Bergen, Agdenes, Narvik and Harstad.

ARMY.—The Army is a national militia. Service is universal and compulsory, liability commencing at the age of 18 and continuing till the age of 55. The organization, strength and training of the Army is under consideration.

COASTAL DEFENCE.—The Coastal Defence consists of the Navy and the coastal artillery.

The Navy consists of the following seagoing warships:—6 fleet destroyers (5 purchased from Great Britain), 5 frigates (all ex-British), 5 torpedo boats, 5 submarines (ex-British), 11 minesweepers, 12 motor torpedo boats, 2 coastal minelayers, 3 motor launches, 1 transport, 1 depot ship and 3 fishery protection vessels. Some ex-German warships are being refitted. A royal yacht, the *Norge*, was bought in England in 1947.

The naval personnel comprises 4,000 officers and men; coastal artillery, 897 men.

AIR DEFENCE.—The Air Defence consists of the Royal Norwegian Air Force and the Air Defence Artillery. Its headquarters is in Oslo, and the forces are divided into 4 separate commands. The equipment is largely British. The Norwegian Air Force is operating with Vampires, Spitfires, Mosquitoes, Sunderland flying-boats and Catalinas; other types are used for training.

Production and Industry.

In 1946, 25% of the population lived on agriculture and forestry, 31% on industry, 10% on navigation and other transportation, 9% on trading and 6% on fishery and whaling.

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, 72·0% is unproductive, 24·2% forest and 3·6% under cultivation and other used soils.

The acreage and products of the principal crops for 3 years were as follows:—

Crops	Acreage (hectares)			Produce (metric tons)		
	1948	1949	1950	1948	1949	1950
Wheat	32,722	30,828	31,615	75,632	66,991	66,218
Rye	1,344	990	1,156	2,963	2,062	2,471
Barley	36,755	39,956	41,793	89,188	86,144	98,934
Oats	73,755	75,850	77,845	176,926	163,257	179,816
Mixed corn	4,062	3,898	3,830	10,323	9,669	9,560
Potatoes	64,883	58,241	58,961	1,454,457	1,008,718	1,115,685
Hay	535,379	542,226	541,433	2,955,670	3,060,225	3,205,352

Livestock, 20 June, 1950:—Horses, 190,514; cattle, 1,236,600 (milch cows, 766,268); sheep, 1,811,748; goats, 130,045; swine, 422,156; poultry, 3,911,996.

Fur production in 1948–49 was estimated as follows (1947–48 actual production in brackets):—Silver fox, 102,000 (147,000); blue fox, 65,000 (116,000); platinum fox, 9,000 (11,000), and mink, 51,000 (43,000).

II. Forestry.

The forests are one of the chief natural sources of wealth. The total area covered with forests is estimated at 74,943 square km., of which 70% is under pine trees. The state forests occupy 13,809 square km. The productive forest area covers 24·2% of the land area. An inconsiderable part of the coniferous growth is exported as timber. Beyond the home consumption of timber and fuel wood, the essential part of the growth is consumed as raw material in the paper industry, most of which is exported. The annual natural increase is about 12,000,000 cubic metres. In 1949–50, 6·5 million cubic metres were felled for production of pulp and other industrial wood products. In 1949 the export value of timber produce was 27% of the country's total export.

III. Fisheries.

The number of persons in 1948 engaged in cod fisheries was 41,512; in winter herring fisheries, 14,065; the total number of persons engaged in the fisheries was 114,108, of which 36,423 had another chief occupation.

The value of the sea fisheries (based on the prices paid at the fishing places) in kroner in 1948 was:—Cod, 73,779,000; mackerel, 5,908,000; coalfish saithe, 16,726,000; salmon and sea trout, 5,043,000; lobsters, 4,529,000; herring, 163,364,000; total, 336,270,000. The output of the sea fisheries in tons totalled in 1948, 1,317,811, of which herring yielded 956,619 tons and cod, 199,147 tons; 1949, 1,060,000 tons, valued at 290 million kroner; 1950, 1,230,000 tons, valued at 320 million kroner.

Whale oil production (in 1,000 barrels):—1,062 in 1948; 1,120 in 1949; 1,106 in 1950. Total value of oil production was, in 1948, 334 million kroner; in 1949, 313 million kroner; in 1950, about 282 million kroner.

IV. 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 canning industry and the electro-chemical and electro-metallurgical industries are the most important export manufactures. In the following table are given figures for all industrial establishments in 1949 employing 5 workers or more (electrical plants, construction and building industry are not included).

Industries	Establishments	Number of		Gross value of production (1,000 kroner)	Value added by manufacture (1,000 kroner)
		Salaried staff	Workers		
Metal mining	19	419	3,438	64,634	59,640
Stone quarrying	20	5	141	1,340	1,250
Non-metallic mining and quarrying not elsewhere classified	55	59	872	12,593	11,025
Food industries	624	2,704	14,569	587,299	266,434
Beverage	95	727	2,436	390,765	318,409
Tobacco	29	594	1,652	277,119	217,818
Textiles	261	2,170	16,743	507,524	220,826
Clothing, etc.	650	2,894	19,031	427,465	190,588
Wood	747	1,295	11,598	388,966	129,150
Furniture and fixtures	619	1,157	9,994	192,567	105,985
Pulp and paper	224	2,597	17,958	994,621	396,428
Printing	378	1,218	7,945	158,266	110,378
Leather	84	384	2,315	91,908	34,686
Rubber	25	524	3,061	86,168	54,017
Chemicals and chemical products	343	3,366	11,356	876,358	310,622
Products of petroleum and coal	8	41	91	6,690	2,029
Non-metallic mineral products	391	1,250	8,866	188,053	119,283
Basic metal industries	101	2,026	11,730	561,102	218,813
Metal products	309	2,298	12,951	365,725	202,491
Machinery	188	1,931	7,302	187,617	115,046
Electrical machinery, etc.	112	2,456	7,088	242,437	116,817
Transport equipment	681	5,245	31,940	623,470	361,288
Miscellaneous	170	657	3,352	77,557	49,554
Gas works	13	195	521	18,280	6,219
Total	6,176	36,212	206,950	7,328,524	3,618,796

V. Minerals and Metals.

Production and value of the chief concentrates, metals and alloys were :—

Concentrates and minerals	1948		1949	
	Tons	1,000 kroner	Tons	1,000 kroner
Silver concentrates	7,063	600	8,663	650
Copper concentrates	21,064	8,661	21,870	9,307
Pyrites	735,021	34,195	744,762	35,030
Iron ore and titaniferrous concentrates	289,316	11,601	374,305	16,371
Zinc and lead concentrates	10,462	2,438	11,287	2,343
Rutile	—	—	15	23
Molybdenum concentrates	142	792	128	910
Total	—	58,302	—	64,634

Metals and alloys	1948		1949	
	Tons	1,000 kroner	Tons	1,000 kroner
Silver	5·2	770	4·2	630
Copper	8,935	21,527	9,306	23,268
Nickel	8,401	35,400	9,915	52,630
Aluminium	31,041	—	35,697	78,467
Ferro-alloys	139,015	107,791	171,924	125,733

Metals and alloys	1948		1949	
	Tons	1,000 kroner	Tons	1,000 kroner
Pig-iron	63,404	18,700	61,686	19,339
Zinc	42,000	59,363	41,090	59,727
Lead and tin	502	3,400	425	2,603
Sulphur	79,236	125,787 [1]	81,184	139,578
Other products	—		—	
Total	—	372,738	—	501,975

[1] Including the value of aluminium.

VI. Supply of Electricity.

Norway is one of the world's largest producers of hydro-electric energy. The total available hydro-electric power, by minimum water flow, after future regulation and by 75% efficiency, is estimated at 9 2 million kw. or about 80,000 million kwh. annually. About 60% of the water power capable of development consists of waterfalls with a height of at least 900 feet.

At the end of 1949, 1,864,000 kw. (about 20%) of the available water power were developed for production of electricity. At the same time the turbine installations for production of thermo-electric energy amounted to only 112,800 kw. As at 31 Dec., 1949, the total capacity of generators (of hydro-electric and thermo-electric plants) was 3,643,000 kva.

In 1950 the total production of electricity amounted to 17,328 million kwh., of which more than 99% was produced by hydro-electric plants.

Most of the electricity is used for industrial purposes, especially by the electro-chemical and electro-metallurgical industries for production of nitrate of calcium and other nitrogen products, carbide, ferrosilicium and other ferro-alloys, aluminium and zinc. The paper and pulp industries are also big consumers of electricity.

About 84% of the population are supplied with electricity in their homes.

Commerce.

Total imports and exports in 5 years (in 1,000 kroner):—

	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950
Imports (foreign)	2,196,800	3,820,185	3,720,877	4,217,966	4,864,455
Exports (Norwegian)	1,201,566	1,819,782	2,061,239	2,138,347	2,787,243

Trade according to countries was as follows (in 1,000 kroner):—

Countries	1949		1950	
	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports
Argentina	24,121	12,427	49,520	31,422
Australia and New Zealand	30,206	57,021	69,743	69,112
Belgium and Luxembourg	275,033	66,915	99,901	65,952
Brazil	44,596	45,271	115,024	80,655
Canada	114,954	6,395	88,059	8,959
Czechoslovakia	87,123	68,158	62,650	40,257
Denmark	182,094	149,925	186,342	197,910
Finland	27,355	32,452	39,906	40,473
France	217,672	130,253	313,909	128,529
Germany	162,799	156,379	231,580	337,664
Great Britain and Northern Ireland	899,926	387,434	1,073,022	505,085

Countries	1949		1950	
	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports
India	19,965	31,314	22,965	26,371
Italy	100,900	47,030	82,416	93,995
Netherlands	154,021	83,339	218,631	126,041
Poland	87,994	72,909	85,246	51,217
Portugal	8,595	19,399	15,982	19,429
Spain	40,531	33,099	53,518	54,307
Sweden	592,860	194,005	701,381	217,125
Switzerland	38,355	16,142	43,036	26,788
United States of America	551,664	149,351	589,319	272,984
U.S.S.R.	120,707	115,327	74,206	57,736
Total (including all items)	4,217,966	2,138,347	4,846,455	2,787,243

Principal items of import in 1950 (in 1,000 kroner) :—Machinery, transport equipment, etc., 1,449,450, of which ships, 844,500; base metals and manufactures thereof, 736,555; fuel, oil, etc., 488,320; textiles, 672,797; cereals, 333,483.

Principal items of export in 1950 (in 1,000 kroner) :—Pulp and paper, 651,188; edible animal products, 498,148; base metals and manufactures thereof, 547,413; oil seeds, fats, etc., 381,107.

Total trade between Norway and United Kingdom for 5 years (Board of Trade returns in £ sterling) :—

	1938	1947	1948	1949	1950
Imports to U.K.	11,019,806	14,437,399	18,448,030	21,614,542	27,846,886
Exports from U.K.	7,562,014	29,361,467	31,571,555	43,719,306	52,087,585
Re-exports from U.K.	268,826	673,753	942,035	723,094	1,223,082

Shipping and Navigation.

The total registered Norwegian mercantile marine on 1 Jan., 1951, was (ships above 100 gross tons only) 2,170 vessels, 5,500,000 gross tons. Ships under construction or on order on 1 Jan., 1951, totalled 1,346,000 gross tons.

On 30 June, 1939, according to Lloyd's Register, the tonnage of ships above 100 tons was 4,834,900 gross tons.

The vessels entered from and cleared for foreign countries in 1949 were as follows :—

	With cargoes		In ballast		Total	
	No.	Net tonnage	No.	Net tonnage	No.	Net tonnage
Entered :						
Norwegian	2,584	2,883,552	1,155	1,628,766	3,739	4,512,318
Foreign	2,126	1,598,494	2,323	2,361,116	4,449	3,959,610
Total entered	4,710	4,482,046	3,478	3,989,882	8,188	8,471,928
Cleared :						
Norwegian	2,977	3,274,669	824	1,065,829	3,801	4,340,498
Foreign	3,731	3,051,524	685	895,335	4,416	3,946,859
Total cleared	6,708	6,326,193	1,509	1,961,164	8,217	8,287,357

National Income.

The following table sets forth the estimated national income, at market prices, by major divisions, in millions of kroner. For the war years the table includes only national income in occupied Norway, and therefore does not show income, such as from shipping, earned as a result of activities carried on outside Norway.

	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1946	1947	1948	1949
Agriculture	310	326	341	364	464	598	562	576	590	521	708	702
Forestry	115	109	118	101	153	232	232	234	302	359	378	422
Fishing	59	62	61	69	70	131	152	114	153	231	241	222
Whaling	51	76	53	56	—	—	—	—	64	200	205	187
Industry	1,[illegible]	1,493	1,569	1,760	2,077	2,857	2,751	2,668	3,591	4,426	5,024	5,488
Shipping and transport	511	543	517	526	44	335	395	468	794	953	1,082	1,064
Trade and commerce	472	503	521	571	678	901	835	830	1,320	1,510	1,435	1,447
Financial	98	104	112	117	116	116	113	114				
Hotels, etc	66	68	74	77	82	98	95	95				
Real estate	218	232	256	268	268	265	264	264	1,071	942	883	951
Public administration	72	83	100	107	112	112	127	145				
Other—Reduction[1]	251	275	294	306	289	293	292	301				
Net total	3,331	3,935	4,036	4,393	4,653	5,947	5,798	5,809	7,885	9,142	9,956	10,483

[1] Reduction to eliminate duplication under various headings.

Communications.

On 30 June, 1949, the length of public roads was 44,247 kilometres. Of these, 21,568 kilometres were main roads and 22,679 kilometres local roads; about 1,600 kilometres had some kind of pa[illegible] bituminous treatment, nearly all the rest being gravel-surfaced. [illegible] workmen are being employed on maintenance.

Number of registered motor vehicles (1 Jan., 1950) was 138,000, including 66,544 passenger cars, 48,136 trucks, 23,420 motor cycles. The scheduled bus services in 1948 comprised 2,200 routes with a total length of 74,315 km.; 4,830 buses and other cars performed 1,215 million passenger-km. and carried freight of 35,078,000 net ton-km.

The length of state railways on 30 June, 1949, was 4,392 kilometres; of private companies, 82 kilometres; total 4,474 kilometres. Total receipts year ending 30 June, 1948:—State railways, 243,039,000 kroner; companies, 3,770,000 kroner. Total expenses (interest on capital excluded):—State railways, 278,639,000 kroner; companies, 3,532,000 kroner. Goods carried:—State railways, 5,503,000 metric tons; companies, 1,069,000 metric tons. Passengers carried:—State railways, 40,264,000; companies, 368,000. On 692 km. of state and 42 km. of private railways electric power is installed.

Length of telegraph and telephone lines and wires, 1949 (state, 30 June; private, 1 Jan.):—67,835 kilometres of line, 1,889,000 kilometres of wires (state, 59,621 and 1,618,000 kilometres respectively). Number of telephones, 425,240; state telegraph and telephone offices, 2,720. Receipts, 112,144,000 kroner; expenses, 112,080,000 kroner (interest on capital included).

Aviation.—Det Norske Luftfartselskap (DNL) started its post-war activities on 1 April, 1946. On 1 Aug., 1946, DNL, together with DDL (Danish Airlines) and ABA/SILA (Swedish Airlines), formed the 'Scandinavian Airlines System'—SAS—for inter-continental traffic and services between Scandinavia and the Americas. On 18 April, 1948, the three companies extended their co-operation to all European traffic as well as traffic between Scandinavia and other continents. The three companies still exist as independent units, but all services are co-ordinated.

On 1 Oct., 1950, SAS had an airfleet of 53 planes.

During the summer, 1950, the regular lines of SAS covered 140,000 kilometres and the planes of the company were flying on routes to 55 cities in Europe, Africa, the Middle East, the Far East and the Americas.

Total operations by DNL on domestic and international lines (including its share of two-sevenths of the co-operative Scandinavian traffic):—

Year	'000 km. flown	Passengers carried	'000 Passenger-km.	Freight and post	
				Tons	Ton-km.
1947	6,072	108,154	85,422	986	1,528,000
1948	7,013	119,091	98,560	1,208	1,680,000
1949	6,576	108,854	134,765	3,198	3,376,000

Currency, Credit and Banking.

On 31 Dec., 1938, the nominal value of the coin in circulation was 26,668,000 kroner (gold coin, which is not in circulation, excluded).

There is no government paper money.

The Norges Bank is a joint-stock bank; in 1949, the state acquired

all the shares hitherto owned. The bank is governed by laws enacted by the State, and its directors are elected by the Storting except the president and vice-president of the head office, who are nominated by the King. It is the only bank in Norway that is authorized to issue bank-notes for circulation. At the end of March, 1940, *i.e.*, just before the German invasion, the note circulation amounted to 599 million kroner.

During the war the monetary and banking system was influenced by the enormous payments made by the occupying power. On 7 May, 1945, the note circulation was 3,039,000,000 kroner. The position of the banks since April, 1940, has largely been one of increasing deposits and declining loans. The call-in of old notes on 6 Oct., 1945, brought in 1,277,270,000 kroner. At the end of 1950 the note circulation was 2,397 million kroner.

At the end of 1949 there were 93 private joint-stock banks. The total amount of capital and funds possessed by these banks was 348,000,000 kroner (capital 204,000,000, funds 144,000,000). Deposits amounted to 3,998,000,000 kroner, of which 1,907,000,000 kroner were deposits on demand, and 2,091,000,000 kroner deposits on time.

The number of savings banks at the end of 1949 was 606. The total amount of the funds of the savings banks amounted to 270,000,000 kroner, and total deposits 4,488,000,000 kroner, of which 667,000,000 kroner were on demand and 3,822,000,000 kroner on time. The number of depositors on time was 2,712,120.

As from 1 Jan., 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 16 Oct., 1875, Norway adopted the same monetary system as Sweden and Denmark. The Norwegian krone, of 100 ore, is of the value of 1*s.* 1½*d.* at par, or about 18 kroner to the £ 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. By a royal decree of 27 Sept., 1931, the gold standard was suspended and there was placed an embargo on gold.

The metric system of weights and measures is obligatory.

SPITSBERGEN, BEAR ISLAND AND ADJACENT ISLANDS (SVALBARD).

An archipelago situated between 10° and 35° long. east of Greenwich and between 74° and 81° lat. north. The distance from Norway to Bear Island is about 345 km. and to Spitsbergen (South Cape) about 565 km.

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 Spitsbergen 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 Spitsbergen 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 9 Feb., 1920, at Paris, in which

Norway's sovereignty over the archipelago was recognized. On 14 Aug., 1925, the archipelago was officially taken possession of by Norway.

In the autumn of 1944 the Soviet Government approached the Norwegian Government on the question of revising the treaty of 1920. Both governments agreed that any modification could be made only with the approval of the other signatory powers. On 15 Feb., 1947, the Storting reiterated Norway's willingness to discuss with the Soviet Union the revision of the 1920 treaty and economic questions concerning Svalbard, but refused bilateral discussions of the defence of Svalbard.

Total area, 62,105 sq. km. The chief islands are West Spitsbergen 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 (area, 178 square km.). The climate is essentially arctic, tempered by the Gulf Stream.

Coal is the principal product. There are 6 mining camps (3 Norwegian and 3 Russian) inhabited all the year round. Number of workers in Norwegian mining camps during the winter 1949–50, 1,025. In 1938, 606,000 metric tons of coal were exported; in 1948, 420,324; in 1949, 531,313.

U.K. exports to Spitsbergen in 1938 (Board of Trade returns), £354; 1946, £27,232; 1947, £9,107; 1948, 1949 and 1950, nil.

JAN MAYEN ISLAND.

This is a bleak and desolate island between Greenland and Northern Norway, and about 300 miles north of Iceland. It is 55 km. long and its greatest breadth is 15 km. The total area is 372 square km. It is of volcanic origin and is mountainous, Beerenberg in the north reaching a height of 8,350 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 8 May, 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 27 Feb., 1930. Norwegian sovereignty over the island has been officially recognized by the British Government.

BOUVET ISLAND.

This uninhabited island in the Southern Atlantic was discovered in 1739 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 connexion with the occupation since Dec., 1927, by a Norwegian whaling expedition, and the Norwegian decision to erect a wireless station on the island. Great Britain decided in Nov., 1928, to waive its claim. By law of 27 Feb., 1930, it is stated that Bouvet Island belongs to Norway as a dependency. The area is 58 square km.

PETER I ISLAND.

This uninhabited island in the Antarctic Ocean was discovered in 1821 by the Russian explorer, Admiral von Bellinghousen, who got a sight of it at a distance. The first landing was made in 1929 by a Norwegina expedition which hoisted the Norwegian flag and took possession of the island. On 23 April, 1931, Peter I Island was proclaimed as incorporated in the Norwegian state. The area is 243 square km.

NORWEGIAN ANTARCTIC CONTINENT DEPENDENCY.

On 14 Jan., 1939, the Norwegian Cabinet resolved to place that part of the Antarctic Continent from the border of Falkland Islands dependency in the west to the border of the Australian Antarctic dependency in the east (between 20° west and 45° east) under Norwegian sovereignty. The territory was explored only by Norwegians and had hitherto been ownerless.

Diplomatic Representatives.

1. Of Norway in Great Britain (25 Belgrave Square, S.W.1).

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary.—Per P. Prebensen, C.B.E. (accredite[illegible]).

Counsellor.—S. B. Hersleb Vogt.

First Secretary.—Soren Christian Sommerfelt.

Attaché.—Knut Hedemann.

Minister (representing the Minister of Foreign Affairs at the North Atlantic Treaty Council).—Dag Bryn.

Military Attaché.—Col. Adolph Fredrik Munthe.

Air Attaché.—Col. Birger Frederik Motzfeldt, O.B.E.

Commercial Counsellor.—Erling Borresen.

Counsellor for Press and Foreign Information.—H. K. Lehmkuhl.

Shipping Counsellor.—Ingolf Hysing Olsen, K.B.E.

Attaché for Fisheries.—Carsten Hansen.

Cultural Attaché.—Fredrik Wulfsberg.

There are consular representatives at Bradford, Belfast, Cardiff, Edinburgh, Glasgow, Hull, Leith, Liverpool, London, Manchester, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

2. Of Great Britain in Norway.

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary.—Michael Robert Wright, C.M.G. (appointed Jan., 1951).

Counsellors.—E. E. Crowe; A. Goodden (*Commercial*).

Naval Attaché.—Cdr. R. H. Mills, R.N.

Military Attaché.—Lieut.-Col. D. I. Robertson, O.B.E., M.C.

Air Attaché.—Lieut.-Col. W. V. Crawford-Compton, D.S.O., D.F.C.

Scientific Attaché.—J. Wardley Smith.

First Secretaries.—J. E. D. Street; J. C. Aird, M.B.E. (*Consular*); M. F. Cullis (*Information*); R. Ede (*Agricultural*).

There are consular representatives at Bergen, Kristiansand, Oslo, Narvik, Stavanger, Tönsberg, Tromsö and Trondheim.

Books of Reference concerning Norway.

Statistical Information.—The central Norwegian bureau of statistics, Statistisk Sentralbyrå (Dronningensgate 16, Oslo), was founded in 1876 as an independent state

institution, *Director*.—Petter Jakob Bjerve. The earliest census of population was taken in 1769. The main publications of the Sentralbyrå are the following :—

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PANAMA.

(República de Panamá.)

Government.—Panama, formerly a department of the Republic of Colombia, asserted its independence on 3 Nov., 1903, and the *de facto*

Government was on 13 Nov. recognized 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, and on 8 May, 1924, diplomatic relations between Colombia and Panama were established.

On 2 March, 1936, a new treaty between the United States and Panama, ratified by the United States Senate on 25 July, 1939, annulled the old provision by which the United States 'guaranteed the independence of Panama,' but permitted the United States, in the event of war, to defend the canal in any way necessary.

The new constitution of 1 March, 1946, continued the existing provisions for a National Assembly of 42 members (1 for every 15,000 inhabitants; provinces with fewer may elect 1 deputy). The deputies' mandate is for 4 years. The Assembly meets annually on 1 Oct. The term of the President of the Republic, elected by direct vote, is 4 years, and he is not eligible for the succeeding term. Women have equal rights with men.

President of the Republic.—Arnulfo Arias, an ex-president and leader of the Authentic Revolutionary Party, was installed as president by the police on 24 Nov., 1949, following 4 days of political turbulence. On 6 May, 1951, he abolished the 1946 Constitution, dissolved the National Assembly and assumed dictatorial powers. The national police, however, removed him from the presidency on 10 May, and the National Assembly installed Domingo Diaz Arosemena, the Vice-president and a former President.

There are normally 2 vice-presidents, elected every 4 years by direct popular vote, and a cabinet of 7 ministers nominated by the President. The Comptroller General is elected by the National Assembly for 4 years. The first woman minister (Labour, Social Welfare and Health) was appointed 22 June, 1950.

Area and Population.—Extreme length is about 480 miles; breadth between 37 and 110 miles; coastline, 426 miles on the Atlantic and 767 on the Pacific; total area is 28,575 square miles (74,010 square km.); population (excluding the Canal Zone) according to the 1950 census was 802,290. There are approximately 10,000 British subjects on the isthmus, chiefly coloured people from the West Indies. A law of 24 Dec., 1938, prohibits the immigration of Negroes whose original language was not Spanish, members of the yellow races and of the original races of India, Asia Minor and Northern Africa.

There are now 9 provinces with census populations (Dec., 1950) as follows (the capitals in brackets):—Bocas del Toro (Bocas del Toro), 22,027; Chiriquí (David), 137,422; Coclé (Penonomé), 72,670; Colón (Colón), 89,643; Los Santos (Las Tablas), 61,174; Herrera (Chitré), 49,960; Darien (La Palma; transferred to El Real by Presidential decree in 1951), 15,108; Panama (Panama City), 247,027; Veraguas (Santiago), 107,209. The capital, Panama City, founded in 1519 on the Pacific coast, had (1940) 111,893 inhabitants, and Colón on the Atlantic coast (1940) 44,393. Smaller ports on the Pacific are Aguadulce, Pedregal, Montijo, Puerto Mutis and Puerto Armuelles; on the Atlantic, Bocas del Toro, Portobello, Mandinga and Permé.

Number of live births in 1949 was 23,332 (355·1 per 10,000 population), in 1945, 24,496 (384·2). Number of deaths, 1949, was 5,054 (76·9 per 10,000 population) and in 1945, 7,656 (120·1). Number of marriages, 1950, was 2,319 (32 per 10,000), in 1949, 2,385 (33·7), in 1948, 2,299 (33·3), in

1947, 2,402 (36). The figures exclude the tribal Indians and only take into account marriages taking place in the district of Panama.

Religion.—The 1940 census showed that 93% of the population was Roman Catholic and 6% Protestant. There is freedom of religious worship.

Education.—Elementary education is obligatory for all children from 7 to 15 years of age, with 105,884 children enrolled in 1949–50. The Government maintained 883 primary schools throughout the provinces; there are also 81 private primary schools. 274 primary schools are in cities; the remaining 690 are in rural districts. There are 78 secondary schools and commercial and technical colleges. The National University of Panama at Panama City, inaugurated on 7 Oct., 1935, had a total enrolment (1950–51) of 1,678 students in the schools of law, science and other professional subjects; the university was granted autonomy on 28 Sept., 1946. A new site, called University City on the outskirts of Panama City was inaugurated in June, 1950. The 1940 census showed that 35·3% of the population over 10 years old were illiterate, excluding the tribal Indians.

The official language is Spanish but of the 5 daily newspapers published in the capital, 3 appear in both Spanish and English.

There were, in 1950, 60 motion-picture theatres with seating capacity of 48,933. All films must have Spanish subtitles.

Justice.—The laws were codified—civil, penal, commercial, judicial, administrative, fiscal and mining—in 1916 and 1917; these codes are now (1951) being revised. The death penalty has never existed. The Supreme Court consists of 5 justices appointed by the executive with the approval of the National Assembly, one every 2 years to serve 10 years.

Finance.—All the revenue collected on importations into the republic belongs to the Panamanian Government; the United States have the right to import into the zone supplies of all descriptions required for canal construction, maintenance and protection and for the use of their employees, free of all taxes.

For recent years revenues and expenditures, in balboas, have been as follows for years ending 30 June (1 balboa = $1, U.S.):—

	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950[1]
Revenue	36,895,200	38,525,200	34,276,853	33,401,152	32,244,316
Expenditure	37,790,500	37,595,700	35,037,302	34,514,333	32,245,919

[1] Budget estimates.

In the 1950 budget, import duties and consular fees were counted upon to furnish 35% of the revenue; internal taxes, 37%; lottery receipts, 16%, and other sources, 12%. The expenditure proposed assigned 25% to education, 18% to government (including police), 13% to public works, 15% to social service and public health, 9% to debt service and 20% to other purposes.

The revenue, under the treaty signed at Washington on 2 March, 1936, includes an annual rental of 430,000 balboas or dollars (equivalent to 250,000 old gold dollars as originally provided in the treaty of 1903) from the United States so long as the latter maintains and operates the Canal.

The funded internal debt on 1 Jan., 1950, amounted to 9,928,663 balboas or dollars, and an external debt of 15,361,529 balboas; floating debt was 2,191,033 balboas. A loan of 10,500,000 balboas was raised in Sept.,

1950, to redeem that part of the external debt held abroad; security for the loan was the annual income from the U.S. mentioned above. American direct investments in miscellaneous enterprises outside the Canal Zone amounted in 1940 to $36,815,000; American holdings of Panamanian dollar bonds on 31 Dec., 1941, were $12,300,000, of which 61·8% were in default.

Defence.—The republic has no Army or Navy to support. The National Police Force has an authorized strength of 3,370 officers and men. In 1941 the republic granted 134 air and anti-aircraft bases to the United States for the defence of the Canal Zone. A treaty permitting the United States to occupy for 5 years 13 sites and for 10 years the base at Rio Hato (with option for another 10 years extension) was signed on 10 Dec., 1947, but rejected by the Panamanian National Assembly on 23 Dec. The United States thereupon relinquished the bases and withdrew its forces.

Production.— Of the whole area about five-eighths are unoccupied, and of the remainder only a small part is cultivated, though the land is rich in resources. About 60% of the country's food requirements are imported. The most important product is bananas (grown by an affiliate of the United Fruit Company) and exported to the United States. Exports, 1950, 9·8 million stems. Other products are cocoa, abacá fibres and abacá seeds, coconuts and rice. Output of abacá fibre by the United Fruit Company in Bocas del Toro, 1949, was 3 million kilos. About 6 million coconuts are annually exported. Rubber was prominent up to 1925, but since then exports have been very small. The 1949 rice crop was 80,000 metric tons. Beer production in 1950 amounted to 13,095,860 litres; other liquor production included whisky, rum, 'seco,' anise, gin, etc. Coffee (1948, 81,691 quintals) is grown in the province of Chiriquí, near the Costa Rican frontier; the home market consumes almost the entire output. Other products of the soil of Panama are mahogany and other woods, notably copaiba, sarsaparilla and ipecacuanha. The country has great timber resources. Sugar (exports 286,025 quintals in 1950) is assuming importance. According to the livestock census of Dec., 1950, there were 576,598 cattle, 199,968 pigs, and 1,831,140 chickens. Hides are among minor articles of export.

Pearl fishing is carried on at the Pearl Islands in the Gulf of Panama.

On 19 Sept., 1946, the National Assembly approved a contract with the Sinclair Panama Oil Corporation, granting a 3-year concession to explore for oil in an area of 17,900,000 acres against payment to the government of $25,000 a year; drilling was started in 1947 in the Bocas del Toro area, but discontinued in 1948,when no oil deposits were found.

Consumption of electric energy, 1950, amounted to 61 million kwh., chiefly in Panama City. Apart from a cement factory, there are few industries; foreign firms are being encouraged to establish industries.

Commerce.—The imports and exports (excluding re-exports), in balboas, for 6 calendar years are as follows (1 balboa = $1, U.S.):—

Year	Imports	Exports	Year	Imports	Exports
1945	45,648,124	4,501,843	1948	63,292,657	10,492,765
1946	56,060,000	6,800,000	1949	61,998,965	11,050,305
1947	75,704,205	11,300,269	1950	66,432,477	9,856,790

The huge adverse trade balance is mainly with the United States and is due to the heavy import of consumers' goods for sale to the Canal Zone

employees and to the big transient population. An extensive investigation completed in 1946 estimated that of the country's national income in 1945 ($129,176,000) 37% or $47,424,000, originated in the Canal Zone; in 1944 the Canal Zone contributed 40% of the national income; the reduction (1947) in U.S. military activity in Panama had a serious economic effect.

On 17 June, 1948, a Free Zone was authorized to be constructed at Colón for the storage, exhibition, [illegible] or sale of goods in transit. However, nothing had been done by [illegible].

Chief exports (virtually all to the U.S.) in 1950 were:—Bananas (B. 5,819,534); cacao (B. 1,092,953); abacá fibre (B. 1,375,415).

Of total exports the United States took B. 9,005,914 or 91%.

Of the imports (1950) B. 66,432,477 or 66 6% came from the United States. Chief imports, 1949, were:—Machinery (including automobiles), B. 12,349,945; foodstuffs, B. 9,574,126; textiles, B. 9,734,491; chemicals, B. 4,883,970.

A law of 24 March, 1941, placed virtually all retail trade in the hands of Panamanians, but the constitution, signed on 1 March, 1946, relaxed the ban somewhat.

Total trade between Panama (including Canal Zone) and the United Kingdom (Board of Trade returns, in £ sterling):—

	1938	1947	1948	1949	1950
Imports to U.K. . . .	17,662	61,962	8,410	3,738	3,226
Exports from U.K. . . .	458,954	331,168	1,068,730[1]	2,136,076[1]	5,051,442[1]
Re-exports from U.K. . .	12,384	6,802	4,978	6,030	13,727

[1] Included are new ships built for foreign owners and registered in Panama.

Communications.—*Shipping.* All the international maritime traffic for Colón and Panama runs through the Canal Zone ports of Cristobal and Balboa; Bocas del Toro is used for both the provincial and international trade. The port of Puerto Armuellés, opened in 1928, provides an outlet for bananas from plantations on the Pacific Coast. Shipping under Panamanian registry has increased during the war. It totalled on 31 Dec., 1950, 800 vessels of 4,300,000 gross tons, of which 162 vessels were of 1,000 tons or less; 38 ships had been transferred from the U.S. flag and 25 from the British flag.

Railways.—The Panama Railroad, which connects Panama City on the Pacific with Colón on the Atlantic, is the principal railway. It is 47·61 miles long and, with the exception of the termini at Panama and Colón, passes through Canal Zone territory. As most vessels unload their cargo at Cristobal (Colón), [illegible] on of the merchandise destined for Panama City is brought [illegible] 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 provincial capital. Between David and La Concepción there is a line 18 miles long, which has now been extended to the port of Puerto Armuellés. In Bocas del Toro, between the Atlantic port of Almirante and Guabito (property of the United Fruit Company), a railway 51 miles long extends up to Suretka on the Costa Rican border.

Roads.—Panama has 1,090 miles of highway, about one-third of which is paved.

There is a road from Panama City westward as far as the city of David,

with a branch to the mountain resort of Boquete, A concrete highway, maintained by the United States, connects Panama City and Colón. On 1 Jan., 1950, registered motor vehicles numbered 26,689, of which 11,158 were in Panama City.

Aviation.—Commercial aviation has developed rapidly. British South American Airways, Pan-American World Airways, Panagra Airways and other international companies operate at Tocumen Airport (17 miles from Panama City). The Compania Panameña de Aviacion provides a local service between Panama City and the provincial towns.

Post.—There are telegraph cables from Panama to North American and Central and South American ports, and from Colón to the United States and Europe. There are now 36 commercial broadcasting stations functioning in Panama and 3 in the Canal Zone. About 60,000 radio receivers were in use 31 Dec., 1949; about 42,000 were short-wave receivers. Number of telephones in 1950 was about 12,000.

Money and Credit.—The present monetary unit is the *balboa*, which is of the same size and fineness as the United States silver dollar but is maintained equivalent to the gold dollar. Panama has officially recorded this with the International Monetary Fund. 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 piece; cupro-nickel coins of 5 and 2½ cents, and copper coins of 1½ and 1 cent. U.S. silver coinage is also legal tender. Altogether 1,145,000 balboas of the new Panamanian silver currency is in circulation. The only paper currency used is that of the United States.

Gold and short-term assets in the United States (both official and private) on 31 Dec., 1950, were $59·9 million.

Of the $10,000,000 paid by the United States to the Republic of Panama for the right to construct the Panama Canal, $6,000,000 were invested in the United States, particularly in New York real estate. As part of the refunding operations of the External Debt, which were carried out in 1950, this sum was 'released' and the balance brought to Panama.

The National Bank of Panama on 30 June, 1950, had capital of B. 2,500,000, reserves of B. 1,329,763, current deposits of B. 12,190,354 and loans of B. 9,911,666. There were 8 other Panamanian banks; in June, 1940, 4 small provincial banks were merged into a single 'Bank of the Central Provinces' at Chitré, with a capital of B. 1,300,000. The National City Bank and the Chase National Bank of New York City have branches.

English weights and measures are in general use; those of the metric system are little used.

Diplomatic and Consular Representatives.

1. Of Panama in Great Britain (3 Portsea Hall, W.2).

First Secretary and Chargé d'Affaires.—Ernesto Bellino.

Attaché.—Ricardo E. Soto.

There are consular representatives at Birmingham, Cardiff, Glasgow, Grimsby, Hull, London, Liverpool and Newcastle-on-Tyne.

2. Of Great Britain in Panama.

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary and Consul-General.—Eric Arthur Cleugh, C.M.G., M.V.O., O.B.E. (appointed 24 Oct., 1950).

First Secretary (and Consul at Panama City).—A. H. B. Hermann.
First Secretary (Information).—Jasper M. Leadbitter.
Naval Attaché.—Capt. J. R. B. Longden, O.B.E., R.N.
Labour Attaché.—H. A. N. Brown (resides in Mexico).
Air Attaché.—Wing-Commander A. F. Johnson, D.F.C. (resides in Carácas).

There is a consul at Colón and a vice-consul at Bocas del Toro.

Books of Reference.

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The Panama Canal and the Canal Zone.

On 18 Nov., 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, occupation and control of a zone (Canal Zone) 5 miles wide on each side of the canal route, and within this zone the exclusive right to exercise sovereign power and authority. For the needs of the Panama Canal other territory was granted, including certain islands in Panama Bay. The cities of Panama and Colón remain under the authority of Panama, but certain jurisdiction was granted to the United States in both the cities and in their harbours in all that relates to sanitation and public health. In return for these grants the United States paid $10,000,000 and $250,000 (gold dollars) yearly (beginning 9 years after the date of the treaty). The treaty was ratified on 26 Feb., 1904, and in July, 1904, the agreement for the provisional delimitation of the boundaries of the United States territory on the isthmus was signed. Later, in Sept., 1914, a boundary convention was signed. A new treaty, ratified by Panama in Dec., 1936, and by the United States on 25 July, 1939, made various concessions to Panama, increasing the annual payment to Panama to $430,000, U.S., and containing various provisions designed to remove sources of friction.

Governor of Panama Canal Zone.—Brig.-General Francis K. Newcomer, U.S.A. (retired). He is in direct charge of the operation and maintenance of the Canal and the civil government of the Canal Zone.

On 26 Sept., 1950, legislation was approved which (*a*) authorizes the transfer of the Panama Canal to the Panama Railroad Company, excepting subdivisions relating to civil government, health and [illegible]; (*b*) changes the name of the Panama Railroad Company to the Panama Canal Company; (*c*) authorizes the Company's Board of Directors to establish toll rates subject to the President's approval; (*d*) permits the Company to retain and utilize tolls revenue; and (*e*) authorizes appropriations to the Company to cover losses which might result from changes in economic conditions. This legislation became effective 1 July, 1951.

There are 120 miles of paved highways in the zone, exclusive of those within military and navy posts. Motor vehicles, 1950, number 15,531.

The area of the Canal Zone, including land and water, is 648·01 square

miles. The area of Gatun Lake, when its surface is at its normal elevation of 85 feet above sea level, is 163·38 square miles. The water area of the zone, including the water area within the 3-mile limit from the Atlantic and Pacific ends, is 275·52 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, and 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 is 649 feet, and the minimum 300 feet, with 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 Madden Dam, 974 feet long and 223 feet high, across the Chagres River at Alhajuela, was completed in 1935, creating Madden Lake, which at its maximum level covers 20 square miles at 260 feet above sea level; this provides a reserve of 33 milliard cubic feet of water for maintaining the level of Gatun Lake during dry seasons. The length of the cut through the Continental divide (Culebra, now Gaillard Cut) is 8 statute miles.

On 1 July, 1940, construction was begun on a new set of locks located approximately parallel to the existing locks at Gatun, Miraflores and Pedro Miguel. Work was suspended in the early months of the war and Congress on 28 Dec., 1945, authorized a re-study of the third locks project, including an investigation of the over-all problem (including a canal or canals at other locations or any new means of transporting ships across land) of inter-oceanic commerce and national security. In Dec., 1947, the governor of the Canal Zone recommended that the Canal be converted to sea level.

The total population of the Canal Zone, according to the census of 1 April, 1950, was 52,300. The total force employed by the canal and the Panama Railroad on that date numbered 4,584 American citizens and 15,018 of other nationalities (chiefly natives of the tropics). 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.

The gross capital investment for the construction, operation and maintenance of the canal to 30 June, 1950, totalled $734,125,223, and the net capital investment, after depreciation, was $672,962,143, including $128,991,063 interest on funds borrowed to construct the canal up to the opening of 12 July, 1920. The net revenues, in excess of all operating expenses, but excluding any interest charges on the investments, have totalled $276,826,571 since that date. After deduction of interest charges at 3% there was a deficit of $179,912,121. There was a net revenue (excluding interest) from tolls and other sources during the year ending 30 June, 1950, of $2,830,184; the deficit for 1950, after deducting interest, was $13,104,569.

The canal was informally opened to commerce by the passage of the 9,000-ton steamer *Ancon* on 15 Aug., 1914. The journey was made without mishap in 10 hours. It was formally opened to commerce by proclamation of the President of the United States on 12 July, 1920. The canal has been in use since 1914, except for various short periods in 1915 and

from 18 Sept., 1915, to 15 April, 1916, when the channel was entirely blocked by slides in the banks of Gaillard Cut. There has been no appreciable interruption since 11 Jan., 1917.

Particulars of the traffic through the canal for 5 fiscal years are given as follows (cargo in long tons) :—

Fiscal year ending 30 June	North-bound (Pacific to Atlantic)		South-bound (Atlantic to Pacific)		Total		Tolls levied (in dollars)
	Vessels[1]	Cargo	Vessels[1]	Cargo	Vessels[1]	Cargo	
1945	1,016	4,368,672	924	4,234,935	1,939	8,603,607	7,243,602
1947	2,239	13,375,698	2,021	8,294,820	4,260	21,670,518	17,596,602
1948	2,392	15,438,648	2,286	8,679,140	4,678	24,117,788	19,956,593
1949	2,406	15,406,070	2,387	9,899 088	4,793	25,305,158	20,541.230
1950	2,759	19,388,130	2,689	9,483,863	5,448	28,872,293	24,430,206

[1] *I.e.* ocean-going commercial vessels, over 300 net tons Panama Canal measurements (excluding canal vessels and launches), and U.S., Panamanian and Colombian Government vessels.

In the fiscal year of 1950, of the total number (5,448), 2,452 vessels were American, 876 British, 452 Norwegian, 372 Honduran, 194 Panamanian, 157 Danish, 153 Swedish, 119 Dutch, 104 Colombian, 104 Greek, 101 French, and the remaining 364 of 17 other nationalities.

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PARAGUAY.

(REPÚBLICA DEL PARAGUAY.)

Constitution and Government.

THE Republic of Paraguay gained its independence from Spain on 14 May, 1811. In 1814, Dr. José Gaspar Rodriguez Francia was elected dictator and in 1816 perpetual dictator, by the National Assembly. He died 20 Sept., 1840. In 1844, a new constitution was adopted, under which Carlos Antonio López (first elected in 1842) and his son, Francisco Solano López ruled until 1870. During a devastating war against Brazil, Argentina and

Uruguay (1865–70) Paraguay lost probably 500,000 men. Argentina in Aug., 1942, and Brazil in May, 1943, voided the reparations debt imposed upon Paraguay, which Paraguay had never paid.

A new constitution was adopted in 1870. The following is a list of past presidents since 1898, with the date on which each took office :—

Emilio Aceval, 25 Nov., 1898.[1]
Hector Carvallo, 9 Jan, 1902.[2]
Juan Escurra, 25 Nov., 1902.
Juan Gaona, 18 Oct., 1904.[2]
Dr. Cecilio Baez, 8 Dec., 1905.[3]
Dr. Benigno Ferreira, 25 Nov., 1906.
Emiliano Gonzalez Navero, 5 July, 1908.[3]
Manuel Gondra, 25 Nov., 1910.
Col. Albino Jara, 11 Jan., 1911.[4]
Liberato Marcial Rojas, 6 July, 1911.[2]
Dr. Pedro Peña, 29 Feb., 1912.[5]
Emiliano Gonzalez Navero, 22 Mar., 1912.[3]
Eduardo Schaerer, 15 Aug., 1912.
Dr. Manuel Franco, 15 Aug., 1916.[4]
Dr. José Montero, 7 June, 1916.[3]
Manuel Gondra, 15 Aug., 1920.
Dr. Felix Paiva, 31 Oct., 1921.[2]
Dr. Eusebio Ayala, 3 Nov., 1921.[2]
Dr. Eligio Ayala, 1 April, 1923.[3]
Dr. Luis Riart, 12 April, 1924.[3]
Dr. Eligio Ayala, 15 Aug., 1924.
Dr. José Guggiari, 15 Aug., 1928.
Emiliano Gonzalez Navero, 26 Oct., 1931.[3]
Dr. José Guggiari, 28 Jan., 1932.
Dr. Eusebio Ayala, 15 Aug, 1932.[4]
Col. Rafael Franco, 18 Feb., 1936.[3]
Dr. D. Félix Paiva, 15 Aug, 1937.
General José Félix Estigarribia, 15 Aug. 1939.[6]
General Higinio Morinigo, 7 Sept., 1940.[7]
Dr. Juan Manuel Frutos, 3 June, 1948.[8]
Dr. J. Natalicio González, 15 Aug., 1948.[8]
General Raimundo Rolon, 30 Jan., 1949.
Dr. Felipe Molas López, 14 May, 1949.[9]

[1] Died 9 Jan., 1902.
[2] Succeeded as Vice-President.
[3] Deposed 17 Feb., 1936.
[4] Resigned 3 June, 1948.
[5] Provisional, *i.e.*, following a *coup d'etat*.
[6] Died 5 June, 1919.
[7] Killed in aeroplane accident.
[8] Deposed 30 Jan, 1949.
[9] Resigned 10 Sept., 1949.

President.—Dr. Federico Chaves, elected 16 July, 1950; he had previously been appointed Provisional President by the National Assembly on 10 Sept., 1949, following the resignation of Dr. Felipe Molas López, who had been elected by the National Assembly on 26 Feb., 1949, and confirmed at an election on 17 April. The dominant party is the Colorado, all others having been suppressed in the 5-months civil war in 1947.

The President has a cabinet of 8 ministers; he receives a salary of 2,000 guaranies per month, and each of the ministers receives 1,200 guaranies.

The new constitution, which was ratified at a plebiscite on 4 August, 1940, is democratic in character, but has authoritarian tendencies. The President is accorded larger powers than in the old constitution; the Diet is composed of one chamber only, with the number of members reduced, only one for every 25,000 inhabitants being elected. The place of the Senate is taken by a Council of State, the members of which are nominated by the Government on a corporative basis. The President is elected for 5 years, and he appoints the Cabinet, which exercises all the functions of government, and need only inform the Chamber and the Council of State of its policy. The constitution guarantees private property, but the state is given the right to regulate economic activities.

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 13 departments, subdivided into 133 *partidos*; the Occidental section (the Chaco) is divided into 3 departments with 4 *partidos*.

The 16 departments of the republic are now officially numbered and named as follows :—1, Concepción (capital, Concepción); 2, San Pedro (capital, San Pedro); 3, Cordillera (capital, Caacupé); 4, Guairá (capital, Villarrica); 5, Caaguazú (capital, Coronel Oviedo); 6, Caazapá (capital, Caazapá); 7, Itapua (capital, Encarnación); 8, Las Misiones (capital, San Juan Bautista); 9, Paraguarí (capital, Paraguarí); 10, Alto Paraná (capital, Hernandarias); 11, Central (capital, Ipacaraí); 12, Neembecú (capital,

Pilar); 13, Amambay (capital, Pedro Juan Caballero); 14, Presidente Hayes (capital, Villa Hayes); 15, Boquerón; 16, Olimpo.

The civil authority is exercised by a *comisario de policía* in each of the departments. The capital, Asunción, forms a district subdivided into 'secciones policiales.'

National flag: red, white, blue (horizontal); the white stripe charged with the arms of the republic on the obverse, and, on the reverse, with a lion and the inscription *Paz y Justicia*—the only flag in the world with different obverse and reverse.

National anthem: Paraguayos, republica ó muerte! (words by F. Acuna de Figueroa; tune by F. Dupoy).

Area and Population.

The approximate area of Paraguay proper or 'Oriental' section, which is situated between the rivers Paraguay and Alto Paraná is officially estimated at 159,807 square kilometres, or 61,705 square miles. The boundary between Paraguay and Bolivia, in the section known as Chaco, was in dispute since 1870, culminating in open warfare in Sept., 1932. This was terminated by a treaty of peace signed July, 1938, and the boundary was fixed by arbitration Oct., 1938. The area of Paraguay's 'Occidental section', as thus increased, is now officially estimated at 246,925 square kilometres (95,337 square miles), making the total area of the republic 406,732 square kilometres or 157,039 square miles.

A census of the population was taken on 28 Oct., 1950.

On 1 July, 1948, the total population was estimated at 1,270,000, with a density of 8 per square mile. The population of Paraguay ('Oriental' section) consists of people of Spanish descent and mestizos (mixed European and Indian). There are no Negroes. On 28 Oct., 1950 (preliminary, census), the population of the capital district, Asunción (founded 1537), was 205,605, of which 99,042 were males; dwelling units were 40,900. Population of the 13 departments (in the 'Oriental' section), as estimated in 1945, was as follows:—Central, 154,070; Cordillera, 151,303; Paraguarí, 144,578; Itapua, 96,924; Guairá, 87,735; Caaguazú, 72,506; Caazapá, 70,197; San Pedro, 53,951; Neembucú, 51,009; Las Misions, 46,669; Concepción, 44,304; Amambay, 17,355, and Alto Paraná, 3,850. The population of the principal towns of the 'Oriental' region in 1945 was as follows:—Coronel Oviedo, 33,098; Villarrica, 31,081; Jesus y Trinidad, 23,677; Caazapá, 19,953; [illegible] 18,907; Concepción, 16,487; Encarnación, 16,078; San Pedro, 11,[illegible]; S. Pedro del Paraná, 14,667; Quiindy, 14,485; Arroyosy Esteros, 13,453; Paraguarí, 11,775; Coronel Bogado, 11,159; Pilar, 9,593, and Ypacaraí, 8,214. Chief towns of the 'Occidental' region:—Lopes de Filippis, 8,688; Puerto Pinasco, 7,015; Puerto Casado, 6,367; Villa Hayes, 4,397, and Fuerte Olimpo, 2,888.

In 1947 the crude birth rate was 32·1 per 1,000 population; crude death rate, 9·1; infant mortality rate (1946), 52·0 per 1,000 live births (compared with 98·1 in 1938); crude marriage rate, 2·7 per 1,000 population.

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, 1939, totalled 34,000, including 3,900 Mennonite farmers from Canada, Russia and Poland. Most of the immigrants settled in the 27 state-aided colonies. Immigrants arriving in 1948 included 4,800 Mennonite farmers from Germany and several hundred from Canada; 165 Dutch farmers (not Mennonites) also arrived. In Aug.,

1948, immigration was restricted to citizens of American countries, but in 1951 Paraguay agreed to admit some 50,000 Italians over a period of 3 years.

Religion and Education.

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 Concepción. 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, and the system has been extensively revised to provide, *inter alia*, primary education for adults. There are no statistics of illiteracy. In 1947 there were 1,293 government primary schools with 176,465 pupils and 4,157 teachers; 19 private schools with 8,148 pupils and 202 teachers. There were 14 secondary schools (11 in the capital) with 2,054 pupils and 14 commercial colleages with 3,296 pupils. There were 115 vocational schools (56 in the capital). The National University had, in 1940, 890 students and 115 professors; complete autonomy in appropriate spheres of university affairs was granted in 1929 to a body including students, alumni and faculties. In all, 8 universities had, in 1947, 165 professors and 1,221 students. The number of students inscribed at the higher facilities was returned in 1944 as follows:—Medicine, 391; law and social science, 370; economic sciences, 319; chemistry and pharmacology, 183; physics and mathematics, 162, and odontology, 153. Paraguay opened in 1944 the first *preventorium* for the healthy children of leprous parents.

A contributory national insurance scheme for all salary and wage earners except civil servants and railway employees went into effect 1 Jan., 1951.

Motion-picture theatres numbered 30 in 1950, with seating capacity of 19,500 Paraguay, in 1949, had 3 daily newspapers with an aggregate circulation of 17,000.

Justice.

The highest court of justice is the Supreme Court with 3 members. There are special Chambers of Appeal for civil and commercial cases, and criminal cases. Judges of first instance deal with civil, commercial and criminal cases in six departments. Minor cases are dealt with by Justices of the Peace.

The Attorney-General represents the state in all jurisdictions, with representatives in each judicial department and in every jurisdiction. In matters of revenue, taxes, etc., the state is represented by the Abogado del Tesoro.

Finance.

For 6 calendar years, revenue and expenditure, in the new unit of account, the guarani, officially valued at 32·36 cents (U.S.), have been as follows:—

Year	Revenue	Expenditure	Year	Revenue	Expenditure
1945	24,477,602	31,302,575	1948	45,574,000	—[1]
1946	33,233,792	35,559,883	1949[2]	54,878,320	74,332,000
1947	41,682,000	51,354,000	1950[3]	102,071,000	118,052,000

[1] Unavailable.
[2] Budget estimates; the actual figures are not available.
[3] Budget estimates.

The 1950 budget provided for expenditure of 90,398,000 for national defence, 28,719,000 for debt service and [illegible]. Taxes were expected to furnish 33,626,000 guaranies, and customs duties, 23,740,000 guaranies.

On 31 December, 1941, the external debt of Paraguay was 15,272,422 gold pesos; the internal debt was 24,001,134 gold pesos. In 1936 proceeds of the export tax on *yerba maté* and hides were earmarked for service of the external debt; the latter yielded 882,191 guaranies in 1948. Paraguay agreed, beginning 1 Jan., 1945, to resume service on the external sterling debt, in default since 1934; coupons in arrears were to be paid off at the rate of 7*s.* 9*d.* per £1 nominal. Balance outstanding was £652,150. During 1949 and 1950 payments of interest and repayment of external loans amounted to £105,144, U.S. $1,850,232 and 4,500,000 Argentine pesos. British investments, end of 1949, had a par value of £3,300,290, of which 85·1% was in default. Foreign investments, 1950, in millions of guaranies, were 181·8, of which Argentina furnished 77·7 (42·7% of the total), Britain 51·2 (28·2%) and the United States 45·9 (25·3%). Since 1947 U.S. investments have risen by 6·9 million and those of Argentina and Britain have fallen by 2·3 million and 2·8 million, respectively.

Defence.

The military establishment is about 350 officers and 5,500 men. The Army consists of 3 divisions of infantry, each one of 2 regiments of infantry, 1 group of artillery, 1 group of cavalry and 1 battalion of engineers (all motorized), and 1 division of cavalry of 2 regiments mechanized and 1 regiment mounted. There are 5 training schools for officers and technical specialists; a U.S. military mission directs the training in one of the schools.

There are 3 squadrons of aircraft.

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 in the national guard, and between 39 and 45 in the territorial guard.

The Navy consists of 2 armoured river gunboats of 745 tons (built in Italy) and 4 patrol boats, river craft armed with modern guns. The largest of the latter displaces about 180 tons. There are also 6 American-built picket boats.

Production and Industry.

The soil of Paraguay is productive and the climate suitable for many sub-tropical products, but only some 1,550,000 hectares are cultivated out of 41 million hectares of cultivable land. Much of the country is admirably suited to pastoral purposes; large estates are the rule, in one instance amounting to 2 million hectares. It is estimated (1949) that there are about 4,087,000 head of cattle in the country, but normally, in addition, cattle has to be imported from Argentina for the packing plants. There are 3 packing plants (including 1 American and 1 British), encouraged by the Government; hides, jerked beef, corned beef and other animal products are exported. In 1950 a combined government and private corporation took over the sale and distribution of meat. Exports of meat products in 1946 were 47,700,000 lb.; in 1947, about 30,000,000 lb.; in 1949, 28,652,000 lb. Paraguay produces salted and dry cattle hides; exports in 1949, about 10,000 metric tons.

Yerba maté, or strong-flavoured Paraguay tea, which is a plantation product as well as a natural product of the virgin forests, is one of the chief articles of export; exports range from 4,000 to 8,000 metric tons; in 1949, 5,000 tons. The 1946–47 tobacco output reached 28 million lb.

compared with an average of 14 million in 1940–44; exports totalled 15,428,000 lb. in 1949.

Timber resources of excellent quality are enormous, the cedars and hardwoods being a particularly valuable article of export; timber exports, 1949, were 196,000 metric tons. Paraguay produces in the Chaco region quebracho logs, of which a small tonnage is exported. The chief product is quebracho extract (tannin); exports were 40,000 metric tons in 1949. Fruit growing, especially of tangerines, is general. Grapefruit has been grown for export to London. 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; the oil is widely exported; exports, 1949, were valued at 1,841,000 guaranies.

About 25,000 acres are devoted to sugar cultivation, largely for the manufacture of spirit (sugar production, 1950, 19,000 metric tons, compared with pre-war average of 7,000 tons), but substantial quantities are usually imported. There are 10 sugar factories in Paraguay, the most important of which is at Tebicuari. 39,700 metric tons of rice were grown in 1949–50. Banana production (1941) was 5,426,796 stems. Harvest of peanuts averaged 19,400 tons (1935–39) but output in 1949 was only about 2,300 tons. Production (1944) of manioc was 1,018,885 metric tons.

Agriculture is primitive, but the training of smallholders for settlement in rural colonies was expanded in 1942. About 80% of the peasants are landless; only 20% (1949) use iron ploughs. About 134,000 acres are planted to maize. The cultivation of cotton of the American uplands type from about 140,000 acres is encouraged by the authorities; it matures early and reaches the market when the American crop is scarce; production in the crop year ending 28 Feb., 1950, was 40,000 metric tons. It is commonly sold, however, as Argentine cotton, chiefly to the United Kingdom; about 8,000 metric tons of cottonseed oil is produced annually. 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 Quiquió and Ibicuí manganese mines contain ore deposits estimated at 60,000,000 tons. Copper has also been found at San Miguel, Concepción and Quiquió.

Fourteen power-plants, with a total estimated capacity of 12,000 k.w. supply electric energy to 18 cities and towns.

The national income, 1946, at factor cost (in million guaranies) was 452, of which crops furnished, 85·6; animals, 64·3; manufactures and handicrafts, 138·8; trade, transport and communications, 89·8; services, rent, banking and insurance, 35·5 [illegible] '. 38·0.

Trade unionists number about [illegible] groups struggle for control of the labour movement—the Communists ('Paraguayan Workers' Council' which is illegal) and the 'Partido Febrerista' (similar to the Apista movement in Peru), which is reformist, anti-Communist and inclined to regard foreign capital rather than native employers as 'the enemy.' A third organization is the semi-official 'Republican Workers' Organization', (O.R.O.).

Commerce.

Imports and exports, stated in guaranies at the official rate, adopted in 1943, 1 guarani equals 32·3 cents, U.S.; 1 million guaranies equals $323,625.

	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949
Imports .	40,038,140	54,660,809	66,387,451	68,086,794	75,237,770	87,866,000
Exports .	42,334,308	68,933,050	82,678,601	65,703,073	87,097,995	101,615,000

In millions of U.S. dollars, imports for the above years (valued f.o.b. at the point of shipment) and exports, were as follows :—1944, imports $13·0 and exports 13·7; 1945, $17·5 and $22·0; 1946, $21·1 and $26·5; 1947, $21·8 and $21·1; 1948, $24·3 and $28·2; 1949, $28·4 and $32·9.

Chief exports in 1949 included timber, valued (in guaranies) at 24,442,000; quebracho extract, 21,265,000; cotton, 14,734,000; hides, 11,447,000, and canned meats, 9,748,000. The most important imports were food, cotton goods and vehicles.

Of the imports in 1949 (in guaranies), 19,384,000 came from Argentina, 29,164,000 from the United States, 15,826,000 from the United Kingdom and 6,627,000 from Brazil. Of the exports, Argentina took 35,461,000 (plus 50,176,000 in goods in transit); Uruguay, 1,703,000 (plus 1,567,000 in transit); the United Kingdom, 4,328,000, and the United States, 1,452,000. Goods in transit, through Argentina and Uruguay, go mainly to the United Kingdom and the United States.

The trade between Paraguay and the United Kingdom (Board of Trade returns) in £ sterling for 6 years was as follows :—

	1938	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950
Imports to U.K. .	224,638	2,265,831	1,784,094	1,742,490	1,340,764	1,396,619
Exports from U.K. .	72,308	302,691	304,846	968,376	890,800	533,913
Re-exports from U.K.	714	886	3,600	2,823	2,267	3,855

Communications.

Paraguay is enclosed in the centre of the South American Continent, from 800 to 1,600 miles up La Plata River and its tributaries. The Paraguay River divides the country into two distinct parts and is navigable for 12-foot draft vessels as far as Concepción, 180 miles north of Asunción, and for smaller vessels for a further distance of 600 miles northward. The Paraná River is navigable by large boats from Corrientes up to Puerto Aguirre, at the mouth of the Yguazu River. Boats of a few hundred tons capacity navigate the tributary rivers in Paraguay, the largest of which are the Tebicuary, south of Ascunción, the Manduvire, Jejuaguazu and the Aquidabana rivers, north of Asunción.

Asuncion, the chief port, is 950 miles from the sea. In June, 1945, the Government formed—after a break of 80 years—a national merchant marine with a capital of 20,000,000 guaranies. About 4,000 steam vessels enter annually at the port of Asunción. The principal companies engaged in the river service on the Paraguay and the Alto Paraná are the Argentine Navigation Company, Ltd., the controlling interest in which is British, and the Lloyd Brasileiro. All imports and exports for ocean shipment have to be transhipped at Montevideo or Buenos Aires.

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 (1941) of 274 miles. There is now a through train service without break of bulk from Asunción to Buenos Aires. El Ferrocarril del Norte, owned by a Paraguay 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. Total length of railways, 713 miles. The country roads are in general mere bullock tracks and transport is difficult. Highways, 1940, had a mileage of 3,759 miles; in

1945 there were 120 miles of paved and 150 miles of all-weather roads. There are 29 miles of tramway lines.

Air services are furnished by 5 airlines (domestic and foreign), one of which uses seaplanes, following the river between Asunción and Buenos Aires.

The national telegraph (137 offices) connects Asunción with Corrientes and Posadas in the Argentine Republic, and thus with the outside world; in addition 34 stations are operated by the Paraguay Central Railway; total, 2,070 miles. Three companies offer radio-telegraph service. The telephone system has been under government control since 5 Oct., 1945; a new government agency, the National Telephone Administration, took over the telecommunication services in July, 1947. Telephone lines, 1949, 5,225 miles; instruments, 4,986. Long-distance telephone communication with Posadas was established in 1932. Twelve wireless-telegraph stations have been erected. Wireless sets in use, 1950, numbered about 80,000. Paraguay joined the postal union in 1881; the number of post offices (1941) was 155.

Money, Weights and Measures.

In 1946, Paraguay notified the International Monetary Fund that the unit of account, the guarani, is equal to 32·3625 cents, U.S., or 0·287595 gramme of fine gold; $1·00, U.S., equals 3·09 guaranies and 1 troy oz. of fine gold, 108·15 guaranies. But on 3 March, 1951, the unit was devalued to 16·67 cents, U.S., and new rates were established, 6 guaranies and 9 guaranies equal to $1·00, and 16·80 and 25·20 equal to £1.

The guarani was established on 5 October, 1943, equal to 100 of the old paper pesos. The old gold peso, no longer used, is nominally valued at 1·75 guaranies. The latter is divided into 100 centimos, and is symbolized by the letter G with a line through it, similar to the dollar sign. At the then buying rate of 300 paper pesos per U.S. dollar, it was worth 33⅓ cents, U.S., but was adjusted to 32·36 cents. Under the new law the Banco del Paraguay is placed in charge of all paper and metallic currency.

The old unit of value was the gold peso, which had been based since 1923 on the Argentine gold peso. Actually there was no gold or silver current, and the paper peso (worth in 1942 three-tenths of 1 cent, U.S., or 5 pesos = 1 penny, U.K.) was the chief circulating medium. There are copper–aluminium coins representing 50, 25, 10 and 5 centimos and 1 centimo.

For previous currency history, *see* THE STATESMAN'S YEAR-BOOK, 1943, p. 1162

The National Bank of Paraguay (now called Banco del Paraguay) opened in March, 1943, and was reorganized as the Bank of Paraguay (in Sept., 1944), with a monetary, a banking and a mortgage department. On 31 Oct., 1950, the monetary department had gold valued at 600,000 guaranies, and foreign exchange of 12,457,000 guaranies, while note and coin circulation was 130,463,000 guaranies. It has no legal gold reserve. The Banco Agricola, practically a department of the Government, charged with agricultural development, was merged into the Bank of Paraguay in 1948.

The other banks in Paraguay are a branch of the Bank of London and South America, Ltd.; Banco Germanico de la America del Sud; the Banco del Hogar Argentino; Banco de la Nacion Argentina; Banco del Brazil.

The metric system was officially adopted on 1 Jan., 1901.

Diplomatic and Consular Representatives.

1. Of Paraguay in Great Britain (51 Cornwall Gardens, S.W.7).

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary.—(Vacant).

First Secretary.—Dr. Luis M. Ramirez Boettner.

There are consuls at Birmingham, Cardiff, Glasgow, Liverpool, London and Southampton.

2. Of Great Britain in Paraguay.

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary and Consul-General. Ian Leslie Henderson.

First Secretary.—W. M. Wylie (*Labour*).

Naval Attaché.—Capt. C. B. Alers-Hankey, D.S.C., R.N.

Military Attaché.—Brig. R. G. Fullerton.

Air Attaché.—Air Commodore W. E. Oulton, D.S.O., D.F.C.

Civil Air Attaché.—G. S. Hill.

There is a consular representative at Asunción.

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PERSIA.

(Irân.)

Reigning King (Shah).

On 31 October, 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 13 December the Constituent Assembly elected Riza Khan Pahlevi Shah of Persia and made the crown of Darius hereditary in his family. On 15 Dec. the new Shah took the oath to defend the constitution, and on 16 December he was publicly proclaimed. On 16 September, 1941, Riza Shah abdicated and left the country. He died in Johannesburg on 26 July, 1944. He was succeeded by his son, **Muhammed Riza Pahlevi** (born 26 October, 1919), who was sworn before the Majlis on 18 September, 1941. On 15 March, 1939, the Shah married Princess Fawzieh, eldest sister of King Farouk of Egypt; they were divorced on 19 Nov., 1948. They have a daughter, born in 1940. On 12 Feb., 1951, the Shah married Miss Surava Isfandiari Bakhtiari.

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 (*Mujtahid*), who resided at Najaf and Kerbela in Mesopotamia. Unlike the Sultan of Turkey he had no religious [illegible] In Jan., 1906, the Shah gave his consent to the establishment [illegible] Assembly, or 'Majlis,' which drew up a constitution, which received the Shah's approval on 30 Dec., 1906. The Constitution also provided for the establishment of a Senate, but this body was only constituted in Feb., 1950. In the meanwhile a Constituent Assembly was summoned by the Shah in April, 1949. As a result of its findings the Shah obtained the right to dissolve the two Houses of Parliament and the new Majlis and Senate were charged with amending certain provisions in the Constitution and in particular an article which debars the Shah from delaying legislation passed by parliament.

The government of the country is in the hands of the Cabinet, which is responsible to the Majlis.

The Cabinet, appointed on 2 May, 1951, was as follows :—

Prime Minister.—Dr. Mossadeq.
Minister of the Interior.—General Zahedi.
Minister of War.—General Naghdi.
Minister for Foreign Affairs.—Nagher Kazemi.
Minister of Education.—Dr. Sanjabi.
Minister of National Economy.—Amir Alai.
Minister of Finance.—Mohammed Ali Varasteh.
Minister of Health.—Dr. Adham.
Minister of Justice.—Ali Hayat.
Minister of Agriculture.—Ibrahim Farmand.
Minister of Labour.—Amir Teymour.

The country is divided into 10 *ustâns*, each under an *ustândâr*. Each *ustân* is subdivided into a number of *shahristâns*, varying in size and governed each by a *farmândâr*. The *shahristân* is in turn subdivided into *bakhshes*, each under a *bakhshdâr*; and the *bakhsh* into *dehistâns*, each under a *dehdâr*. This final subdivision consists of a village or group of villages. The number of *shahristâns* is at present fixed at 76. All the above mentioned officials are appointed, directly or indirectly, by the central Government.

In September, 1945, a 'democratic' party appeared in Persian Azerbaijan, springing apparently from the *Tudeh* party founded in 1941, which quickly came under Russian influence and demanded provincial autonomy for Azerbaijan. A large measure of autonomy was granted to Azerbaijan on 13 June, 1946, but the authority of the central Government was re-established in Dec., 1946. After an unsuccessful attempt on the life of the Shah, the Tudeh Party was dissolved on 5 Feb., 1949.

Towns generally have a municipality, the director of which is nominated by the central Government from 3 persons proposed by the municipal council.

On 29 Jan., 1942, a treaty of alliance was signed in Tehran between Great Britain, the U.S.S.R. and Persia. The British and Soviet Governments undertook to respect the territorial integrity, sovereignty and political independence of Persia.

At the Tehran conference, 27 November to 2 December, 1943, Mr.

Churchill, President Roosevelt and Marshal Stalin issued a 'Declaration of the Three Powers concerning Iran,' dated 1 December, 1943, pledging respect for the integrity and independence of Persia and economic assistance both in the war period and in the period after the war.

Relations with Russia were regulated by the Treaty of Peace of 26 Feb., 1921, and relations with Persia's other neighbours by the Non-aggression Pact of Saadabad of 8 July, 1937, between Turkey, Iraq, Persia and Afghanistan.

Treaties of friendship have been concluded with India, Pakistan, Jordan and Italy.

Area and Population.

Persia, which has an area of about 1,603,000 square km., 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, 20-25 inhabitants to the square mile.

The total population of Persia was estimated by the Ministry of the Interior, in March 1949, at 18,387,502, of whom 9,120,360 were men; but it is probable that the country's total population lies between 14 and 16 million.

The principal cities and districts are:—Tehran and district, with a population, according to official figures of 1949, of 1,010,000; Tabriz, 272,000; Isfahan, 192,000; Meshhed, 191,000; Shiraz, 114,000; Resht, 110,000; Hamadan, 122,000; Kermanshah, 106,000; Ardebil, 86,000; Yezd, 56,000; Kazvin, 80,000; Arak, 64,000; Kerman, 53,000; Kashan, 55,000; Abadan and Khorramshahr, 201,000; Pahlevi, 48,000; Ahwaz, 53,000; Babol, 38,000; Qum, 86,000; Zanjan, 53,000; Rezaieh, 51,000; Bushire, 25,000.

Religion.

The official religion of Persia is the *Ithna-'Asharyya*, which recognizes twelve Imáms or spiritual successors of the Prophet Mahomet. Of the total population, 850,000 are of the Sunnî sect; 10,000 are Parsîs (Gabrs), 40,000 Jews, 50,000 Armenians and 20,000 Nestorians; there are also some other Christians, and 'Bahais,' whose number cannot, however, be estimated.

The Moslems of the sect called Shî'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 former Ottoman Empire, who are called Sunnî. The power of the Persian priesthood has disappeared in recent years, as the result of the increased power of the centralized Government. The highest authority is the leading mujtahid, who resides at Najaf or Kerbela, near Baghdad, and some consider him the representative of the Imâm.

All mosques and shrines have some endowments (*waqf*), now devoted to charitable and educational institutions and administered by the Ministry of Public Instruction. 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 Urmia. The Anglican bishop in Persia resides at Isfahan, the headquarters of the Church Missionary Society.

Education

In recent years public instruction has made rapid strides; the old system of instruction, which was generally religious, has been entirely changed, and at present adequate education can be obtained in elementary and secondary schools and universities.

In 1938 there were 8,381 schools of all categories, with 457,236 pupils, as compared with 612 schools, with 55,000 pupils, in 1921.

A law providing for the gradual establishment of compulsory, general, primary education was passed in July, 1943.

The influence of the French educational system has been prominent. As in France, education is highly centralized. The curricula for the different types of primary and secondary schools are drawn up by the Ministry of Education.

The great majority of primary and secondary schools are state schools and the whole budget is paid by the Ministry of Education. Grants are made to private schools. Elementary and secondary education in state schools and University education is free.

Higher education is provided by universities, university colleges and technical colleges. The University of Teheran, established on modern European models, is of recent origin and more recent is the University of Tabriz. There are Univ[illegible] Ispahan, Mashad and Shiraz. In 1949 there were 5,919 [illegible]

There were, in 1949, 60 cinemas, with a seating capacity of 32,800.

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 Tehran, Tabriz, Shiraz, Kermanshah, Ispahan, Meshed, Kerman and Ahwaz, and a court of cassation, or supreme court, in Tehran. 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.

Budget estimates for recent years (ending March 20) were as follows (in 1,000 rials) :—

	1946–47	1947–48	1948–49	1949–50	1950–51	1951–52
Revenue .	5,427,000	5,559,068	6,844,338	7,785,691	8,950,000	9,552,846
Expenditure	6,094,000	8,311,931	7,972,947	11,117,398	11,470,000	9,549,595

	1944–45	1945–46	1946–47	1947–48	1948–49
Actual receipts . .	5,226,888	4,977,929	5,797,366	6,716,529	7,384,523
Actual expenditure .	5,951,429	4,932,427	5,931,312	6,773,639	7,606,021

The main items of estimated revenue in the Budget for 1949–50 are (in millions of rials) :—Direct taxation, 1,160; indirect taxation, 587·2: tobacco and opium mon[illegible]oly, 1,810; customs, 1,869; concessions, southern oil-fields, 919; public domains, 189. The main items of estimated expenditure in 1949–50 are (in millions of rials) :—Ministries of War (including Gendar-

merie), 2,478; Education, 960; Interior, 770; Finance (including monopolies), 1,499; allowance to government employees, 1,350; development plan, 910; loans and interest, 480.

At the end of 1949, Persia's foreign debts consisted of (1) Debt to U.S.A. for purchase of camps, equipment and wagons, $2,792,758, repayable in three instalments of $192,769 at 2-yearly intervals to Dec., 1952; one instalment has been paid. (2) Debt to U.S.A. for purchase of Abadan aerodrome, $136,682, repayable in three instalments of $45,561 up to March, 1954; nothing yet repaid. (3) Debt to U.S.A. for purchase of arms and ammunition, $26,000,000, repayable in 10 years. A debt to U.S.A. for the purchase of goods on Lend Lease of $8,541,041 has been repaid as has the sterling 5% 1911 loan originally of £1,250,000. On the same date the Government debt to the National Bank was 5,163 million rials and its total internal debt 5,668 million rials.

Defence.

The Persian Army consists of about 130,000 men, organized in 10 infantry divisions and 4 brigade groups. Two years' military service is [illegible]. The Persian Gendarmerie was in 1949 reduced to about 6,000 [illegible] of internal security being taken over by the Army. A U.S. Military Mission is attached, in an advisory capacity, to the Army, and another to the Gendarmerie.

The Persian Air Force consists of some 250 machines.

The Navy comprises 2 frigates, 3 gunboats and some motor launches in the Persian Gulf, 2 sm [illegible] and the Imperial yacht in the Caspian Sea, a tug and a MFV [illegible]. Great Britain in 1949.

Production and Industry.

Persia's chief products are oil, wool, cotton, skins, casings, gum, opium, fruit, carpets, textiles and leather. Oil shipments in 1948–49 totalled 20,184,947 metric tons.

Reliable statistics of agricultural production are not available. It is estimated, however, that out of the 163·6 million hectares of land area only 10% is crop land including fallow (which may be as much as three-quarters of the cropped area), 17% is forests and ranges, 20% is potentially cultivable waste and 50% is desert and other wastes.

Wheat crop in 1947–48 was estimated at 1,925,000 metric tons (1946–47, 2,083,000 metric tons) and in 1948–49 at 2,000,000 metric tons. Rice crop was estimated at 294,000 metric tons in 1946–47; 223,000 in 1947–48; 280,000 in 1948–49. The barley was estimated at 776,000 tons in 1947–48. Production of fruits and nuts may be as much as 1,700,000 metric tons per annum and production of sugar beet in 1947–48 was about 353,000 tons.

Wool comes principally from Khorrasan, Kermanshah, Mazanderan and Azerbaijan. The most popular carpets are manufactured in the environs of Tabriz, Kerman, Sultanabad, Kashan, Isfahan, Shiraz and Hamadan. Factories making woollen and cotton cloth and yarns are centred mainly is Isfahan. Exports of raw wool and hair in 1946–47 was 2,192 metric tons; in 1947–48, 2,756 metric tons; in 1948–49, 725 metric tons. Up to 1948–49 the bulk of these exports went to U.S.S.R. Glass, small arms, ammunition and chemicals are manufactured in Tehran. Matches are made in Tabriz, Z[illegible], Tehran and Isfahan. Silk textiles are manufactured at Chalous in M[illegible]

Production of the government textile mills was 11·3 million square metres of cotton and 593,000 metres of silk in 1946–47; 15·3 million metres of

cotton and 821,000 metres of silk in 1947–48; 13·9 million metres of cotton and 394,000 metres of silk in 1948–49. There is, however, an extensive production of cotton as well as wool in private industries, chiefly in Isfahan.

Beet-sugar production according to the records of the government factories (which hold a monopoly) was 30,247 metric tons in 1946–47. Production in 1947–48 was about 52,000 metric tons and in 1948–49 was estimated to be 42,000 metric tons.

Tea production by government factories was 268 tons in 1946–47, 324 tons in 1947–48, 258 tons in 1948–49. This is, however, a comparatively small proportion of the Iranian tea production which was estimated at 66,000 metric tons in 1946–47, 7,000 in 1947–48, 7,660 in 1948–49.

Production of ginned cotton in the government cotton gins was 5,282 metric tons in 1946–47, 17,008 metric tons in 1947–48, 7,972 metric tons in 1948–49. Total production has, however, been estimated at 14,000, 17,500 and 22,000 metric tons respectively. Nearly all of this is consumed at home and the total raw cotton exports in the 3 years were 1,057, 1,055 and 2,818 metric tons respectively.

The rice crop was estimated at 308,000 metric tons in 1948–49 (223,000 metric tons in 1947–48), grown largely on the Caspian shores. Exports of rice was 61,136 metric tons in 1946–47, of which more than half went to the U.S.S.R. in 1947–48. With the virtual cession of trade with U.S.S.R. in 1948–49 the total exports fell to 1,458 metric tons.

Tobacco is grown along the shores of the Caspian. Area planted in 1947–48 was 15,200 hectares; crop, 17,806 metric tons. It is all purchased by the government and manufactured in the government tobacco factory at Tehran.

Persia has substantial mineral deposits relatively undeveloped, including coal, iron, copper, lead, manganese, marble, borax, nickel, cobalt, iron oxide, sulphur, sodium sulphate and other sodium salts, and rock salt. In 1939 a concession was granted to a Dutch company, the Algemeen Exploratie Mattschappij, to explore the mineral resources in two areas in the region of Bandar Abbas. Turquoise mines are worked at Nishapour. Coal production in government-controlled mines was about 110,000 metric tons in 1948–49.

The crude oil production of the Anglo-Iranian Oil Company, which holds a concession for a large area in S. Persia, was (in metric tons):—1946, 19,858,471; 1947, 21,737,949; 1948, 26,042,247; 1950, 31,750,000.

In contravention of the agreement between the Persian Government and the Anglo-Iranian Oil Company, which expires in 1993, the Shah, on 2 May, 1951, signed two decrees, passed by parliament, to nationalize the oil industry.

A 7-year economic development programme was approved by the Majlis in July, 1949. It proposes expenditures of 21,000 million rials, one-third of which is to be spent abroad. A report on the plan was submitted to the Government in Aug., 1949, by American and British experts under the auspices of a consortium of American firms bearing the title of Overseas Consultants Incorporated. There is now a permanent body administering the plan, which, until 1 Jan., 1951, employed as advisors a group of specialists from O.C.I. and other experts chiefly American and British.

The Majlis on 7 June, 1949, passed a bill which introduces the 8-hour working day, fixes minimum wages, allows 10 days' holidays with pay, provides for conciliation in disputes, regulates working conditions, guarantees freedom to trade unions, and establishes a system of social security benefits covering sickness, maternity, children's allowances, funerals and marriages. The Bill is limited to industrial workers.

Commerce.

The Government monopoly of foreign trade established in 1931 was abolished in 1941–42.

The principal centres of commerce are Tabriz, Tehran, Hamadan, Meshhed and Isfahan; the principal ports, Bandar Abbas, Khorramshahr, Bushire and Bandar Shahpur on the Persian Gulf, and Astara, Pahlavi (Enzeli), Babol Sar, Bandar-i-Gaz and Bandar Shah on the Caspian.

The quantity and value of the imports and exports (excluding oil exports and duty-free imports) were as follows (pre-devaluation rate, (fixed) 130 rials = £1, (free) 180–200 rials; post-devaluation rate, (fixed) 90 rials = £1, (free) 120 rials) :—

Years	Imports		Exports	
	Weight (metric tons)	Value (1,000 rials)	Weight (metric tons)	Value (1,000 rials)
1943–44	153,810	1,527,234	57,439	703,986
1944–45	126,348	2,956,789	61,447	792,066
1945–46	151,241	3,106,601	117,085	1,698,269
1946–47	245,814	4,114,844	208,303	2,570,130
1947–48	262,403	4,705,536	176,074	2,324,203
1948–49	247,329	4,218,718	131,217	1,802,239

The following table shows, in thousands of rials, the value of the chief imports into and exports from Persia during the year 21 March, 1948, to 20 March, 1949 (exclusive of duty-free imports and oil exports of the Anglo-Iranian Oil Company) :—

Imports		Exports	
Food and drink	856,600	Carpets	558,090
Textiles	1,221,517	Food	52,226
Skins and leather	20,875	Fruit	435,091
Machinery and electrical apparatus	319,463	Plant products	356,445
Metals	402,954	Casings and other animal products	28,969
Vehicles	297,340		
Rubber	140,277		
Paper	107,178		
Drugs	232,720		

In the year ending 20 March, 1949, the distribution of the trade of Persia to and from the principal countries was as follows (excluding duty-free imports and oil exports), in million rials :—

Country	Imports	Exports	Country	Imports	Exports
Australia	110	2	Iraq	25	94
Belgium	179	43	Pakistan	4	37
Czechoslovakia	113	3	Sweden	67	16
France	134	74	Switzerland	122	34
Germany	33	27	U.S.S.R.	22	28
India	375	280	United Kingdom	1,155	392
Italy	288	132	U.S.A.	1,251	274

The total of duty-free imports amounted to 1,261,386,660 rials, of which 1,201,539,280 rials were imports by the Anglo-Iranian Oil Co.

Total trade between Persia and United Kingdom (Board of Trade returns) in £ sterling :—

	1938	1947	1948	1949	1950
Imports to U.K. . .	9,072,688	16,045,517	36,107,893	34,478,628	47,693,687
Exports from U.K. .	5,431,013	15,850,590	24,566,836	30,989,394	30,224,620
Re-exports from U.K. .	96,986	99,487	59,413	58,218	117,161

Communications.

Tonnage entered at Bushire, Lingah, Bandar Abbas, Khorramshahr, Bandar Shahpur and other ports on the Persian Gulf in the year ending 20 March, 1949, was 11,957,000 tons, of which 6,750,000 tons were British 785,000 tons U.S.A., 1,787,000 Norwegian, 433,000 Dutch, 547,000 Italian, 237,000 Swedish, 89,000 Persian and 219,000 French.

Tonnage entered at Caspian ports in 1948–49 was 36,400 tons, of which 36,250 tons were U.S.S.R.

Navigation on the Lake of Urumiah, from Sharafkhaneh to Golmankhaneh is served by some 5 tugs and 9 barges for the transport of goods and passengers. The service runs twice a week. On the River Karun likewise, from Khorramshahr to Ahwaz (Nasseri), an irregular service for cargo only both ways is run by the Iran Transport Co. and the Karun Navigation Co., and some native firms run daily trips by motor boat, for passengers and merchandise. By changing into lighter draught boats at Ahwaz both can be taken up to Shallili near Shushtar.

The Government continues its programme of road construction, and new roads are under construction and existing roads being improved. A tunnel of about 1,850 metres has been pierced through the top of the Khandovan Pass on the Chalus Road, bringing the highest altitude of the road down from 3,006 metres to 2,600 metres and reducing the length of the road by about 10 miles. The Trans-Persian railway line was completed and inaugurated in August, 1938. A branch line of 314 kilometres, joining Shahrud with the northern section, at Garmsar, was carried on towards Meshed in May, 1941. Length of the Trans-Persian is 870 miles: Garmsar to Shahrud, 194 miles; Tabriz to Julfa, 96 miles; Sofian to Sharafkhaneh, 36 miles. Other railway lines connect Qum with Kashan (61 miles), Ahwar with Korramshahr (76 miles), Dar-i-Khazineu with Chasmen-i-Ali (36 miles) and Mirjawa with Zahidan (51 miles). New lines are under construction from Tehran to Tabriz (on which rails have been laid as far as Mianeh (275 miles from Tehran), from Semnan to Meshed (line complete to Shahrud, 300 miles from Tehran), and from Qum to Yezd. The roads Tehran–Qum (147 kilometres) and Tehran–Qazvin were asphalted in 1947.

The telegraph system on 20 March, 1943, was stated to extend 18,214 kilometres (11,385 miles), with about 31,488 kilometres (19,680 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 Tehran–Qum–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 Tehran 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 Tehran and Tabriz and on to Julfa, which connects with the European systems.

The Indo-European Telegraph Company, as well as the Indo-European Telegraph Department, relinquished all their telegraph lines in Persia on 28 Feb., 1931; thenceforward all these lines came under the direct control of the Persian Telegraph Administration.

There are Government wireless stations at Tehran, Tabriz, Meshed, Kermanshah, Kerman, Khorramshahr, Bushire, Jask, Shiraz and Lingah. Tehran is in wireless communication with Europe (Radio Pahlevi).

The telephone system in practically the whole of Persia is run by the Société Générale Anonyme Iranienne des Téléphones. Automatic telephones are installed in Tehran and are being installed in Isfahan. In 1947, a telephone line was opened to Baghdad, and in Sept., 1948, direct communication by wireless-telephone from Tehran was established to London and Bern.

Air services have been established between Europe and Tehran by B.O.A.C., K.L.M., Air France and S.A.S. Iraqi Airways also operates from Cairo to Tehran *via* Baghdad. Internal services are operated by Iranian Airways; it maintains a fortnightly service Tehran–Kabul and Tehran–Karachi–Bombay and also sends aircraft to other Middle Eastern capitals and occasionally to Europe.

Banking and Credit.

The following banks are established in Persia :—(1) The British Bank of Persia and the Middle East (formerly the Imperial Bank of Iran), founded in 1889. The bank conceded its sole right of note issue to the Government in 1930. The bank has branches in the principal towns in Persia, and at Baghdad, Basra, Kuwait, Jedda, Amman, Beirut and elsewhere. It redeposits with the National Bank of Persia, free of interest, all deposits in excess of two and a quarter times the amount of capital employed in Persia by the bank, whose buildings are counted as capital to about £1 million. Its paid-up capital is 300 million rials, with reserves of 2,030 million rials. (2) Bank Melli Iran founded in 1927 as the National Bank of Persia by the Government. Since 1930 the Bank Melli Iran has the sole right to issue notes. It has branches all over Persia. (3) The agricultural section of the Bank Melli Iran was made a separate establishment with its own capital in 1933 and is now called the Agricultural and Industrial Bank of Iran. Branches are being opened at the principal agricultural centres in Persia. The bank gives assistance for the agricultural development of the country. Similarly, the industrial section of the Bank Melli has been separately established as the Industrial and Mining Bank. (4) The Banque Sepah, under the direction of the Ministry of Finance, deals principally in inland exchange and army accounts. (5) The Russian Bank is mainly interested in financing Soviet–Persian trade. (6) On 15 Jan., 1939, the Majlis sanctioned the forming of a Mortgage Bank. (7) The first private commercial bank, Bank Bazergani Iran, opened on 25 Feb., 1950; authorized capital 100 million rials.

On 9 May, 1939, a National Savings Bank was inaugurated.

By the currency law passed by the Majlis in November, 1942, the fiduciary issue is limited to 1,400 million rials, and all notes issued in excess of a total of 3,500 million rials must be covered as to 60% by gold, or by foreign exchange convertible into gold, and as to 40% by sterling or United States dollars, valued at the official rate of exchange.

The liabilities and assets of the Bank Melli on 20 March, 1950, were as follows (in rials):—Liabilities: notes in circulation, 6,286,191,370; in banking department, 1,513,808,630; total liabilities, 7,800,000,000. The assets were: gold, 4,031,938,920; gold subscription to the International Monetary Fund, 282,187,499; subscription to International Bank,

23,622,480; foreign exchange, 1,718,049,520; crown jewels, up to 344,201,581; Government liability secured by excess value of crown jewels, 1,400,000,000; deposits in banking department, 1,000,000,000; total assets, 7,800,000,000.

Money, Weights and Measures.

The Persian unit of currency is the rial subdivided into 100 dinars. Notes in circulation are of denominations of 5, 10, 20, 50, 100, 500 and 1,000 rial notes. The coins in circulation are bronze-aluminium 50, 10 and 5 dinars pieces, and silver alloy 1, 2, 5 and 10 rial pieces. There are also gold pahlavi and ½ pahlavi pieces containing 7·322382 and 3·661191 grams of gold respectively which do not constitute part of monetary circulation, but have a market value as any other commodity.

Government control of foreign exchange was first introduced on 1 March, 1936.

Before the devaluation of sterling on 18 Sept., 1949, the official buying rate of sterling was 128 rials and the official selling rate, 130 rials; the official buying rate for United States dollar was 32 rials, and that of selling, 32·50 rials. After devaluation, it is 89·40 rials buying and 91 rials selling for sterling, whilst the rates for United States dollars have remained unchanged.

By a law passed on 8 January, 1933, the official weights and measures of Persia correspond to those of the metric system. For the old Persian weights and measures, *see* THE STATESMAN'S YEAR-BOOK, 1933, p. 1191.

Diplomatic Representatives.

1. OF PERSIA IN GREAT BRITAIN (26 Princes Gate, S.W.7).

Ambassador.—Ali Soheili (accredited 20 Oct., 1950).

Minister-Counsellor.—Hadjeb Davallou.

First Secretaries.—Tahmouress Adamiyat; Ahmed Zahir.

Attachés.—Mohammad Reza Amir Teymour; Manoutchehr Zelli; A. A. Tavakoli; Homayoun Ardalan.

Press Counsellor.—A. H. Hamzavi.

Air Attaché.—Brig.-Gen. Mahmoud Khosrovani.

Economic and Commercial Attaché.—Hedayatollah Mossadeghi.

Financial Counsellors (Honorary).—Nezameddin Emami; Khosrow Eghbal.

Commercial Attaché (Honorary).—Nubar Sarkis Gulbenkian.

2. OF GREAT BRITAIN IN PERSIA.

Ambassador.—Sir Francis Michie Shepherd, K.B.E., C.M.G. (appointed 1 March, 1950).

Counsellors.—G. H. Middleton, C.M.G.; L. F. L. Pyman (*Oriental*); J. Walker, O.B.E. (*Commercial*).

First Secretaries.—A. H. Hughes (*Consular*); E. J. F. Scott (*Information*); W. E. Thomas (*Labour*).

Military Attaché.—Col. H. G. M. Dunn.

Air Attaché.—Wing-Cdr. W. I. C. Inness.

There are consular representatives at Ahwaz (C.-G.), Bushire (V.-C.), Isfahan (C.), Kermanshah (C.), Khorramshahr (C.), Meshed (C.-G.), Resht (C.), Shiraz (C.), Tabriz (C.-G.), Tehran (C.).

Books of Reference.

STATISTICAL INFORMATION.—The principal statistical [illegible] government are:—(1) Department of Census, Civil Registration, and [illegible] of the Interior); *Director-General.*—Dr. Afkhan Hekmat. Publications on demographical statistics, in

Persian. (2) Statistical Department of the Seven-year-plan Administration; *Director.*—Dr. Khosran Shabahang. Publications on industry, labour, agriculture, in English and Persian. (3) Statistical and Economic Research Department of the Bank Melli Iran; *Director.*—Gazim Kheradjou. Publishes 'Monthly Bulletin,' in English and Persian. (4) Customs Department (Ministry of Finance), publishes monthly and annual reports, in French and Persian. (5) Ministry of Labour, publishes a statistical year-book.

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PERU.

(REPÚBLICA PERUANA).

Constitution and Government.

THE Republic of Peru, formerly the most important of the Spanish viceroyalties in South America, issued its declaration of independence on 28 July, 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 1948:—

Eduardo Lopez de Romaña, 8 Sept., 1899–8 Sept., 1903.
Manuel Candamo, 8 Sept., 1903–7 May, 1904.[1]
Serapio Calderón (Acting), 7 May, 1904–24 Sept., 1904.
José Pardo y Barreda, 24 Sept., 1904–24 Sept., 1908.
Augusto Bernardino Leguia, 24 Sept., 1908–24 Sept., 1912.
Dr. Guillermo Enrique Billinghurst, 24 Sept., 1912–4 Feb., 1914.[2]
General Oscar Raimundo Benavides (Acting), 4 Feb., 1914–24 Sept., 1915.
José Pardo y Barreda, 18 Aug., 1915–4 July, 1919.[3]
Augusto Bernardino Leguia, 4 July, 1919–24 Aug., 1930.[3]
General Manuel Ponce (Acting), 24 Aug., 1930–28 Aug., 1930.[3]
Colonel Luis M. Sánchez Cerro (Acting) 28 Aug., 1930–1 Mar., 1931.[4]
Ricardo Leoncio Elias (Acting), 1 Mar. 1931–5 Mar., 1931.[3]
Colonel Gustavo Jimenez (Acting), 5 Mar., 1931–10 Mar., 1931.[3]
David Samanez Ocampo (Acting), 10 Mar., 1931–8 Dec., 1931.
General Luis M. Sánchez Cerro (Constitutional), 8 Dec., 1931–30 April, 1933.[4]
General Oscar Raimundo Benavides, 30 April, 1933–8 Dec., 1939.
Dr. Manuel Prado y Ugarteche, 8 Dec., 1939–28 July, 1945
Dr. José Luis Bustamante i Rivero, 28 July, 1945–27 Oct., 1948.[3]

[1] Died. [2] Deposed. [3] Resigned. [4] Assassinated.

According to the constitution of 9 April, 1933, the legislative power is vested in a Senate and a Chamber of Deputies. The Senate now has 49 members and the Chamber of Deputies 153 members elected together for 6 years. Voters are males, at least 21 years old, who are able to read and write; in 1945 the number of registered voters was 779,197. Voting is compulsory for all literate males between 21 and 60 years of age; women nominally have the municipal franchise but do not vote. Members of 'political parties of an international character' are disqualified from holding public office.

The executive power is entrusted to a president, elected for 5 years and not eligible for a consecutive term. He receives 30,000 soles a year, plus 12,000 soles for official expenses. The constitution gives him an economic advisory council, but such a body had never been established; the Klein Mission (of U.S. experts) strongly urged in June, 1950, that it be created and given substantial planning duties. On 1 April, 1936, the constitution was amended to provide for first and second vice-presidents to be elected simultaneously with the President. Further amendments passed in Nov., 1945, tend to increase the power of Congress, at the expense of the executive.

President.—General Manuel A. Odría, leader of a successful military coup on 27 Oct., 1948; assumed office, 2 Nov., 1948; was elected (unopposed) on 2 July, 1950, and again assumed office on 28 July.

First Vice-President.—Hector Boza. *Second Vice-President.*—Federico R. Bolognesi.

Congress on 1 Sept., 1950, passed a law giving full validity to the 594 decrees issued by the Military Junta from 1 Nov., 1948, to 27 July, 1950.

The President exercises his executive functions through a cabinet of 12 ministers, holding office at his pleasure. Each minister receives 24,000 soles a year.

The 23 departments are divided into 134 provinces; in addition the constitutional province of Callao has some of the functions of a department; these are subdivided into 1,259 districts. Each department is administered by a prefect, and each province by a sub-prefect. Municipal councillors are nominally elected by direct vote, and foreigners are eligible, but for some years municipal bodies have been selected without recourse to the popular vote.

National flag: red, white, red (vertical).

National anthem: Somos Libres, seámos lo siempre (words by J. de la Torre Ugarte; tune by J. B. Alcedo, 1821).

Area and Population.

According to the Geographical Society of Lima, the area of Peru is 1,331,410 square km. (514,060 square miles); this computation has been accepted as official (1949). The figure previously used—1,249,049 square km. (482,259 square miles)—is an estimate made in 1930 and attempts to allow for the cession of 43,870 square miles to Colombia (Salomon–Lozano Treaty, 1927), and of 7,670 square miles to Chile in 1928, but could not include the boundary adjustments with Ecuador in Feb., 1942.

A census of population and of housing was taken in Sept., 1950.

An official census taken on 9 June, 1940, gave the population as 6,207,967 of whom, 3,283,360 were white or mestizo, 29,054 Negroes, 2,847,196 Indian, 41,945 Asiatics and 6,412 miscellaneous. There were 3,067,868 men and

3,140,099 women. Revision of the 1940 census figures makes the total 7,023,111, including 350,000 Indians in forests and islands. 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 3,000,000, the Government in 1930 declared 24 June 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 census population (1940) of Lima City was 562,885 (estimate, 1948, 767,054). The estimated population (1948) of Arequipa was 93,389; of Callao City, 84,232; Cusco, 53,242; Trujillo, 45,899; Iquitos, 40,408; Chiclayo, 38,517; Huancayo, 33,790; Ica, 25,273; Piura, 23,678; Cerro de Pasco, 22,688 and Ayacucho, 21,531.

The areas of 23 departments (and total area of the various islands) are given below with the population, according to the official census (revised) of 1940 and the official estimate for 31 Dec., 1948. The department of Pasco, created in Nov., 1944 from the department of Junín, is shown with its present area and 1948 population. The chief towns are shown in brackets :—

Departments	Area : square km. 1940	Population		Pop. per square km. 1948
		1940 (census) (revised)	1948 (estimated)	
Departments :				
Amazonas (Chachapoyas)	36,122	89,560	100,527	2·7
Ancash (Huaráz)	38,085	465,135	521,661	13·6
Apurímac (Abancay)	21,209	280,213	324,338	15·2
Arequipa (Arequipa)	56,857	270,996	307,943	5·4
Ayacucho (Ayacucho)	47,111	414,208	469,396	9·9
Cajamarca (Cajamarca)	32,482	568,118	651,068	20·0
Callao (Callao)	37	84,438	99,476	2,688·5
Cusco (Cusco)	144,344	565,458	649,643	4·5
Huancavelica (Huancavelica)	21,496	265,557	305,619	14·2
Huánuco (Huanuco)	39,965	276,833	315,025	7·8
Ica (Ica)	25,379	144,547	158,783	6·2
Junín (Huancayo)[1]	28,921	500,161	431,082	14·9
La Libertad (Trujillo)	26,441	404,024	462,026	17·4
Lambayeque (Chiclayo)	11,952	199,660	229,958	19·2
Lima (Lima)	38,984	849,171	1,104,617	28·3
Loreto (Iquitos)	308,991	321,341	350,306	1·1
Madre de Dios (Maldonado)	152,402	25,212	26,116	0·1
Moquegua (Moquegua)	14,375	35,709	41,072	2·8
Pasco (Cerro de Pasco)	30,184	—	130,507	4·3
Piura (Piura)	39,468	431,487	500,724	12·6
Puno (Puno)	67,703	646,385	742,699	10·9
San Martín (Moyobamba)	45,202	120,913	137,298	3·0
Tacna (Tacna)	12,747	37,512	42,874	3·0
Tumbes (Tumbes)	4,120	26,473	30,035	7·2
Lake Titicaca	4,440	—	—	—
Various islands	32	—	—	—
Grand total	1,249,049	7,023,111	8,132,793	6·5

[1] Present area and 1948 population shown but the population for 1940 is that of the larger area (22,814 square miles) from which Pasco was carved in 1944.

The long standing dispute with Chile over the provinces of Tacna and Arica (*see* THE STATESMAN'S YEAR-BOOK, 1928, p. 1198) reached an amicable settlement on 3 June, 1929, at Lima, Tacna going to Peru and Arica to Chile. For an account of the settlement of other boundary disputes,

see the STATESMAN'S YEAR-BOOK for 1948, p. 1173. A map of the boundary with Ecuador is to be found in the STATESMAN'S YEAR-BOOK, 1942.

Religion.

Religious liberty exists, but the Roman Catholic religion is protected by the state, and in 1929 a decree was issued permitting only Roman Catholic religious instruction in schools, state or private. There are 4 Roman Catholic archbishops (the archbishropric of Lima, dating from 1545, takes precedence), 11 bishops, 4 vicars-general, 2 apostolic prefects, 1,189 priests, 777 members of religious orders, 601 monks and 1,906 nuns. There are 1,606 churches, 2,365 chapels, 58 convents and 167 religious houses. The Junta of Government in Oct., 1930, decreed that all marriages must be civil, regardless of religion and preceded by medical examination; there are liberal divorce regulations, including divorce for 'absence without just cause for 2 years,' by mutual consent and for 'incompatibility of temperaments.' Divorcees may re-marry immediately.

Education and Justice.

Elementary education is compulsory for both sexes between the ages of 7 and 16, and is free; beginning in 1946, secondary education is also free. But schools, despite substantial increases, are still too few. In 1940, with 1,523,135 children between the ages of 7 and 16, the percentage attending school was 40·9%. In 1948, of the 1,795,750 children of school age, again only 40·9% were attending school. The system is highly centralized; all teaching appointments are made by the Ministry of Education for the public schools; for the private schools he supervises plant and equipment but does not appoint teachers. In 1948 there were 9,338 public elementary schools, and 901 state-aided private schools, with 20,239 teachers and 908,695 pupils between the ages of 6 and 16 years. There were 103 secondary state schools, with 2,816 teachers, offering 5-year courses to 37,256 students between ages of 12 and 17. Religious orders, etc., conduct 103 secondary schools, with 1,597 teachers and 20,215 students. Training in technical schools (some 99) is also free. Budget appropriations for education in 1948, included 77,236,375 soles for primary education, 28,082,203 for secondary and 11,019,317 soles for technical training. Thirty-one rural schools for the Indians give primary school education and instruction in agriculture and livestock. There are also 27 normal schools for teachers. Higher education is provided at the central university in Lima, called 'Universidad Nacional de San Marcos,' founded by Charles V in 1551. Students in 1947 numbered 8,102; teachers, 1,189. There are 3 other state universities at Arequipa (founded in 1827), with (1947) 882 students and 123 teachers, Cuzco (1916) with 757 students, Trujillo, 1,226 students and 166 teachers, while the Catholic University (Lima) had (1947) 1,144 students. The state maintains the National College for Engineering (1,050 students) and the National College of Agriculture (477 students).

Motion-picture theatres numbered 253 in 1949, with seating capacity of 235,000. In 1949, there were 41 daily newspapers with an aggregate circulation of 320,000.

Justice is administered in the Supreme Court at Lima composed of 11 judges and 5 fiscals, and in 19 superior courts composed of 134 judges and 33 fiscals throughout the republic. There are 220 courts of first instance, 107 fiscals and 26 minor courts. The judges of the Supreme Court are chosen by Congress from lists of names presented by the Government; 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 (1 sole = 15·38 cents, U.S.; 1 million soles = $153,846, U.S.):—

	1947	1948	1949	1950 [1]	1951 [1]
Revenue .	929,784,241	1,021,106,206	1,175,197,405	1,644,500,000	1,938,683,950
Expenditure .	934,839,765	1,051,088,248	1,139,995,308	1,641,500,000	1,938,683,950

[1] Budget estimates.

The 1950 budget included special receipts and expenditures of 2845. million soles; the 1949 (actual) included special receipts and expenditures of 186 million.

In the 1951 budget proposed expenditures include (in millions of soles): Defence, 440·1; finance, 376·7; interior (including police), 295·2; education, 292·9; public works, 247·6; public health, 134·1.

In the 1950 ordinary budget (1,360 million soles) indirect taxes were expected to furnish 40·5%; direct taxes, 16·8%; monopolies and state undertakings, 12·7%.

The total debt of Peru (31 Dec., 1948) amounted to 1,678,242,897 soles, of which the internal debt amounted to 550,886,238 soles, the floating debt to 613,164,548 soles, the foreign sterling debt to 86,866,058 soles and the foreign dollar debt to 427,326,051 soles. The external debt on that date amounted to $119,641,867 (U.S.) and £4,997,492. In May, 1931, Peru suspended interest and sinking-fund payments on external debt until economic conditions improve; some loans have received partial service since then. According to the Bank of England, residents of the United Kingdom in 1948 held investments in Peru with a nominal value of £22 million (1938, £25 million), from which the income received was £300,000 (1938, £400,000). American direct investments, 1940, totalled $81,597,000, compared with $123,742,000 in 1929; American holdings of Peruvian dollar bonds, 1941, were $54,000,000, all in default.

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 term of service is 2 years in the active army, 5 years in the first reserve, 5 years in the second reserve and 20 years in the National Guard.

The country is divided into 7 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 in 1938 consisted of 9 regiments of infantry, 5 regiments of artillery, 5 regiments of cavalry, 4 battalions of sappers, 1 anti-aircraft battalion and 1 signalling battalion; the authorized establishment, 1940, was over 2,000 officers and over 30,000 other ranks. Rifle instruction is given in Peruvian schools and universities. There is a military academy and war college at Chorillos, near Lima.

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.'

Police and gendarmerie amount to about 10,000, including civil guards and mounted police. The civil guard has been reorganized into 11 cavalry regiments, 1 infantry regiment of 4 battalions, 1 independent battalion and 1 machine-gun battalion.

Aviation is controlled by a Director-General of Aviation, under the Ministry of Aviation.

NAVY.

The Peruvian Navy consists of the following units:—2 obsolete light cruisers, *Almirante Grau* and *Coronel Bolognesi*, 3,200 tons, 24 knots speed, launched 1906, but re-boilered in 1934–35; 1 old destroyer; 3 frigates; 4 submarines, all overhauled in United States in 1950; 2 minesweepers; 4 landing craft; 6 river gunboats; 2 transports; 1 oiler and 6 motor launches. There is a naval school for cadets at La Punta and a submarine base on San Lorenzo Island, both being close to Callao.

Agriculture and Industry.

The country may be divided into three zones: the coast strip, with an average width of 80 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. Of the total arable area of 29,460,000 acres, only 3,600,000 are under active cultivation. In the arid coast region the Government has brought under irrigation 62,400 acres during the last few years.

Peru is a substantial importer of foodstuffs, chiefly wheat, but including also rice, fats and oil, meat and dairy products, which use up over 30% of the available foreign exchange.

About 80% 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, wool, hides, skins and coffee.

Cotton production (1949) was 65,000 metric tons (about 90% was the famous Tanguis strain) from about 321,100 acres. Exports of ginned cotton in 1947–48, 275,982 bales (478 lb.), compared with 340,353 bales (a high record) in the 1946–47 season. Britain took 57,581 bales. Exports, calendar year 1948, 49,703 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 75,000 acres raise 95% of the crop; production (1949), 493,074 metric tons plus about 25,000 tons of coarse sugar; exports in 1948 were 351,526 tons, one-third going to Chile. The chief coffee-growing districts are those of Chanchamayo, Perené and Paucartambo in central Peru, where the Peruvian Corporation has done much useful colonizing work on about 2,750,000 acres. Output is about 5,000 metric tons. Exports are small and chiefly to United States. Cocoa cultivation is extending, especially in the Perené region. Wheat-growing on the plateaux of the Andes is encouraged. Wheat production (1948) was 127,729 metric tons from 355,000 acres (a record). Imports in recent years have been about 130,000 tons. Rice production, 1950, was 95,454 metric tons (62,000 tons milled).

The gathering of wild rubber, once the most important industry in the Amazon region of Peru, is again being stimulated; output, 1950, 1,449 metric tons. Exports of balata (7 tons in 1948), quinine, quinoa, kapok and rotenone from this region are being pushed. Tobacco (in northern Peru; 1,363 metric tons, 1950), wines and spirits, olives, ramie and maize are also

produced. Silk culture is being tried in the coast region. Coca (made a government monopoly in 1949) is grown for the Indian population, which chews the leaf, but cocaine is manufactured in Lima, Otuzco and several other towns, principally for export; exports are about 1,000 kilos. In addition there are dyes, cinchona and other medicinal plants. Output of cattle hides, 1948, 309,433; sheepskins, 1,400,000; goatskins, 840,000. Export of hides and skins, 1949, 1,098 metric tons. Output of sheep wool in 1948 was 7,791 tons; of alpaca and llama wool and vicuna hair, 2,393 tons; total exports of wool and hair, 1948, 2,493 metric tons. Peru (1950) had 2,639,000 cattle, 517,000 horses, 149,800 mules, 432,000 burros, 3,350,000 llamas, alpacas, etc., and 17,748,000 sheep. Fishing industry, 1948, employed 5,850 fishermen (1949 catch, 45,300 metric tons); 23 canneries employed about 2,000.

The guano deposits on Huanillos, Punta Lobos and other islands, amounting to 40,000 or 50,000 tons, once granted to the Peruvian Corporation, have now reverted to the Government. The 1949 production (from these and other sources) was 194,000 metric tons, about one-third of the country's requirements; exports have been forbidden since 1941. There was increased production of 'cube' or 'barbasco,' a root used by the Indians, which is said to be valuable as an insecticide; export in 1948 was 1,814 metric tons.

Copper and petroleum are the chief minerals exploited. Crude petroleum output in 1949, from 3,600 wells, was 13,853,000 barrels; of natural gasoline and liquified gases, 1,100,000 barrels; total output was valued at nearly $41 million (U.S.). Mine production of copper, 1949, was 28,373 metric tons; lead, 57,000 tons; zinc, 68,000 tons. Output, 1949, of antimony, 750 tons; tungsten, 236 metric tons; cadmium, 800 kilos; white arsenic, 500 metric tons; bismuth, 213,137 tons; gold, 137,963 fine oz.; silver, 10,627,717 fine oz. Peru is one of the world's largest sources of vanadium; exports, 1949, 250 tons. Salt output, 1949, 60,000 metric tons. Iron deposits (unworked) are large; the government-owned field at Marcona has about 500,000,000 tons. Excellent coal deposits, with an ash content of from 5 to 7%, lie near by. Output, 1949, 142,000 metric tons. An iron-and-steel plant is under construction.

The following table shows the mineral production for 2 years (value in soles, of which about 6·50 soles = $1 (U.S.)):—

	1947		1948	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
		Soles		Soles
Copper . . . metric tons	22,492	67,375,518	18,069	57,864,998
Petroleum, crude . . barrels	12,763,809	154,314,451	14,068,880	242,336,458
Silver . . . . kilos.	335,386	50,338,085	288,911	44,896,374
Gold . . . troy oz.	116,017	26,269,938	111,174	25,289,582
Lead . . . metric tons	54,814	110,769,919	47,971	120,577,021
Zinc . . . „ „	58,181	54,865,408	58,842	67,805,146

Total mineral production (including combustibles), which is largely controlled by foreign interests, in 1947, was valued at 550,024,344 soles. Mine concessions, 1947, numbered 8,315, with 43,909 mine workers. Two smelters, both American-owned, and a Canadian-owned petroleum refinery are the largest industrial plants in Peru. There are 2 aeroplane contruction plants at Lima, using imported engines; several firms make motor bodies.

Peru's potential hydro-electric capacity is estimated at 6,400,000 horsepower, but the capacity of existing hydro-electric plants is only 275,000

horse-power (205,012 kw.): in addition there were in 1945, 336 thermal plants with a capacity of 74,325 kw.

The most important industry is cotton textiles—8 spinning mills furnishing yarn to 11 weaving mills—which together employ some 6,000 workers. Seven woollen mills—one now making worsteds—and 6 rayon plants employ 5,600, while 55 small hosiery and knitting mills have 2,000 workers.

The government has a monopoly in the import and/or local manufacture and sale of guano, tobacco, salt, matches, alcohol, explosives and playing cards.

Trade Unions.—Trade unions have about 350,000 members, mainly textile workers (specializing in sick and other benefits), maritime workers, copper miners (finally organized in 1945), railway workers and oil workers. The labour movement has been highly political, part controlled by the Communists and part by the native 'Aprista Party' or 'Partido del Pueblo' which urged labour to combine with native industrialists and peasants against foreign capital and the country's 'colonial' position. The 'Apristas' were active in the Workers' Confederation.

Commerce.

The value of the trade of Peru has been as follows (in soles; 1 sole = 15·38 cents, U.S.; 1 million soles = $153,846, U.S.):—

	1945	1946	1947 [1]	1948	1949
Imports. .	549,882,943	802,305,862	1,092,321,899	1,090,619,923	2,692,800,000
Exports. .	674,530,261	983,583,386	1,002,943,010	1,055,832,787	2,107,518,000

[1] First unfavourable trade balance in Peruvian history.

Peru's foreign trade, converted into (millions of) dollars, is officially stated to have been:—1949, imports 167·1 and exports 150·7; 1948, imports 167·7 and exports 156·8; 1947, imports 167·9 and exports 147·0.

Imports in 1948, 507,847 metric tons; 1947, 575,600 metric tons (543,948 in 1946); exports in 1948, 1,726,086 tons; 1947, 1,582,748 tons.

The values of the principal imports and exports for 2 years are shown in the following table (in thousands of soles; 1 sole = 15·38 cents, U.S.):—

Imports	1948	1949	Exports	1948	1949
Machinery and vehicles . .	299,998	956,226	Cotton . . .	277,906	628,428
Foodstuffs, drinks and tobacco .	275,945	351,162	Sugar . . .	223,858	346,378
Metals and mfrs. .	112,165	412,632	Minerals, coal, etc. .	290,674	551,443
Textiles . .	104,138	242,877	Petroleum and derivatives . .	156,569	305,289
Chemicals and drugs	99,487	262,115	Wool . .	12,588	50,363
Oils, seeds and wax.	41,408	47,674	Fish (fresh, canned)	18,389	50,026
Paper, cardboard .	28,815	78,952	Hides and skins .	5,165	12,027
[illegible]	20,874	57,525			
[illegible]	19,802	56,185			

The distribution of the trade (in 1,000 soles) was mainly as follows:—

Imports from	1948	1949	Exports to	1948	1949
Argentina . .	192,178	127,704	Belgium . .	43,308	130,223
Canada . .	20,726	105,914	Bolivia . .	39,470	70,129
Chile. . .	34,544	42,950	Chile . .	200,103	363,824
Switzerland .	23,445	61,341	Colombia . .	62,209	75,582
United Kingdom	75,201	249,827	United Kingdom.	170,567	318,022
United States	590,677	1,696,034	United States .	260,004	607,665

In 1949 the United Kingdom took 15·0% of exports, the United States 28·8% and Chile 17 4%. Peru drew 63 0% of her imports from the United States, 4 7% from Argentina and 9 2% from the United Kingdom.

Peru's trade balance with her largest customer, the United States, is distorted by the flow of American investments (swelling imports) while of Peru's exports to the United States, much of the proceeds is retained abroad.

Total trade between Peru and United Kingdom in £ sterling for 6 years (Board of Trade returns) :—

	1938	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950
Imports to U.K. .	3,420,594	4,825,422	4,140,958	7,690,901	8,476,985	13,553,509
Exports from U.K. .	1,033,139	2,175,518	2,296,009	1,898,444	4,321,329	10,521,053
Re-exports from U.K.	31,877	15,277	11,199	4,545	29,012	85,867

Shipping and Navigation.

In 1948 6,279 vessels of 8,311,329 tons entered, and 6,278 of 8,254,554 tons cleared the ports of the republic, chief of which is Callao. Since Dec., 1928, the coasting trade has been largely reserved for Peruvian-owned vessels with Peruvian crews; coasting trade, 1948, handled 1,420,376 tons, valued at 316,196,444 soles. The merchant marine, 1949, consisted of 9 vessels (52,100 tons) in international trade, 15 (of 19,944 tons) in coastal trade and 18 units (3,628 tons) in inland waters.

Communications.

There were in 1948 about 21,680 miles of roads suitable for motor traffic. Toll roads were freed in May, 1936. The Central Highway over the Andes from Lima to Oroya was completed in 1935; the Callao–Huanuco–Pucallpa Highway, completed in 1943, opens up the rich eastern portion of Peru and makes possible a land and water journey (*via* the Ucayali and Amazon rivers) from the Pacific Ocean to the Atlantic Ocean. In 1944 the Lima–Pucallpa Highway, 522 miles in length, was completed, joining Lima with Iquitos.

In 1950 there were 23,036 motor cars, 16,744 motor lorries, 2,235 buses in Peru, a total of 42,015 vehicles, of which 28,000 were in Lima and Callao districts. Interprovincial bus companies numbering 29 operated 264 buses in 1948.

In 1948 the total working length of the Peruvian railways was 1,898 miles, including 511 miles retained by the state. These are standard gauge (4 ft. 8½ in.), with the exception of 5 small lines. A 50-mile railway and 10-mile aerial tramway, completed in 1948, carry ore from the Yaurcoche copper-mine to the smelter at Oroya. A railway linking the new port of Matarani with the south (78 km.) was opened in Jan., 1951. Number of passengers (including those carried on the electric railways) in 1948, 103,707,049; goods, 3,331,185 metric tons; gross revenue, 65,277,332 soles.

Since 1 May, 1942, the administration of the posts, telegraphs and wireless services has been in the hands of the Government. In 1948 there were 1,622 post offices, 248 telegraph and 317 telephone stations and 45 radiotelegraph offices. Length of telegraph lines is 12,880 miles (1947). The telephone system (1950) had 44,400 instruments, of which 31,460 were in Lima; radio-telephone circuits connect Lima with distant towns. Three submarine telegraph cables connect Peru and Chile, and one connects Peru and the republics to the north. There is a short-wave and

long-wave national broadcasting station of modern type in Peru, and a number of private broadcasting stations.

In 1949, 171,879 passengers used the commercial aviation routes, covering 9,720,358 kilometres with 227,316 kilos of mail and 8,197,564 kilos of cargo. Air-mail and passenger service between Lima and the capitals of every South American republic has been established. B.O.A.C. maintain a fast service Lima–New York.

Money and Credit.

In Nov., 1946, the Central Bank notified the International Monetary Fund that the 'official' value of the sole was 15·3846 cents (U.S.) or 0·136719 gramme of fine gold; thus $1·00 (U.S.) equalled 6·5 soles, £1 equalled 26·16 soles and 1 troy oz. of fine gold was worth 227·5 soles, *i.e.*, $35; this had been the effective rate since Oct., 1940. But on 14 Nov., 1949, this official parity of the gold sol was suspended and the Central Bank instructed to revalue annually its gold and foreign exchange at the lowest quotation for Exchange Certificates during the preceding period. The free rate, legal even before 14 Nov. for certain transactions such as the sale of mined gold to the Central Bank, was 6·99 soles to the $ in 1946, 12·54 in 1947, 14·05 in 1948, 18 21 in 1949 and 15·47 in 1950.

Peru's currency unit, the Peruvian gold *sol* (by law of 18 April, 1931), was equal to one-tenth of the old Peruvian *libra* or pound; the gold sol was not then minted but contained, theoretically, 42·1264 centigrams of fine gold. Eventually, in 1950, gold 10-sole and 50-sole pieces were minted for the account of gold producers, out of the gold they had been required to deliver to the Bank; the coins were then exported and sold, the proceeds being handed to the gold producer less minting and selling costs. Peru abandoned the gold standard on 18 May, 1932, but refrained from attempting to control foreign exchange until an acute shortage of dollars compelled her to attempt it, beginning in 1945.

The buying rate for £1 sterling on 31 Dec., 1950, was 42·5 soles; selling rate, 44·5 soles.

Silver is legal tender up to 10% of the amount, but silver coins—the sol, and half-sol, 5/10ths fine—disappeared beginning in 1935 and were replaced by coins, including the sol and half-sol (copper–zinc), the 20, 10 and 5 centavos (copper–zinc and copper–nickel) and 2 and 1 centavo (copper). Peru has a paper currency issued by the Banco Central of Lp. 10, Lp. 5, Lp. 1 and 5 soles denomination which still circulate; the new notes are in denominations of 100, 50, 10 and 5 soles.

The Government bank of issue, known as the Banco Central de Reserve del Perú, was established 9 March, 1922, and in Sept., 1931, was re- [illegible] the advice of the Kemmerer Financial Mission, as the Central [illegible] with a 30-year charter and authorized capital of 30,000,000 soles (reduced to 10,000,000 soles in May, 1932). It is bound to hold not less than 50% of cover in gold, first-class bankers' acceptances and silver (not more than one-fifth) for deposits, notes in circulation and net foreign items in process of collection. The bulk of the gold stock is under-valued; some 525,289 oz. are carried on the books at a valuation equivalent to $11·35 a fine oz. instead of $35. Gold stock rose steadily from $20,000,000 (U.S.) in 1941 to $32,000,000 in Sept., 1944, declining to $20,000,000 in May, 1947, at which level it remained until Nov., 1949, when revaluation of part of the gold stock raised the total to $28 million. Of this gold stock, $12,045,111 worth was withdrawn from New York to Lima in Jan., 1951; it amounted to nearly 11 metric tons. The bank had on 31 Dec., 1950, $24·6 million

in foreign exchange (including gold). The bank's transactions in 1950 [illegible] 14·3 million in sterling and $161·4 million in dollars. Note circulation on 30 Nov., 1950, was 892 million soles. A mining bank, to promote mining under native ownership, began operations in Feb., 1941; capital and reserves, Jan., 1948, were 19,119,474 soles.

Banks, domestic and foreign, are supervised by the Superintendent of Banks. There are, 1948, 6 important domestic banks and 3 foreign—1 British, 1 Canadian and 1 American—with capital and reserves of 155,079,141 soles and deposits (Jan.) of 1,431,462,963 soles.

Weights and Measures.

The metric system of weights and measures was established by law in 1869, and since 1916 has come into general use. Spanish measures are still in use.

Diplomatic Representatives.

1. Of Peru in Great Britain (37, Porchester Terrace, W.2).

Ambassador.—Ricardo Rivera Schreiber, K.B.E. (accredited 20 July, 1949.

First Secretary.—Aníbal Ponce.

Commercial Attaché.—Benjamin de la Torre.

There are consular representatives at Belfast, Birmingham, Bradford, Cardiff, Glasgow, Hull, Liverpool, London, Newcastle, Sheffield and Southampton.

2. Of Great Britain in Peru.

Ambassador.—Sir Oswald Scott, K.C.M.G. (accredited March, 1951).

First Secretaries.—R. H. K. Marett, O.B.E.; G. F. Hiller, D.S.C. (*Commercial*); R. A. F. Wallis (*Information*); W. E. Oakley Evans (*Labour*).

Naval Attaché.—Capt. J. Lee-Barber, D.S.O., R.N.

Air Attaché.—Group Capt. E. S. Finch.

There are consuls at Iquitos and Arequipa, and vice-consuls at Callao, Lima, Mollendo, Paita and Talara.

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REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES.

(REPÚBLICA DE FILIPINAS—REPUBLIKA NG FILIPINAS.)

THE Philippines 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. They were ceded by Spain to the United States of America on 10 Dec., 1898 for $20 million; an additional payment of $100,000 was agreed upon on 7 Nov., 1900 for certain outlying islands not included in the first treaty of cession.

President.—Elpidio Quirino; succeeded as Vice-President to the Presidency 17 April, 1948, following the death of President Manuel Roxas; was re-elected on 8 Nov., 1949, with a four-fifth majority over José P. Laurel, former President during the Japanese regime.

Vice-President.—Fernando Lopez.

Government.—The Republic of the Philippines came into existence on 4 July, 1946, by agreement with the United States Government embodied in an Act of Congress signed by President Roosevelt on 24 March, 1934, accepted by the Philippine Legislature on 1 May, 1934, and overwhelmingly ratified by the Philippine electorate (both men and women) at a plebiscite on 14 May, 1935. This Act established a 10-year transitional period, designated as that of the 'Philippine Commonwealth,' at the end of which complete independence was automatically effective. For details of the 'Commonwealth' period, *see* THE STATESMAN'S YEAR-BOOK, 1946, pp. 674 *et seq.*

However, despite independence, close relations with the United States remain. In March, 1947, an agreement was signed under which the United States leased for 99 years 5 major bases and 18 auxiliary establishments for the Army, Navy and Air Force; Filipinos may enlist voluntarily in the U.S. forces.

The Philippine Trade Act, signed by President Truman on 30 April, 1946, assures complete free trade between the two countries for 8 years ending 3 July, 1954; thereafter, to the end of 1954, Filipino exports to the United States pay a duty equal to 5% of the existing American duties, and the duty continues to increase by 5% annually until the full duty is payable after 3 July, 1974. However, the American system of import quotas (*i.e.*, limiting imports) is maintained for Filipino sugar, tobacco and rice. The republic agrees to admit 1,000 Americans annually for residence, and the United States, on 2 July, 1946, agreed to grant admission to 100 Filipinos annually for residence and eventual citizenship.

The republic is governed by a constitution adopted on 14 May, 1935, and amended in 1940 and 1948. The President and Vice-President are elected for 4 years; the former may be re-elected for another term. The President is assisted by 11 departmental secretaries in charge of:—Foreign Affairs; Interior; Finance; Justice; National Defence; Health; Education; Public Works and Communications; Labour; Commerce and Industry; Agriculture and Natural Resources. In addition, the Executive Secretary, the Commissioner of the Budget and the Social Welfare Commissioner (all three ranking as secretaries of department) also attend the Cabinet. The

bicameral Legislature consists of a Senate of 24 members and a House of Representatives of 100 members. Suffrage is enjoyed by male and female citizens 21 years of age or older who can read or write Spanish, English or a native dialect and who meet certain residential qualifications. But rural illiteracy is high, [illegible] the most depressed (and restless) sections of the population. [illegible] 1946 elections numbered 2,471,926; at the republic's first general elections, on 11 Nov., 1947, the electorate numbered 4,333,955. Registered voters at the Presidential election, 1949, numbered 5,156,342.

The constitution vests in the republic all ownership of the country's natural resources, which, apart from public agricultural land, may not be alienated. Exploitation of natural resources was originally limited by the constitution to citizens of the Philippines or of the United States and to corporations or associations 60% of whose capital is owned by Filipinos or Americans. However, under American pressure, an agreement was signed on 4 July, 1946, throwing open to American interests or companies the exploitation of any resources and public utility business open to Filipinos. The agreement expires in 1974. It was ratified at a plebiscite on 11 March, 1948. Concessions and leases are limited to 25 years, renewable for another 25 years. Maximum area of agricultural land which any corporation may acquire or lease is 2,500 acres.

National flag: blue and red (horizontal), with a white canton charged with a gold sun (with 8 rays) and 3 gold stars.

Area and Population.—The group is composed of 7,097 islands and islets, of which only 462 have areas of 1 square mile or over. Total area, 115,600 square miles (about that of Italy); land area, 114,830 square miles. The 11 most important islands with their areas are:—Luzon, 40,420 square miles; Mindanao, 36,537; Samar, 5,050; Negros, 4,905; Palawan, 4,550; Panay, 4,446; Mindoro, 3,759; Leyte, 2,785; Cebu, 1,707; Bohol, 1,492, and Masbate, 1,262 square miles.

In July, 1948, the Philippine government took over from the British North Borneo Company the Turtle Islands, a small group off the northern tip of Borneo about 400 miles away.

The total population, according to the census of October, 1948, was 19,234,182, or 164 persons per square mile of land area.

The population of Manila, the capital, in Oct., 1948, was 1,024,557. A new capital to be known as Quezon City, is being built on 38,000 acres just north-east of Manila.

Other cities, with their population in Oct. 1948 (census), are:—Iloilo on Panay, 110,122; Cebu on Cebu, 167,503; Zamboanga on Mindanao, 103,317, and Davao on Mindanao, 111,263. Baguio, in the Mountain Province, had a population of 29,262.

On 7 June, 1940, the President of the Philippines approved a law, effective 4 July, 1946, making a new language based on Tagalog (a Malayan dialect) the official national language of the republic. About 4,260,000 people speak English and about 417,000 Spanish; for Government and commercial purposes these two languages are commonly used. About 87 native languages and dialects are spoken in the Philippines, of which 8 are of leading importance.

Justice.—The judiciary is headed by the supreme court, with a chief justice and 10 associate justices (all Filipinos) appointed by the President; it cannot declare a law or treaty unconstitutional except by a two-thirds vote. There is a court of appeal, headed by a presiding justice, with 14

associates justices. A court of industrial relations has a presiding judge and 3 members. There are 16 judicial districts, each with several judges of first instance, judges of first instance at large, cadastral judges and justices of the peace courts.

Defence.—On 14 March, 1947, the Philippine and U.S. governments signed a 99-year military-base arrangement. The United States was granted the use of a series of army, navy and air bases, with the right to use a number of others if required by military necessity. On 21 March a second agreement provided for a United States Military Advisory Group in the islands, as well as military assistance (training, weapons, and so forth) for the Philippine forces.

The navy includes 5 landing ships, 4 surveying vessels, 3 patrol boats and 8 coastguard cutters, all ex-U.S.A.

Public order is maintained partly through the Philippine Constabulary, under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, and partly through the local police forces. Filipino anti-Japanese guerillas, organized under Communist leadership as *Hukbalahap* (*Hukbo ng Bayan Laban sa Hapon*, People's Army against Japan), have returned underground in central Luzon despite an [illegible] med by President Quirino in 1948. Allied with them is the [illegible] Peasants' Union) which maintains effective control over part of the country; the 'capital' of the PKM is at Candaba in Pampanga province, 50 miles north-east of Manila.

Religion.—The dominant religion of the islands is Roman Catholic, having 12,603,000 followers, or about 80% of the population; the archipelago is divided into 2 archbishoprics, 11 bishoprics and 3 apostolic prefectures. The Dominican Order (owner of very large estates) maintains the University of Santo Tomas, established in 1611 and made a pontifical university in 1645. In 1902 the Filipino Independent Church was founded by Isabelo de los Reyes, Sr.; Mgr. Gregorio Aglipay, a former Catholic priest, was chosen as its head. He was succeeded by Mgr. Santiago Fonacier and Mgr. Isabelo de los Reyes, Jr., whose position, however, is being contested by Mgr. Juan Jamias, the last survivor of the original founders. It adheres to modern science, which it holds to be superior to Biblical tradition, *e.g.* denying the possibility of miracles. The ritual resembles somewhat that of the Roman Church. Marriage is allowed to its apostles. According to the government census of 1939, the independent Filipino Church had 1,573,608 followers, or about 10% of the then population. Several Protestant denominations had extensive organizations and 378,361 communicants. Buddhists numbered 47,852; the Moslems, numbering 677,903, are chiefly to be found in the districts of Mindanao and Sulu. Shintoists numbered 13,681; Pagans, 626,008, and others, 67,157.

Education.—Education in the public schools is free and co-educational. In all schools, English is the medium of instruction and continues to be the main official language. In 1939, out of the 10,903,879 persons 10 years old and over, only 5,316,116 or 48·8% were literate. In 1948–49 there were 3,850,217 pupils in the 18,810 public schools, and 72,736 Filipino teachers; expenditure on public-school education was $59,239,354. Many schools were destroyed during the Japanese occupation and in the Battle of the Philippines. Special schools included the Philippine normal school and 7 regional normal schools, as well as trade schools, agricultural schools and some 182 farm settlement schools. For higher education there is the state-supported University of the Philippines with (1941) 714 professors and 7,567 students, and 89 accredited private institutions of higher learning

-among them the University of Santo Tomas. There were (1949) 1,684 rivate schools accredited by the government with 361,879 pupils. Since ıe expulsion of the Japanese the University of the Philippines (students ın)47–48, 5,417) and a few other institutions have re-opened.

In 1946 there were 260 newspapers with a circulation of 1,584,140. otion-picture theatres in 1949, numbered 275, with seating capacity of)0,000.

Social Welfare.—The government programme includes the purchase ıd subdivision of big landed estates for resale on easy instalment plans to nants, the opening of virgin lands and settlement of landless families, the anting of bank loans to such families for seeds and the building of homes, [illegible] of rural roads and rural schools, the setting up of travelling , and the distribution of relief goods, including food, clothing ıd medicine, to families who have been displaced due to the depredations lawless elements.

Finance.—The revenues and expenditures of the central government r 5 fiscal years (June 30) were (1 Philippine peso = 50 cents U.S. rrency):—

	1939–40	1946–47	1947–48	1948–49	1949–50 [1]
	Pesos	Peso	Pesos	Pesos	Pesos
venues .	158,029,870	433,771,323	263,200,000	270,000,000	301,000,000
penditures	183,616,273	384,512,588	367,423,470	349,000,000	302,700,000

[1] Budget estimate.

The gap between revenue and expenditure in 1947–48 was covered by rrowing and savings from authorized expenditures. Expenditure in- ıded:—National defence, 52,800,000 pesos; education, 74,800,000 pesos; ,ernal security, 33,200,000 pesos; public works, 54,600,000 pesos; public bt, 11,900,000 pesos. License, business and occupation taxes furnished ,500,000 pesos; internal excise taxes on imports, 62,800,000 pesos;)ome taxes, 40,700,000 pesos; customs, 24,500,000 pesos.

Bonded debt on 30 June, 1946, was 132,507,000 pesos, including Metro- litan Water District, provinces, cities and municipalities; against it were set sinking fund contributions aggregating 63,152,938 pesos, leaving a t indebtedness of 69,354,062 pesos.

The Japanese left the Commonwealth's public finances in complete dis- ler. Total war damage, both public and private, was estimated (1946) at)0,000,000 (U.S.), including private property, $464,000,000, public)perty, $195,000,000, Catholic Church, $125,000,000 and other churches, 4,000,000. The United States Congress appropriated in April, 1946, the n of $520,000,000 for the rehabilitation of the Philippines; $400,000,000 s earmarked to restore private property and $120,000,000 for public)perty. The fund is administered by a commission of two Americans l one Filipino.

Investments by foreigners, 1938, were about $425,000,000 of which 60% 58,000,000) were American. The latter had $39,000,000 in the sugar lustry, $36,600,000 in government bonds, $13,900,000 in coconut lustry, $70,000,000 in mining and $31,800,000 in public utilities. reigners owned about one-fourth of the earning assets of the country.

Production and Industry.—The Philippines has a total area of 489,940 acres, of which 32,613,260 acres are commercial forests; 10,479,830 es non-commercial forests; 1,499,430 acres fresh-water marsh and

mangrove, and 28,757,420 acres open and cultivated lands. About 98·4% of the total cultivated area is owned by Filipinos; about 51% of the farms are less than 5 acres. The principal products are unhusked rice (' palay '), Manila hemp (' abacá '), copra, sugar cane, maize (525,000 metric tons in 1948), tobacco and maguey. In 1948–49 output of rough rice was 5,212·3 million lb. Output, 1948, of Manila hemp, 73,332 metric tons; copra, 1,042,330 metric tons.

Before the war 46 sugar centrals exported usually about 900,000 metric tons of centrifugal sugar and 53,000 tons of refined. In 1948–49 the mills produced 414,795 short tons of raw sugar. Tobacco output, 1948–49, was 18,170,000 kilos. The principal fruit is the banana; there are also mangoes, papaya, lanzones, pilinut (*Canarium commune*), chico, mandarins and oranges. The cultivation of rubber was mainly in the southern provinces where the large plantations were located, covering about 8,380 acres; exports of crude rubber (1940) were 1,200,296 kilos.

In the production of copra and coconut oil the islands are classed among the foremost countries in the world. The United States take all copra, copra cake, coconut oil and desiccated coconut.

On 31 Dec., 1945, there were 1,317,130 carabaos (water buffaloes); 559,970 cattle; 170,010 horses; 1,983,720 hogs; 196,640 goats, and 19,350 sheep.

The forests (covering 60% of the area and with an estimated stand of 465 milliard board feet) furnish cabinet and construction timber, gums and resins, vegetable oils, rattan and bamboo, tan and dye barks and dye woods. About 92·5% of this belongs to the Government. In 1947, 207 saw-mills with a daily capacity of 1,300,000 board feet were operating.

Gold is produced chiefly from districts in northern and southern Luzon, Mindanao and Masbate; it is mostly a low-grade bullion sold to small Chinese refiners; output from 43 mines in 1940 was 1,096,745 fine oz.; in 1948, 209,225 oz. Silver output, 1948, 150,760 fine oz. Chromite mines in Zambales and Pangasinan provinces have also suffered; output in 1948, 206,853 metric tons. Copper output in 1948 was 3,350 metric tons. Iron ore production in 1940 was 1,221,126 long tons; in 1948, 18,289 tons. Manganese ore (58,038 tons shipped in 1940; 25,565 long tons in 1948), coal, asbestos, rock asphalt, guano and silica deposits have been found; seepages of petroleum have been reported from Tayabas, Marinduque, Cebu, Leyte, Abra and Mindanao; drilling for oil was resumed in 1947. Cement, 1948, 703,938 barrels.

Manufacturing is largely carried on in homes (chiefly embroidery, bunta hats, woven cloths, mats and pottery) but the number of factories is increasing; before the invasion it included 46 sugar centrals, 4 sugar refineries, textile mills, distilleries, 8 coconut oil mills, 6 desiccated cocoa factories, 92 large cigar and cigarette factories, and 2,391 rice mills. In 1947, only one [illegible] mill, with 30,000 spindles, was operating.

In 1949, a number of industrial enterprises were started, including the manufacture of glass, veneer, aluminium utensils and cosmetics.

A United States Mission which went to the Philippines in July, 1950, at the invitation of the Philippine Government, expressed itself very critically of the unsatisfactory economic situation and noted the deterioration that had taken place during the two preceding years. The report recommended U.S. financial assistance of $250 million through loans and grants, to help in carrying out a 5-year programme of economic development. A U.S. technical mission would assist the Philippine Government in its agricultural and industrial development, land reform, fiscal administration, and the health, education and labour programmes.

Commerce.—The values of imports and exports (excluding gold and silver ore, bullion and coin) for recent calendar years are stated as follows in millions of pesos (1 peso = 50 cents, U.S. currency):—

	1941	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950
Imports	223	895	1,197	1,172	1,137	679
Exports	192	161	529	636	508	663

The United States imported from the Philippines goods valued at $227,925,000 in 1948 and $204,738,000 in 1949; it exported and re-exported to the Philippines for $467,776,000 in 1948 and $439,220,000 in 1949.

Since the end of the war coconut and abacá products have accounted for 93% of all exports. Exports of copra in 1948 amounted to 625,630 long tons (968,432 tons in 1947); coconut-oil exports in 1948 totaled 41,985 long tons (23,251 tons in 1947).

Owing to the commercializing of agriculture for export, foodstuffs have to be imported, representing normally from 15 to 20% of all imports, chiefly rice from French Indo-China, wheat products and dairy products from the United States.

Drastic import and exchange controls were introduced in Dec., 1949. The allowable imports in 1950 of certain products, expressed in percentages of imports in 1948, are:—Passenger cars, 20; soap, 10; fabrics, 25 (except nylon, silk and khahi, the quota for which is 5); cigarettes, 20; electric refrigerators, 50; chewing gum, 50%.

Total trade between the Philippines and the United Kingdom (Board of Trade returns, in £ sterling) for 6 years:—

	1938	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950
Imports to U.K.	992,523	622,260	2,810,860	979,898	1,151,656	1,549,742
Exports from U.K.	747,003	349,041	1,441,111	2,697,296	1,359,981	1,873,270
Re-exports from U.K.	11,899	438	8,213	9,248	7,322	3,122

Shipping and Communications.—The overseas [illegible] 1946 was carried by 218 vessels, of which 134 were American, 28 [illegible], 18 Norwegian, 12 Dutch, 9 Danish and 7 Filipino. The coastwise trade is carried exclusively by domestic vessels.

On 30 June, 1946, there were in operation, 1,031 post offices (and 890 municipalities with free delivery services), 849 miles of telegraph lines and 3,262 miles of cable, with 35 telegraph offices. There were 6,917 telephones in 1948 and 419 radio and telegraph stations.

In 1946 highways extended 14,933 miles and railways 563 miles of which 490 miles were on Luzon and 73 miles on Cebu and Panay; locomotives numbered 81. In July, 1949, there were 34,591 motor cars and 51,404 trucks registered.

Manila is an important and expanding centre of commercial air travel in the Far East. In Sept., 1948, there were 113 large passenger and freight transport planes in operation.

Banking and Coinage.—The Philippine National Bank, which, in 1948, had 10 branches, 48 agencies and 1,009 sub-agencies, was given a special charter in 1916. Between 1 July, 1916 and 1 Jan., 1949, the bank was the sole Government depository, and the only bank of issue.

Under a law passed 15 June, 1948, the Philippine Central Bank was

created to have sole control of the credit and monetary supply, independent of the Treasury. It has a capital of 10 million pesos furnished solely by the government. It began to operate on 2 Jan., 1949.

The post office savings bank in 1946 had 15,737 depositors with deposits of 4,104,223 pesos.

The republic is on the [illegible]ndard, with the peso equivalent to 50 cents, U.S. The [illegible] rate (resumed November, 26, 1946) is (1950) 5·63 to £1. Total money supply, 30 Nov., 1950, was 1,298 million pesos, of which 636 million was currency. The peso contains 20 grammes of silver, ·800 fine. The coins used are:—Peso, one-half peso, peseta (20 centavos), media peseta (10 centavos), all in silver of ·750 fine; 5 centavo, in cupro-nickel, and 1 centavo, in bronze. Treasury certificates and bank-notes are issued in 1, 2, 5, 10, 20, 50, 100 and 500 peso denominations. The Philippine coins are normally coined at the mint in Manila.

Diplomatic Representatives.

1. Of the Philippines in Great Britain (38 Hans Place, S.W.1).

Minister.—Ambassador José E. Romero (accredited 9 Nov., 1949).

First Secretary.—Mariano Ezpeleta.

Second Secretary.—Romeo S. Busuego.

2. Of Great Britain in the Philippines.

Minister.—Frank Stannard Gibbs, C.M.G., O.B.E.

First Secretaries.—R. A. Clinton-Thomas; R. Milburn, O.B.E. (*Commercial*).

Civil Air Attaché.—Group Capt. R. J. Bone, C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O.

There are consular representatives at Manila, Cebu, Davao and Iloilo.

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POLAND.

(RZECZPOSPOLITA POLSKA.)

POLAND became a state by the union of a number of Slavonic tribes settled in the basins of the Vistula, the Warta and the Oder. The nation was converted to Christianity in 966. Under the Piast dynasty (10th–14th centuries) German 'eastward expansion' (Drang nach Osten) deprived Poland of her north-western and western borderlands. After the defeat of the Teutonic Order at Tannenberg (1410) and the partial recovery of Prussia, Poland's political interests turned eastward. Temporary successes in White Russia and the Ukraine were bought by a permanent weakness on her western front. Poland reached the height of her power in the period between the 14th and 16th centuries under the rule of the Jagiellon dynasty. On its extinction the crown became elective and this, leading to an overgrowth of special rights granted to the nobility and gentry, resulted in the permanent weakness of the central authority. During the 17th and 18th centuries the position of Poland rapidly declined, and eventually, by the three partition 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 small part of the old commonwealth into an independent state under the title of the Duchy of Warsaw, but in 1815, at the Congress of Vienna, Poland was re-partitioned between Prussia, Austria and Russia, except the small district of Cracow, which was constituted an independent republic, but in 1846 was annexed by Austria.

During the war of 1914–18 Russian Poland was occupied by the Austro-German forces. On 5 Nov., 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 had been defined when the Central Powers collapsed in Nov., 1918.

On 9 Nov., 1918, the independence of Poland was proclaimed and a workers' and peasants' council was formed in Lublin, which issued a programme of radical social and constitutional reforms. But on 10 Nov., Joseph Pilsudski, a politician of anti-Russian proclivities, who during the war set up and commanded military units in support of the Central Powers, returned to Poland, assumed supreme power and convoked the constituent assembly (*Sejm Ustawodawczy*), which confirmed him in his office. On 28 June, 1919, the Treaty of Versailles recognized the independence of Poland.

In 1926, as a result of a *coup d'état*, political power passed into the hands of a party headed by Pilsudski. His policy soon became a one-party system, and these tendencies were officially recognized by the constitution of 1935, which extended the President's prerogatives and strengthened his authority. The Government of the state based on semi-fascist principles lasted unchanged until the outbreak of the Second World War.

On 1 Sept., 1939, Germany invaded Poland, on 17 Sept., 1939, Russian troops entered eastern Poland, and on 29 Sept., 1939, the Germans and the Russians signed a treaty establishing the line of demarcation between the two occupations. After the German attack on Russia, launched on 22 June, 1941, the Germans got possession of the whole of Poland, but by March, 1945, the Russian armies, together with the Polish forces formed in the U.S.S.R., had liberated the entire country. Poles at home and abroad continued the fight against the Germans throughout the war, by land, sea and in the air. War casualties and victims of German terror amount to 6–7 millions of people. The country and especially Warsaw were systematically ruined.

Presidents since the establishment of the republic were :—

Marshal Joseph Pilsudski (Chief of State), 14 November, 1918—11 December, 1922.
Gabriel Narutowicz, 11 December—16 December, 1922 (assassinated).
Stanislaw Wojciechowski, 20 December, 1922—15 May, 1926.
Ignacy Moscicki, 1 June, 1926—30 September, 1939.

Government and Constitution.

In July, 1944, the Soviet Union recognized the Polish Committee of National Liberation (*Polski Komitet Wyzwolenia Narodowego*) established in Lublin as an executive organ of the National Council of the Homeland (*Krajowa Rada Narodowa*). This council had been constituted in Warsaw at the end of 1943 as the Provisional Polish Parliament. The Committee was transformed into the Provisional Government in Dec., 1944, and on 28 June, 1945, supplemented by Polish democratic leaders, who had been living abroad as political exiles since 1939, it was re-established as the Polish Provisional Government of National Unity.

On 5 Feb., 1947, the Diet by 408 votes with 36 abstentions elected Bolesław Bierut President of the Republic for 7 years.

The following Cabinet was in office in May, 1951 :—

Prime Minister.—Józef Cyrankiewicz (United Workers' Party).
Deputy Prime Ministers. Hilary Minc (U.W.P.); Aleksander Zawadzki (U.W.P.); Hilary Chełchowski.
Minister of National Defence.—Marshal Konstanty Rokossowski (a former general of the Red Army, appointed 7 Nov., 1949).
Minister of Foreign Affairs.—Dr. Stanisław Skrzeszewski.
Minister for Local Government Affairs.—Kazimierz Mijal (U.W.P.).
Minister of Public Security.—Gen. Stanisław Radkiewicz (U.W.P.).
Minister of Finance.—Konstanty Dąbrowski (U.W.P.).
Minister of Justice.—Henryk Świątkowski.
Minister of Education.—Władisław Jarosinski.
Minister of Foreign Trade.—Tadeusz Gede (U.W.P.).
Minister of Internal Trade.—Tadeusz Dietrich (U.W.P.).
Minister of Heavy Industry.—Julian Tokarski.
Minister of Light Industry.—Eugeniusz Sławinski (U.W.P.).
Minister of Mining and Power.—Ryszrad Nieszporek (U.W.P.).
Minister of Food and Agricultural Industry.—Mieczysław Hoffmann.
Minister of Agriculture and Land Reform.—Jan Dąb-Kocioł (Peasants' Party).
Minister of Labour and Social Welfare.—Kazimierz Rusinek (U.W.P.).
Minister of Culture and Arts.—Stefan Dybowski (Peasants' Party).
Minister of Shipping.—Adam Popiel.
Minister of Forestry.—Bolesław Podedworny (U.W.P.).
Minister of Railways.—Jan Rabanowski (Democratic Party).
Minister of Posts and Telegraphs.—Wacław Szymanowski (Peasants' Party).
Minister of the Chemical Industry.—Bolesław Rumiński.
Minister of Road and Air Transport.—Jan Rusteckı.
Minister of Institutions of Learning and Science.—Adam Rapacki.
Minister of Health.—Jerzy Sztachelski.
Minister of Building.—Roman Piotrowski (U.W.P.).
Minister without Portfolio.—Wincenty Baranowski (Peasants' Party).

On 19 Jan., 1947, the first general elections were held, the result of which was as follows:—Democratic bloc, 392; Polish Peasants' Party

(Opposition), 27; Christian Labour Party, 15; Peasant Party 'New Liberation,' 7; Catholic Independents, 3.

On 15 Dec., 1948, the Socialist and Communist parties merged into the United Workers' Party, of which President Bierut is the secretary-general. In Dec., 1949, the Peasants' Party and the Polish Peasants' Party merged into the United Peasants' Party.

On 18 Feb., 1947, the Diet, by 330 votes to 17, adopted an interim Constitution, entitled 'the little charter.' The 32 articles divide the power between the Legislative Sejm, the Executive and the President of the Republic. The President is elected by the Sejm for 7 years by an absolute majority of votes. His prerogatives are mainly identical with those laid down in the 1921 constitution. The Council of State consists of the President of the Republic, the president and three vice-presidents of the Diet, the chairmen of the Supreme Auditing Board and of the Central Council of Trade Unions and 3 other members. In time of war the Commander-in-Chief also would be a member. By article 4 the Diet is to be summoned twice yearly—in October for at least 60 days and in the spring for not less than a month. The Diet may empower the Government to enact decrees in the intervals between Parliamentary sessions, but not for the introduction of new taxes or conscription.

National flag: white, red (horizontal).

National anthem: Jeszcze Polska nie zginęła (words by J. Wybicki, 1797: tune by M. Ogiński, 1796).

Area and Population.

The republic comprises an area of 311,730 square kilometres, or 121,131 square miles, and a population (census, 3 Dec., 1950) of 24,976,926 (11,912,514 men and 13,064,012 women). The present territory is about one-fifth smaller than in 1939. (*See* map in THE STATESMAN'S YEAR-BOOK, 1946.)

The republic is for administrative purposes divided into 19 voivodships:—Warsaw City (141 sq. km.), Warsaw (28,299 sq. km.), Łódź City (212 sq. km.), Łódź (20,234 sq. km.), Kielce (18,053 sq. km.), Lublin (27,742 sq. km.), Białystok (22,552 sq. km.), Olsztyn (= Allenstein; 19,319 sq. km.), Gdańsk (= Danzig; 10,7[illegible] sq. km.), [illegible] (= Stettin; 30,252 sq. km.), Poznań (39,244 sq. km.), Wrocław (= Breslau; 24,740 sq. km.), Katowice (15,369 sq. km.), Kraków (15,918 sq. km.), Rzeszów (18,201 sq. km.); Koszalin, Zielona Góra, Opole. The 3 last-named were formed in June, 1950; statistical details concerning their area and population are not yet available.

Estimated population (1 Jan., 1950) of principal towns:—

Warsaw (Warszawa)	600,767	Bydgoszcz	156,108
Łódź	592,559	Chorzów	130,901
Cracow (Kraków)	347,048	Zabrze (Hindenburg)	128,005
Poznań	291,577	Częstochowa	115,084
Wrocław (Breslau)	279,373	Gliwice (Gleiwitz)	113,517
[illegible]	169,675	Bytom (Beuthen)	112,336
[illegible]	159,122	Gdynia	111,147
Katowice	156,001	Lublin	101,888

Vital statistics of marriages, births and deaths are incomplete; the rate of registered live births was 28·8 and that of registered deaths 11·5 per 1,000 population in 1949.

Religion.

The great majority of the population is Roman Catholic. The census of 1946 did not take religion into consideration. On 14 April, 1950, the Roman Catholic bishops concluded an agreement with the government, by which the Church accepted the Communist régime in return for guarantees concerning the papal authority and religious education.

Education.

Education up to the age of 18 is free and compulsory. The figures for 1949–50 (provisional) were as follows :—3,242,062 pupils in 22,195 7-year elementary schools; 198,322 pupils in 345 11-year basic schools; 136,685 pupils in 481 secondary schools.

There were (1949–50) 26 universities and other institutions of university rank, with 1,497 professors and 96,762 students. The University of Warsaw had 9,793 students; the University of Łódź, 8,658 students; the University of Poznań, 8,809 students, the University of Cracow, 11,301 students, and the University of Wrocław, 8,385 students.

Instruction in the Russian language is compulsory in all schools from the 5th class upward and in the universities.

The number of cinemas, 1949, was 571, with a seating capacity of 236,281.

Justice and Crime.

The legal system was reorganized by a number of laws passed by the Sejm in July, 1950. The Minister of Justice described the main objectives of the reform as follows : closer connexion of Courts of Law and Prosecutors' offices with the popular masses and other organs of the people's government, in particular with the public security organs and the Special Commission; accelerated administration of justice; an appropriate standard of uniformity in legal pronouncem · · · · · · f the people's element in legal pronouncements; · · · prosecutor's authority and concentration on preliminary legal proceedings; better safeguarding of individuals' rights in investigation and court proceedings; higher efficiency of simplified procedure courts for special offences; and an extension of the existing apparatus of juvenile courts.

There are 14 courts of appeal and a supreme national court. The office of the Prosecutor General is separated from the judiciary and placed under the State Council. The Special Commission deals with economic crimes.

The total strength of the Polish security police is kept secret, but the numbers of reserve police, drawn mainly from workers and peasants who assist the regular police force, were given at 105,000 at the end of 1947.

Social Welfare.

In 1948, there were in Poland 61 regional institutions of social insurance (the Institute of Social Insurance and its 4 branches, 49 social insurance centres and their 5 branches), 943 health centres, and (in 1949) 545 hospitals with 93,048 beds. The number of workers insured in May, 1950, was 5,459,000. In March, 1950, 1,356,300 families were in receipt of family allowances, averaging 3,736 zlotys per family.

Finance.

Budget for 6 years, in millions of zlotys :—

	1938–39	1946 [2]	1947	1948	1949	1950 [1]
Revenue . .	2,474	57,838	223,872	451,186	603,910	843,300
Expenditure .	2,458	50,053	208,879	406,126	581,059	843,300

[1] Estimates. [2] April–Dec.

In the 1949 budget the main items of expenditure were (in millions of zlotys) :—State enterprises, 2,849; defence, 59,684; education, 52,455; public security, 36,586; capital investment, 251,452. Of the revenue, 242,297 million came from turnover tax, and 74,408 from income tax.

Defence.

Poland is divided into 6 military districts with regional clearing centres subordinated to them :—The coastal district; Poznan; Silesia; Cracow; Warsaw, and Lublin.

In 1950 the army was completely remodelled on Soviet lines. It is divided into a territorial army (2-year service), air force (3 years), navy (3 years), anti-aircraft [illegible] (2 years), and internal security force (27 months); the latter [illegible] into frontier guards and security police. Women serve for 6 months. The military age extends from the 20th to the 50th year. The strength of the armed forces is about 500,000. Officers are required to learn Russian.

Army estimates, 1950, 130,000 million zlotys.

The Polish fleet comprises 2 destroyers, 4 submarines, 2 motor torpedo boats, 13 motor minesweepers and 12 submarine chasers.

Anders (W.), An Army in Exile. London, 1949.
Destiny can Wait : The Polish Air Force in the Second World War. London, 1949.

Production and Industry.

Whereas before the Second World War the republic of Poland was a predominantly agricultural country, only 45·75% of the census population, 1950, made their living by agriculture. An internal transformation of Poland's economic structure has taken place; the key industries have been nationalized or are under state control; in all branches of industry planned economy has been introduced. According to the law of 3 Jan., 1946, all industrial undertakings employing over 50 workers are placed under the control of the Central Industrial Boards. There were 12,214 private industrial enterprises employing approximately 106,000 workers at the end of 1948.

The 3-year plan for economic development (1947–49) has been succeeded by a 6-year plan covering the years 1950–55. In 1955 the value of production of the whole of socialist industry should amount to 43,800 million zlotys in constant prices, an increase of 158% over 1949. The value of output of big and middle industry is to increase to 36,500 million zlotys in constant prices, that is, by 136%, while that of small socialist industry is to increase to 7·300 million zlotys, *i.e.*, by 384%.

During 1948, the cotton industry produced 80,000 tons of cotton yarn and 343,000,000 metres of fabrics. The production of woollen fabrics amounted to 32,500,000 metres of woollen yarn and 42 million metres of fabric.

In 1947, production was as follows :—59,130,335 tons of coal, 3,946,000

tons of coke, 128,000 tons of crude petroleum, 867,121 tons of pig-iron and 1,579,120 tons of raw steel. Output, 1948, of iron ore, 602,000 tons; of pig-iron, 1,133,000 tons; of coal, 70,262,000 tons; of coke, 5,091,000 tons.

The following table shows the area and yield of the principal crops :—

Crops	Area (1,000 hectares)				Yield (1,000 metric tons)			
	1937-38	1947	1948	1949	1937-38	1947	1948	1949
Wheat . .	1,754	1,112	1,384	1,445	2,172	986	1,620	1,781
Rye . .	5,895	4,632	5,088	5,166	7,253	4,306	6,300	6,759
Barley . .	1,178	930	863	841	1,371	1,035	1,010	1,028
Oats . .	2,277	1,562	1,756	1,775	2,657	1,763	2,402	2,333
Potatoes .	3,030	2,303	2,478	2,538	34,558	30,821	26,756	30,901
Sugar beet .	150	210	224	261	3,162	3,493	4,226	—

The 6-year plan envisages for 1955 an increase over the 1949 harvest of 158% for wheat, 102% for rye, 190% for barley, 121% for oats, 129% for potatoes and 163% for sugar beet.

In June, 1947, of the total area of Poland (30,760,000 hectares) arable land occupied 14,363,600 hectares (53·6%); orchards and gardens, 345,800 hectares (1·1%); meadows, 2,410,100 hectares (7·8%); pastures, 1,629,700 hectares (5·3%); waste land, 2,356,400 hectares (9·7%), and forests, 7,083,100 (22·5%). Of the total area, 1,326,399 hectares were parcelled out to smallholders.

The tobacco crop in 1947 amounted to 1,500,000 tons (1938, 1,400,000 tons) from about 11,800 hectares.

Livestock (census, 3 Dec., 1950) :—2,797,424 horses, 7,163,938 cattle, 2,194,207 sheep, 9,928,418 pigs; in 1949 there were 667,300 goats and 78,000,000 poultry. The 6-year plan envisages for 1955 (in million heads) : Horses, 3; cattle, 9·5; sheep, 3·8; pigs, 10·5; poultry, 105·7.

Electric power generated in 1948 amounted to 7,400,000,000 kwh.

Trade Unions.—There were, in 1950, 22 unions with more than 50,000 members each. Total membership of all trade unions (May, 1950) was 4,243,000; the biggest were builders (425,000), textile workers (357,000), railway workers (353,000), co-operatives (339,000), miners (303,000).

Commerce.

Trade statistics (in million dollars, U.S.) :—

	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949
Imports . .	33·9	145·8	472	519	633
Exports . .	38·0	127 2	308	594	679

Imports in 1949 totalled 5,343,600 metric tons; exports, 35,214,600 metric tons; of the latter, coal accounted for 26,808,000 tons.

In 1947, 26·3% of the imports came from U.S.S.R., 13·3% from U.S.A., 10·2% from Denmark, 9·0% from the United Kingdom, 8·9% from Sweden; of the exports, 28·7% went to U.S.S.R., 16·7% to Sweden, 5·9% to Czechoslovakia, 5·8% to Denmark, 5·1% to Switzerland, 5·0% to the United Kingdom.

Total trade between Poland and the United Kingdom for 5 years (according to Board of Trade returns) was (in £ sterling) :—

	1938	1947	1948	1949	1950
Imports into U.K. .	9,533,332	1,458,191	8,986,821	14,839,256	19,164,030
Exports from U.K. .	5,365,842	7,583,376	7,118,142	8,734,325	6,915,498
Re-exports from U.K. .	2,109,838	2,516,457	4,475,625	2,072,160	1,030,860

On 14 Jan., 1949, a 5-year trade agreement was signed in Warsaw between Poland and Britain. Polish exports during the whole 5-year period will total £150 million.

Communications.

In 1948, Poland had 60,216 miles of hard surface roads. In 1946 there were 3,089 miles of inland waterways, including 2,285 miles of navigable rivers and 148 miles of canals.

The length of the normal gauge railway system is (1948) 14,407 miles. The total of narrow-gauge lines for public use was 2,673 miles in 1946. In 1949, the railways carried 446,313,000 passengers and 122,543,900 metric tons of freight.

Number of motor vehicles, June, 1948 :—Passenger cars, 28,200; motor trucks, 40,765; motor cycles, 28,500.

At the end of 1948 there were 4,546 post offices. 7,192 telephone exchanges and 207,026 telephone instruments. The length of telephone lines was 1,516,600 kilometres and of telegraph wire 33,580 kilometres.

Wireless licences, on 31 Dec., 1949, numbered 1,175,609.

The Polish State Air Service, 'Lot,' carried 79,785 passengers, 419 tons of uggage, 598 tons of goods and 137 tons of mail in 1949.

Shipping and Navigation.

The principal ports are Gdańsk (Danzig), Gdynia, Szczecin (Stettin) and Kolobrzeg (Kolberg). Elblag (Elbing) is an inland river harbour and can serve sea-goi[illegible] to a limited extent.

In June, [illegible] mercantile marine numbered 43 vessels with a tonnage of 161,312 gross tons.

Total shipping entered Polish ports in 1949 was 8,014,000 tons. Total turnover of Polish ports in 1949 was 16·9 million metric tons. Of the 4,117 ships clearing Polish ports in the first half of 1950, 968 were Swedish, 895 Danish, 495 Polish, 448 Finnish, 402 Russian, 339 Norwegian, 73 British and 27 American.

Currency and Banking.

The Polish national currency is the *zloty*, subdivided into 100 *groszy*. As from 30 Oct., 1950, the zloty equals the Soviet rouble, being the equivalent of 0·222168 gramme of fine gold (4 zlotys = $1·00, U.S.). The new currency consists of notes of 2, 5, 10, 20, 50, 100 and 500 zlotys; and of coins of 1 grosz, 2, 10, 20 and 50 groszy and 1 zloty. The rate of exchange was 100 old zlotys to one new zloty; but savings accounts and all bank deposits up to 100,000 zlotys were revalued at the rate of 100 old to 3 new zlotys; and wages were also reduced at this special rate of 100 to 3.

Possession of foreign currency is forbidden; illegal trade in foreign currency is subject to death penalty.

The whole banking system was reorganized on 25 Oct., 1948, with effect from 12 Nov., 1948. The National Bank of Poland, established on 15 Jan., 1945, continues to be the central bank, retains exclusive authority

to issue currency, is charged with control of money and credit, and has responsibility for financial implementation of the national economic plan. The national Investment Bank (Bank Inwestycyjny) has the exclusive right to issue bonds, and exercises centralized control over investment financing.

The [illegible] Bank (Bank Rolny) has exclusive responsibility for direct [illegible] rural areas through both short-term and investment loans. It [illegible]ate through a comprehensive network of branch offices and communal co-operative banks. The Municipal Bank finances all municipal [illegible] their enterprises and establishments. The Bank for Commerce and Trade (Bank Rzemiosła i Handlu) serves labour co-operatives, handicraft, private industry and trade, including investments in these fields as decreed by the Investment Bank. The General Savings Bank (Powszechna Kasa Oszczędności) exercises central control over [illegible] activities, transfers, and checking transactions including activities [illegible] co-operative banks. The Bank for Foreign Trade (Bank Handlu Zagranicznego), a joint-stock company, finances imports, exports, port services, and certain other items.

In addition to the National Bank of Poland, other authorized foreign-exchange banks are:—Bank for the [illegible], Bank, the Polish Welfare Bank (B[illegible]k [illegible], mercial Bank of Warsaw (Bank Handlowy w Warszawie SA) and the Bank of Co-operative Economy (Bank Gospodarstwa [illegible]).

Deposits in credit and savings institutions amounte[illegible], illion zlotys in Dec., 1948.

The weights and measures are those of the metric system.

Diplomatic and Consular Representatives.

1. Of Poland in Great Britain (47 Portland Place, S.W.1).

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary.—Jerzy Michałowski (accredited 12 Dec., 1946).

Commercial Counsellor.—Jarosław Stroczan.

First Secretary.—Romuald Spasowski.

Military Attaché.—Lt.-Col. Adam Paszt.

Attachés.—Czesław Pobozy; Henryk Jaroszek; Eugeniusz Kulaga.

2. Of Great Britain in Poland.

Ambassador.—Sir Charles H. Bateman, K.C.M.G., M.C. (appointed 21 March, 1950).

First Secretaries.—R. H. Mason: T. O. Rennie (*Commercial*); S. G. Yorston (*Consular*); C. D. Insall; R. B. Kirby (*Labour*).

Commercial Secretary.—R. S. Smith.

Naval Attaché—Capt. R. G. Mills, D.S.O., D.S.C., R.N..

Military Attaché.—Col. J. E. F. Meadmore.

Air Attaché.—Group Capt. C. E. S. Lockett.

There are consular representatives at Danzig (C.G.), Gydnia (V.C.), Katowice (C.), Łódź (V.C.), Poznań (C.) and Warsaw (C.).

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PORTUGAL.

(República Portuguesa.)

Portugal has been an independent state since the 12th century; until 1910 it was a monarchy. The last King was Manoel II of the house of Braganza-Coburg, born 15 Nov., 1889, younger son of King Carlos I and Queen Mary Amélie, daughter of Philippe Count of Paris; he died 2 July, 1932. On Oct. 5, 1910, the republic was proclaimed, after a short revolution, and a provisional government established with Dr. Teophilo Braga as the provisional president (5 Oct., 1910, to 24 Aug., 1911). Thereafter there were duly elected Presidents, as follows:—

Dr. Manuel de Arriaga, 24 Aug., 1911–29 May, 1915.[1]
Dr. Joaquim Teophilo Braga, 29 May, 1915–5 Oct., 1915.
Dr. Bernardino Luiz Machado Guimaraes, 5 Oct., 1915–11 Dec., 1917.[2]
Dr. Sidónio Bernardino Cardoso da Silva Paes, 11 Dec., 1917–14 Dec., 1918.[3]
Senhor João de Canto e Castro Silva Antunes, 16 Dec., 1918–5 Oct., 1919.
Dr. Antonio José de Almeida, 5 Oct., 1919–5 Oct., 1923.
Senhor Manuel Teixeira Gomes, 5 Oct., 1923–11 Dec., 1925.[1]
Dr. Bernardino Luiz Machado Guimarães, 11 Dec., 1925–1 June, 1926.[1]
Provisional government, 1 June–29 Nov., 1926.
Marshal António Oscar Fragoso Carmona, 29 Nov., 1926–18 April, 1951.

[1] Resigned. [2] Deposed. [3] Assassinated.

The Powers formally recognized the republic on 11 Sept., 1911.

National flag: green, red.

National anthem: A Portuguesa (words by Lopes de Mendonça, 1890; tune by Alfredo Keil).

On 19 March, 1933, the present constitution, which declares that the Portuguese state is a unitary and corporative republic, was adopted by plebiscite. This constitution provides for a president, to be elected for 7 years by direct suffrage by Portuguese citizens, male, of age or emancipated, able to read or write, and those unable to read or write being taxpayers to the state or administrative corporations for direct taxes, and Portuguese citizens, females, of age or emancipated, with a special, secondary school or university diploma; and for a National Assembly (one chamber) of 120 Deputies elected for 4 years by direct suffrage.

In the four elections for the National Assembly (1934, 1938, 1942 and 18 Nov., 1945) the only lists presented were those organized by the National Union, an association legally recognized, but without the character of a party, whose aim is to defend the principles contained in the constitution. The electoral law permits, however, the presentation of more than one list of the deputies to be elected, and at the elections of 13 Nov., 1949, the opposition put up lists in 2 districts. A Privy Council of 10 members assists the president. A Corporative Chamber functions alongside the National Assembly. Capital punishment is abolished, except, in the case of war with a foreign power, in the field of battle.

Acting President of the Republic.—Dr. Antonio de Oliveira Salazar.

The Cabinet, which was formed on 1 Aug., 1950, is as follows :—

Prime Minister—Dr. Antonio de Oliveira Salazar.
Minister of the Presidency.—Dr. João Pinto da Costa Leite.
Minister of Defence.—Col. Fernando dos Santos Costa.
Minister of the Interior.—Dr. Joaquim Trigo de Negreiros.
Minister of Justice.—Dr. Manuel Gonçalves Cavaleiro de Ferreira.
Minister for the Army.—Brig. Adolfo do Amaral Abranches Pinto.
Minister of Finance.—Dr. Artur Águedo de Oliveira.
Minister of Marine.—Com. Américo Deus Rodrigues Tomas.
Minister of Public Works.—Ing. José Frederico do Casal Ribeiro Ulrich.
Minister of Colonies.—Com. Manuel Maria Sarmento Rodrigues.
Minister of National Economy.—Dr. Ulisses Cruz de Aguiar Cortês.
Minister of Education.—Dr. Fernando Andrade Pires de Lima.
Minister of Foreign Affairs.—Dr. Paulo Arsénio Verissimo Cunha.
Minister of Communications.—Col. Manuel Gomes de Araujo.
Minister of Corporations and Social Security.—Dr. José Soares da Fonseca.

Area and Population.

Districts and provinces	Area sq. km.	Population 1930 (census)	Population 1940 (census)	Per sq. km. 1940
Continent	88,619·56	6,360,347	7,185,143	81·1
Islands	3,101·54	465,536	537,009	173·1
Portugal (total)	91,721·10	6,825,883	7,722,152	84·2
DISTRICTS:				
Aveiro	2,708·20	381,694	429,870	158·7
Beja	10,276·11	240,465	275,441	26·8
Braga	2,730·20	414,784	482,914	176·9
Bragança	6,545·63	185,164	213,233	32·6
Castelo Branco	6,703·68	265,573	299,670	44·7
Coimbra	3,955·76	387,808	411,677	104·1
Évora	7,388·28	180,852	207,952	28·1
Faro	5,071·60	300,762	317,628	62·6
Guarda	5,496·16	267,614	294,166	53·5
Leiria	3,435·08	314,540	353,675	103·0
Lisboa	2,747·00	906,582	1,070,103	389·6
Portalegre	6,132·88	166,343	186,373	30·4
Porto	2,281·88	810,253	938,288	411·2
Santarém	6,689·24	378,517	421,996	63·1
Setúbal	5,105·48	233,668	268,884	52·7
Viana do Castelo	2,108·38	240,261	258,596	122·7
Vila Real	4,238·20	253,904	289,114	68·2
Viseu	5,005·80	431,473	465,563	93·0

Districts and provinces	Area sq. km.	Population 1930 (census)	Population 1940 (census)	Per sq. km. 1940
DISTRICTS—*contd.*				
Islands :				
Angra do Heroismo	695·18	70,503	78,109	112·4
Funchal	797·04	211,601	250,124	313·8
Horta	765·49	49,216	52,731	68·9
Ponta Delgada	843·83	134,217	156,015	184·9
PROVINCES :				
Algarve	5,071·60	300,762	317,628	62 6
Alto Alentejo	12,659·16	331,365	375,511	29·7
Baixo Alentejo	13,774·55	305,419	355,771	25 8
Beira Alta	9,536·14	610,311	662,616	69·5
Beira Baixa	7,504·04	298,702	334,788	44·6
Beira Litoral	7,532·28	815,200	896,719	119·1
Douro Litoral	3,285 44	959,372	1,104,925	336·3
Estremadura	5,345 84	1,183,107	1,379,533	258·1
Minho	4,838·58	655,045	741,510	153·2
Ribatejo	7,236·96	379,485	424,063	58·6
Trás-os Montes e Alto Douro	11,834·67	521,579	592,079	50·0

In square miles the area of Portugal was :—Continental Portugal, 34,207 ; islands, 1,197; total 35,404.

In 1940 the population consisted of 3,711,748 males and 4,010.404 females, or 108 females to every 100 males.

Estimated population, 30 June, 1950, 8,618,421.

The Azores islands are divided into three widely separated groups, with clear channels between, San Miguel together with Santa Maria being in the most easterly. About 100 miles north-west of them lies the central cluster of Terceira, Graciosa, São Jorge, Pico and Faial. Still another 150 miles to the north-west are Flores and Corvo, the latter being the most isolated and primitive of the islands. São Miguel, Terceira and Pico are the largest, the first measuring 41 miles in length and 9 in breadth, and containing over half the total population of the archipelago. For political and administrative purposes they are divided into three districts, each sending its representatives to the Chamber at Lisbon. The capitals of the three districts are the chief seaports, Ponta Delgada on San Miguel Island, Horta on Fayal Island and Angra do Heroismo on Terceira Island.

Vital statistics for 4 years :—

Year	Births	Still births	Marriages	Deaths	Divorces
1946	205,825	9,101	62,460	120,800	1,181
1947	200,488	8,887	67,486	110,437	1,109
1948	220,981	9,881	64,638	107,576	1,110
1949	212,260	9,008	65,388	117,499	1,032

In 1949 the births included 110,466 boys and 101,794 girls; the deaths, 59,873 males and 57,626 females.

At the census of 12 Dec., 1940, the population of Lisbon was 709,179; Oporto, 262,309; Funchal, 54,033; Coimbra, 35,437; Setúbal, 35,071; Braga, 29,875; Evora, 21,851; Ponta Delgada, 21,048; Faro, 19,695.

The number of emigrants in 1949 was 17,296, of whom 11,974 went to Brazil, 1,505 to North America and 3,817 to other countries.

Religion.

There is freedom of worship in Portugal, both in public and private, with the exception of creeds incompatible with morals and the life and physical integrity of the people; the predominant faith is the Roman Catholic.

On 7 May, 1940, a Concordat and a Missionary Agreement with the Vatican were signed. The Concordat recognizes the lawful existence of the Catholic Church and the exercise of its spiritual mission according to the Canon Law. Religious marriages are civilly recognized, and divorce is forbidden to parties married by the Church. Church property which had come into the possession of the state is restored, except that used for public services or classified as immovable property of public interest, or national monuments.

The Missionary Agreement regulates religious activities in the Portuguese Colonies. Since the 16th century, Portugal has had the privilege of the Roman Catholic jurisdiction in the Orient (Padroado), which had by 1947 been reduced to Portuguese India and part of British India; an agreement, signed 18 July, 1950, adapts the Concordat to the changed political situation in India.

Portuguese territory is divided into 6 ecclesiastical provinces, with their sees respectively at Lisbon, Braga, Evora, Luanda (Angola), Lourenço Marques (Moçambique) and Goa (Portuguese India). The Archbishop of Lisbon (Patriarch since 1716 and Cardinal since 1737) has the following suffragans: Guarda, Leiria and Portalegre on the continent; Angra do Heroismo and Funchal in the adjacent islands, and Cabo Verde in Africa. The Archbishop of Braga (Primate of the Iberian Peninsula) has as suffragans: Aveiro, Bragança, Coimbra, Lamego, Porto, Vila Real and Viseu. The Archbishop of Evora has two suffragans: Beja and Faro. By the Concordat of 1940 the metropolitan sees of Luanda (Angola) and Lourenço Marques (Moçambique) were created. The former has as suffragans, besides the see of S. Tomé, the two new dioceses of Nova Lisboa and Silva Porto; the second has as suffragans the two new dioceses of Beira and Nampula. The Archbishop of Goa and Damão (who also holds the titles of Archbishop of Cranganor, Primate of the East and Patriarch of Eastern India) has jurisdiction over the diocese of Goa. The privilege of the Far East is constituted by the suffragan sees of Macau and Timor (the latter created by the new Concordat), and by the vicariats of Shiu-Hing, Singapore and Malacca.

Education.

The latest census, 1940, show that 47·5% of the population over 7 years could read and write; 49% are still unable to read or write. The remaining 3·5% comprises the 'population with unknown instruction.' Compulsory education has been in force since 1911, and many new measures have been introduced in later years to decrease the number of illiterates. In 1948–49 there were 10,646 primary schools with 598,190 pupils and 14,445 teachers. In private elementary schools 60,158 pupils attended in 1948–49. Secondary instruction is supplied in two types of schools: in the *liceus* and in schools of technical instruction. There were 42 *liceus*, with 19,997 pupils and 1,096 teachers. In private schools 25,316 attended. Professional and technical secondary instruction is supplied in 67 schools of the State, with 36,533 pupils and 1,591 teachers. Vocational education (commercial, industrial and agricultural) is supplied in 8 schools, with 3,095 pupils and 217 teachers. For higher education there are 3 universities: at Lisbon (founded in 1911), Coimbra (founded 1290) and Oporto (founded 1911). In 1948–49 the number of students

and teachers at the universities was 8,883 and 475. There is also the Technical University at Lisbon (founded in 1930), which in 1948–49 had 191 professors and 2,710 students. There are also special colleges for music and art (Lisbon, Coimbra and Oporto) with 2,866 pupils and 87 teachers in 1948–49, and a military school and a naval school (both at Lisbon) and a colonial high school, with 15 professors and 113 students.

In 1949 there were 431 cinemas with a seating capacity of 242,128.

Justice and Crime.

Portuguese law distinguishes civil (including commercial) and penal, administrative and fiscal law, each branch having its lower courts, courts of appeal and supreme courts.

The republic is divided for civil and penal cases into 157 'comarcas'; in every comarca there is a lower court. In the comarca of Lisbon there are 22 lower courts (10 for criminal procedure and 12 for civil or commercial cases); in the comarca of Oporto there are 13 lower courts (7 for criminal procedure and 6 for civil or commercial cases); at Braga, Coimbra, Setúbal, Aveiro, Viseu and Funchal there are 2 courts. There are 3 courts of appeal (Tribunais de Relação) at Lisbon, Coimbra and Oporto, and a Supreme Court in Lisbon (Supremo Tribunal de Justiça). There are also 44 municipal courts. The municipal courts are also lower courts, similar to those of the comarcas; their service is, however, limited.

Finance.

The revenue and expenditure for 5 years are shown as follows (in 1000 escudos):—

	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950[1]
Revenue .	4,684,943	5,745,126	5,761,207	5,708,096	5,271,522
Expenditure .	4,623,940	5,693,989	5,699,070	5,660,772	5,268,318

[1] Estimates.

The items of estimated revenue and expenditure for 1950 were as follows (in 1,000 escudos):—

Revenue	1950	Expenditure	1950
Ordinary:—		Ordinary:—	
Direct taxes	1,426,230	General charges—	
Indirect taxes	1,609,520	Public debt . . .	463,827
Industries under special tax régime	291,904	Presidency, legislative bodies and pensions . . .	374,962
Yields of various services .	250,146	Ministries—	
State domain and industries and participation in profits .	239,844	Finance	308,565
Yield of capital, shares, etc. .	21,021	Interior	577,477
Reimbursements, etc. . .	344,594	Justice	134,531
Consignment of receipts . .	245,394	War	620,973
		Navy	350,807
Total ordinary . .	4,478,653	Foreign affairs . . .	82,649
Extraordinary . .	792,869	Public works . . .	380,299
		Colonies	46,480
		Education	483,508
		Economy	195,857
		Communications . .	325,514
		Total ordinary . .	4,345,449
		Extraordinary (trade, interior, war, navy, public works and communications, economy)	922,869
Grand total . . .	5,271,522	Grand total . .	5,268,318

On 31 Dec., 1949, the public debt was as follows:—Consolidated debt: 4% (1940) (centenários) 1,443,864 contos; 3½% (1941) 470,261 contos; 3% (1942) 3,298,942 contos; 2¾% (1943) 1,330,842 contos. Internal redeemable debt:—Titles 1,698,804 contos. Caixa Geral de Depósitos 159,291 contos (1949); Bank of Portugal 1,010,129 contos (1949). External redeemable debt: 803,155 contos; grand total (1949), 10,215,288 contos; settlements, 131,921 contos; debt value, 10,083,367 contos.

Defence.

Army.

Continental Portugal is divided into 5 military regions: Oporto, Coimbra, Tomar, Evora and Lisbon.

Insular Portugal comprises the military commands of Madeira and the Azores, with headquarters at Funchal and Pc[illegible]

Colonial Portugal comprises the military [illegible]: Angola, Moçambique and Cape Verde, and the military departments of Portuguese Guinea, India, Macau and Timor.

Pre-military training is entrusted to the *Mocidade Portuguesa* (Portuguese Youth Movement), with particular emphasis on physical and moral training of youths aged from 7 to 18 years.

Every Portuguese citizen is subject to compulsory military service. The period of [illegible] training is 28 years, of which 6 are with the active units, 16 with the reserves and 6 with the territorials. Permanent officers are trained in the Army School (*Escola do Exército*) and the Central School for Sergeants (*Escola Central de Sargentos*).

The permanent effectives of the Portuguese Army consist of 16 regiments of infantry, 3 independent battalions of infantry, 10 battalions of sappers, [illegible] battalions, 1 battalion of 'engenhos,' 5 regiments of light [illegible], [illegible] uments of heavy artillery, 1 regiment of coastal artillery, 8 groups of A.A. artillery, 1 group of mountain artillery, 1 group of motorized artillery, 3 independent batteries of coastal artillery, 4 mixed regiments of cavalry, 1 motorized rifle regiment, 2 regiments of armoured cars, 1 motorized machine-gun regiment, 2 regiments of engineers, 1 battalion of [illegible], 1 group of motorized transport, 1 railway battalion, 1 ponto [illegible], 4 air bases, 2 fighter squadrons, 3 health service companies, 2 groups of supply companies.

The Republican Guard (*Guarda Nacional Republicana*) consists of 5 infantry battalions and 1 cavalry regiment, with a total of 220 officers and 6,689 other ranks.

The Fiscal Guard (*Guarda Fiscal*) consists of 3 battalions on the Continent and 4 independent companies in the islands, with a strength of 97 officers and 5,232 other ranks.

There is also a voluntary force named *Legião Portuguesa* with 3,400 officers and 49,000 other ranks.

Navy.

The Portuguese navy comprises:—5 destroyers (*Vouga, Dão, Douro, Tejo* and *Lima*, 1,238 tons, all British built or designed and refitted and modernized by British yards in 1946–49); 6 sloops (*Afonso de Albuquerque, Bartolomeu Dias, Pedro Nunes, João de Lisboa, Gonçalo Velho* and *Gonçalves Zarco*, all but 2 built in Britain); 2 frigates (both British built); 6 submarines (all British built); 6 patrol vessels (all British built), 7 submarine chasers; 4 gunboats (*Diu, Zaire*, 397 tons; *Faro, Lagos*, 295 tons); 6 motor launches, 1 sailing training ship (*Sagres*, 3,067 tons); 5 surveying vessels; 5

fishery protection vessels; 1 [illegible] 1 oiler and 2 tenders. A naval air service was established i [illegible]. The naval personnel in 1950, included 761 officers and 6,159 ratings.

Production and Industry.

The following figures show the area (in hectares) and yield (in metric tons) of the chief crops :—

Crop	1948		1949		1950	
	Area	Yield	Area	Yield	Area	Yield
Wheat . .	697,743	355,548	687,653	401,884	684,899	530,010
Maize . .	523,257	511,109	483,338	342,339	524,197	454,946
Oats . .	312,383	192,558	316,047	219,491	317,068	129,543
Barley . .	130,356	118,004	139,494	134,475	145,361	123,170
Rye . . .	279,871	123,633	269,589	148,940	269,589	188,919
Rice . .	27,330	91,632	28,251	77,535	49,315	137,157
French beans .	385,399	62,320	353,997	36,433	366,688	43,575
Potatoes . .	88,593	1,018,245	83,161	790,368	94,460	971,117

Wine production (1950), 7,811,000 hectolitres, and olive oil, 434,498 hectolitres. In 1950, 232,104 hectolitres of port wine were exported.

In 1940 Portugal (continental and islands) possessed 85,040 horses, 122,832 mules, 245,448 asses, 973,226 oxen, 3,948,320 sheep, 1,243,890 goats and 1,252,975 pigs.

The forest area covers 2,467,000 hectares, of which 1,161,000 are pine, 690,000 cork oak, 798,000 other oak, 80,000 chestnut and 68,000 other species (largely eucalyptus).

The production of cork in Portugal surpasses that of the rest of the world (1947, 147,783; 1948, 132,760; 1949, 103,108 metric tons). Most of it is exported in the crude condition; exports of cork and cork products totalled 209,970 metric tons in 1950, and 149,803 metric tons in 1949. The exports of resin and turpentine were in 1950, 53,660 and 11,282 metric tons respectively; in 1949, 48,428 and 12,131 metric tons respectively.

Portugal possesses considerable mineral wealth, but for want of electric power, valuable mines remain unworked. The mineral production in 1949 included coal, 558,595 metric tons; cupriferous pyrites, 622,930 metric tons; copper (precipitated), 249 metric tons; tin ores, 2,654 metric tons; kaolin, 20,246 metric tons; cement, 521,435 metric tons; wolframite, 2,406 metric tons.

The fishing industry is of importance. In 1949 there were 42,511 men and boys employed, with 16,211 boats. The sardine catch was 58,986 metric tons, valued at 202,991,000 escudos. Exports of tinned sardines in 1950 amounted to 17,427 tons. The most important centres of the sardine industry are at Matozinhos, Setúbal, about 26 miles south of Lisbon, Portimão and Olhão.

Total production of electrical power in 1949 was 836,298,000 kwh.; the installed capacity totalled 339,570 kw., of which 147,176 kw. were hydro-electric. A new power plant at Castelo de Bode was inaugurated in Jan., 1951.

Trade Unions.—The organization of trade unions is based on the Labour Charter (*Estatuto do Trabalho Nacional*), implemented by the decree no 23 : 050 of 23 Sept., 1933. Some 309 unions (*sindicatos nacionais*) had, in 1949, a membership of 559,787 (428,891 men; 130,896 women).

Commerce.

Imports for consumption and exports (exclusive of coin and bullion and re-exports) for 6 years, in 1,000 escudos :—

Year	Imports	Exports	Year	Imports	Exports
1945	4,055,983	3,237,481	1948	10,350,683	4,295,340
1946	6,859,511	4,586,543	1949	9,042,761	4,089,697
1947	9,462,219	4,306,935	1950	7,878,850	5,333,703

The principal articles of imports and export (in 1,000 escudos) :—

Imports	1948	1949	1950	Exports	1948	1949	1950
Dried cod .	248,304	163,551	214,191	Sardines .	357,421	296,876	334,883
Wheat . .	961,848	787,442	655,287	Cork . .	697,387	652,987	891,719
Maize . .	149,287	113,143	201,126	Wine . .	469,183	603,740	583,302
Rice . .	39,351	27,281	78,906	Brandy . .	40,029	38,742	19,087
Coffee . .	74,369	86,825	95,309	Vinegar .	952	1,396	826
Sugar . .	190,239	294,776	308,058	Olive oil .	124,706	72,906	165,474
Hides . .	127,957	59,626	46,265	Resin . .	239,024	223,196	272,480
Ammonium sulphate .	87,402	77,712	144,653	Turpentine .	41,712	44,571	59,937
Iron and steel :				Pyrites .	72,361	70,098	100,993
Ingots .	807,316	544,784	398,862	Wolfram .	111,139	86,950	95,064
manufactured	154,859	149,010	138,016	Pit-props .	36,562	47,529	19,849
Petrol . .	66,766	54,627	59,133				
Coal, etc. .	402,671	405,462	298,110				
Cotton goods .	75,636	95,774	35,165				
Cotton, raw .	435,752	522,312	104,220				
Dyes . .	55,874	64,917	55,019				
Motor vehicles	629,324	366,955	331,214				

The distribution of the imports and exports (in 1,000 escudos) :—

From or to	Imports from			Exports to		
	1948	1949	1950	1948	1949	1950[1]
Great Britain .	2,312,644	2,206,282	1,352,871	756,094	759,324	925,060
Germany . .	37,359	73,996	297,644	65,560	125,273	194,743
United States .	2,351,218	1,614,511	1,235,006	436,976	418,134	690,431
Belgium . .	886,797	558,551	678,269	324,262	280,495	283,202
France. . .	350,349	589,412	397,119	155,622	236,308	256,925
Spain . . .	81,858	78,829	67,889	62,857	42,989	87,672
Holland . .	239,848	238,317	255,503	140,598	78,685	129,278
Italy . . .	131,331	89,151	96,715	85,345	102,760	111,160
Angola . .	276,906	476,925	683,380	506,408	497,819	748,117
Moçambique. .	463,368	497,349	452,888	437,197	398,253	437,525

[1] Provisional.

Total trade (in £ sterling) between Portugal (excluding the Azores and Madeira) and the United Kingdom for 5 years (Board of Trade returns) :—

	1938	1947	1948	1949	1950
Imports into U.K. . .	3,658,763	7,529,937	8,318,532	8,844,128	11,613,367
Exports from U.K. .	2,956,271	11,180,278	23,904,126	18,698,614	16,132,625
Re-exports from U.K. .	270,501	359,533	121,042	139,223	178,941

Shipping and Communications.

In 1949, 10,183 vessels of 20,058,570 tons entered the ports of Portugal (continental and islands). Of those entering, 6,724 (7,068,948 tons) were Portuguese, 979 (5,325,751 tons) British and 206 (572,252 tons) Spanish. In Jan., 1950, the merchant marine of Portugal consisted of 363 vessels of 501,868 tons.

Portugal has 1,656 km. of state-owned railways, 1,396 km. being normal gauge and 260 km. narrow gauge. According to the law of 7 Sept., 1945, all the Portuguese railways are operated by a single company, the Companhia dos Caminhos de Ferro Portugueses, except the Estoril railway (Lisbon–Cascais), of 25 km. length. In 1949, total railway mileage was 3,615 km. (2,837 km. of broad gauge and 778 km. of narrow gauge). In 1949, 61,518,000 passengers were carried and 3,609,384 tons of merchandise transported. There were in 1949, 26,870 km. of road. Length of telegraph lines in 1949 was 9,551 km.; number of offices, 932. The state owned 90,561 km. of telephone line in 1949, and the Anglo-Portuguese Telephone Co. Ltd. owned 276,814 km. of lines. Number of telephones in 1949, 134,426, of which 39,244 were government-owned.

Cable and Wireless, Ltd. operate in Portugal (Carcavelos), the Azores, Madeira and the Cape Verde Islands, providing Portugal with Great Britain, North and South America, and West Africa.

Aviation.—The service Lisbon–Tangier-Casablanca carried 1,834 passengers and 11,874 kg. of freight in 1949. The service Lisbon–Porto carried 10,533 passengers and 53,643 kg. of freight; Lisbon–Madrid, 2,198 passengers and 5,821 kg. of freight; Lisbon–Luanda–Lourenço Marques, 288 passengers and 3,213 kg. of freight; Lisbon–Seville, 172 passengers and 617 kg. of freight; Lisbon–Paris, 2,007 passengers and 21,502 kg. of freight; Lisbon–London, 335 passengers and 5,863 kg. of freight; Lisbon–Tangier, 138 passengers and 860 kg. of freight. There are also in the Azores the following air services:—S. Miguel–Sta. Maria carried 3,016 passengers and 16,939 kg. of freight; S. Miguel–Terceira, 65 passengers and 489 kg. of freight; Sta. Maria–Terceira, 408 passengers and 2,715 kg. of freight.

Banking, Money, Weights and Measures.

The unit of currency is the *escudo* of 100 centavos, which contains 0·066567 gramme of fine gold. It was stabilized on 9 June, 1931, and the paper currency re-linked to gold when the notes of the Bank of Portugal became payable in gold or its equivalent in foreign currency. The mint par of the escudo with the British sovereign was fixed at 110 escudos = 1 sovereign; when Great Britain devalued the £, in Sept., 1949, Portugal fixed the value of the escudo at 80·65 escudos = £1 sterling.

At present there are silver coins of 10, 5 and 2½ escudos; Alpaca coins of 1 and ½ escudo (50 centavos), and bronze coins of 20 and 10 centavos. New 20- and 10-centavo coins, issued in 1943, were made of an alloy of 95% copper, 3% zinc and 2% tin, and were of a size, composition and design entirely new in Portugal.

The one bank of issue for the mainland of the country and adjacent islands is the Bank of Portugal, founded 19 Nov., 1846. By decree of 29 June, 1931, its constitution was modified and its privileges were prolonged until 30 June, 1961. The capital of the bank was fixed at 100,000,000 escudos. The bank is the treasury of the State and its reserve must be not less than 50% of the total amount of its notes in circulation and other sight liabilities. Not less than 25% of the amount of the notes in circulation and other sight liabilities must be represented by gold (coin or bullion). The

bank issues notes of 1,000, 500, 100, 50 and 20 escudos. The cash on hand of the bank on 31 Dec., 1950, was: gold and bullion, 3,204,104,580 escudos. The notes in circulation amounted to 8,455,974,680 escudos.

There are 35 other banks registered on the mainland and 5 in the islands, with cash in hand on 31 Dec., 1949, 4,508,889,000 escudos; bills, 5,582,922,000 escudos; deposits, 10,654,556,000 escudos. The deposits in the Savings Banks and General Deposit Bank (State) amounted to 6,898,822,000 escudos.

The metric system of weights and measures is the legal standard. The chief old measures still in use are:—The *Almude* of Lisbon = 3·7 imperial gallons, of Oporto = 5·6 imperial gallons; the *Alqueire* = 0·36 imperial bushel; the *Moio* = 2·78 imperial quarters.

Diplomatic Representatives.

1. Of Portugal in Great Britain (103 Sloane Street, S.W.1).

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary.—Dr. Ruy Ennes Ulrich (accredited 5 May, 1950).

Counsellors.—Henrique Bacelar de Caldeira Queiroz; Emilio Patricio.

Commercial Counsellor.—Miguel de Almeida Pile.

Naval and Naval Air Attaché.—Commander Jacinto Neto Milheiriço.

Military and Air Attaché.—Lieut.-Col. L. M. de Camara Pina, O.B.E.

Commercial Attaché.—Antonio Bento Franco Mendes.

There are consular representatives at Cardiff, Newcastle, Liverpool, Glasgow, Aberdeen, Dundee, Leith, Glasgow, Hull, Southampton, Bristol, Dartmouth, Falmouth, Plymouth, Port Talbot, Swansea, Barrow-in-Furness, Manchester, Birmingham, Dover, Middlesbrough, Belfast, Leeds and London.

2. Of Great Britain in Portugal.

Ambassador.—Sir Nigel B. Ronald, K.C.M.G., C.V.O. (appointed 20 Feb., 1947).

Counsellor.—P. F. Grey.

First Secretaries.—M. S. Henderson (*Commercial*); J. R. Colville, C.V.O.; H. K. Matthews; J. S. A. Selwyn, M.B.E. (*Consular*); F. B. G. Bevan (*Information*).

Naval Attaché.—Cdr. C. S. Battersby, R.N.

Military Attaché.—Lieut.-Col. W. L. Consett, M.C.

Air Attaché.—Wing-Cdr. C. E. A. Garton.

Civil Air Attaché.—Air Marshal D. Colyer, C.B., D.F.C.

There are consular representatives at Villa Real de San Antonio, Setubal, Horta and Ponta Delgada (Azores), St. Vincent (Cape Verde).

Consul-General at Lourenço Marques.—G. E. Vaughan, O.B.E.

There are consuls at Oporto, Loanda, Beira and Funchal (Madeira) and a vice-consul at Lobito.

Books of Reference.

Statistical Information.—The Instituto Nacional de Estatística (Avenida Dr. António José de Almeida, Lisbon) was set up in 1935 in succession to the Direcção-Geral de Estatística. The Centro de Estudos Económicos and the Centro de Estudos Demográficos were affiliated to the Instatuto in 1944. *Acting Director.*—António dos Reis Rumina (for Antómo Maria Diogo Tovar de Lemos, at present president of the Technical Commission of O.E.E.C.). The main publications are:—

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Comércio Externo. 2 vols. Annual, from 1936 [replacing Estatistica Comercial, 1865–1935].

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Colonies.

The Portuguese colonial empire in Africa, Asia and Oceania consists of:—

Colonies	Area: English sq. miles	Population	Colonies	Area: English sq. miles	Population
Possessions in Africa:			Possessions in Asia:		
Cape Verde Islands (1940) .	1,557	181,286	In India (1940) .	1,538	624,177
Guinea (1940) .	13,948	351,089	China: Macao, etc. (1940) . .	6	374,737
Principe and S. Tomé Islands (1940) . .	372	60,490	Total, Asia .	1,544	998,914
[illegible] (1940) .	481,351	3,738,010	Possessions in Oceania:		
[illegible] (1941)	297,731	5,085,630	Timor (1936) .	7,332	463,996
Total, Africa .	794,959	9,416,505	Total, colonies .	803,835	10,879,415

[illegible] Colonial Act, published on 8 July, 1930, and included in t[illegible] ved by plebiscite on 19 March, 1933, the Portuguese colonies are under control of the Metropolis. Each one has a Governor and enjoys financial and administrative autonomy. Their budgets are under approval of the Minister for the Colonies. The Portuguese colonies are not allowed to contract public loans in foreign countries. The Portuguese state defends and protects the natives and the ownership of the lands and cultivations. Forced labour of natives is forbidden, except for public service, punishments or payment of taxes.

The **Cape Verde Islands** consist of ten islands and five 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 Santiago, 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 4,033 square kilometres (1,557 square miles). The population (census of 1 Dec., 1940) was 181,286 (5,580 Europeans, 116,910 half-castes, 57,718 Negroes, 167 other races and 911 unknown). There were in 1949, 111 primary schools with 5,234 pupils and one secondary school with 317 pupils in the island of São Vicente. The chief products are 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 1949 were 13 tons. In 1945 there were 22,253 goats, 21,779 oxen, 14,184 pigs and 7,897 asses. In 1949, revenue was 67,442,000 escudos, expenditure 63,581,000 escudos; public debt, 59,403,000 escudos. The budget estimates for 1950 balanced at 33,550,000 escudos. Imports in 1949, 252,464,000 escudos (special commerce); exports, 179,112,000 escudos (special commerce). The metric system of weights and measures is used. The currency is Portuguese. In 1949, 4,126 steamers entered the ports of the colony; total shipping, 2,807,822 net tons. In the coasting trade, 2,497 steamers of 81,602 net tons entered the ports. There were 550 kilometres of roads in 1948. An airport was opened at Ilha do Sal on 15 May, 1949.

Governor.—Major Carlos Alves Roçadas.

Portuguese **Guinea,** on the coast of Guinea, was discovered in 1446 by Nuno Tristão. It became a separate colony in 1879. It is bounded by the limits fixed by the convention of 12 May, 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. The capital and principal port of the colony is, since 1942, Bissau. Area is 36,125 square kilometres (13,948 square miles); population (census, 1940), 351,089 (1,419 Europeans, 3 yellow races, 2,200 half-castes, 10 Indians and 347,457 negroes). There were in 1949, 52 elementary schools with 3,573 pupils and 4 technical schools with 69 pupils. Chief commercial products are rice, palm-oil, seeds, hides. The budget estimates for 1950 balanced at 74,650,000 escudos. Military force consists of 12 officers and 46 other ranks (European). Imports in 1948, 185,162,000 escudos; exports, 1948, 129,114,000 escudos (special commerce). The chief port is Bissau. Other ports:—Bolama, Cacheu and Bubaque. In 1949, 83 steamers of 103,502 net tons entered

the ports of the colony. There were 1,100 kilometres of telegraph lines and 2,925 kilometres of roads (1948).

Governor.—Capt. Raimundo António Rodrigues Serrão.

The islands of **S. Tomé** and **Principe,** 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 372 square miles. According to the census of 1940 the population of the two islands was 60,[illegible]095 Europeans, 2,794 half-castes, 12 Indians, 13 yellows [illegible] There were in 1949, 17 elementary schools with 2,289 pupils and a technical school with 58 pupils. The chief commercial products are cacao, coffee, coconut and copra, palm-oil and cinchona. In 1948 there were 19,103 animals. In 1949, revenue was 36,405,000 escudos and expenditure 34,968,000 escudos; public debt, 1,841,000 escudos. The budget estimates for 1950 balanced at 41,996,000 escudos. Imports (1949), 126,703,000 escudos; exports, 140,472,000 escudos (special commerce). On S. Tomé a railway of 10 miles is open for traffic. There are 28 miles in course of construction. There were 329 km. of roads in 1949. In 1948, 3,584 steamers of 575,189 net tons entered the ports. There were 237 kilometres of telegraph lines, 2 wireless stations, 2 telegraph offices, 418 kilometres of telephone lines and 1 telephone exchange in 1948.

Governor.—Major Carlos de Sousa Gorgulho.

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 12 May, 1886; from the Belgian Congo by those fixed by the convention of 22 July, 1927; from British South Africa in accordance with the convention of 11 June, 1891, and from South-West Africa in accordance with that of 30 Dec., 1886. The Congo region was discovered by the Portuguese in 1482, and the first settlers arrived there in 1491. Luanda was founded in 1575. It was taken by the Dutch in 1641, and occupied by them until 1648. The area is 1,246,700 square km. (481,351 square miles). It is under a Governor-General, who resides at Luanda. By a decree of July, 1946, it is divided into 5 provinces with 16 administrative districts. The important towns are S. Paulo de Luanda (capital), Benguela, Moçâmedes, Lobito, Sá da Bandeira, Malange and Huambo (Nova Lisboa), the future capital. The population numbered 3,738,010 in 1940 (44,083 Europeans, 28,035 half-castes, 3,665,829 negroes and 63 other races).

For primary education there were (1949) 187 elementary schools with 12,935 pupils; 22 secondary schools with 2,166 pupils; 51 professional schools with 911 pupils, and a normal school with 12 pupils.

There were, in 1949, 20 cinemas with a seating capacity of 7,337.

The military force is composed (1949) of 129 officers and 383 other ranks (Europeans).

Th[illegible]s for 1949 balanced at 798,938,000 escudos; those for [illegible] escudos. The public debt on 31 Dec., 1948, stood at 1,071,044,000 escudos. This included the colony's debt to Portugal amounting to 846,229,000 escudos.

An advisory Council for Economic Co-ordination was set up on 10 Nov., 1948.

The principal crops are:—Coffee, maize, sugar, palm-oil and palm kernels. Other products are cotton, wheat, tobacco, cocoa, sisal (17,683 metric tons in 1949) and wax. The country possesses valuable diamond deposits. Exports of diamonds during 1949 totalled 889,377 carats valued at

258,742,000 escudos. Copper and lignite exist but are not worked. Salt is also found. Coffee export amounted to 46,379 metric tons in 1949, of which 14,475 tons were exported to U.S.A.

Imports, 1949, 1,337,024,000 escudos; exports, 1,793,012,000 escudos. The chief imports of the province are:—Textiles, coal and foodstuffs, and the chief exports are coffee, maize, diamonds, sugar, wax and groundnuts. The trade is largely with P[illegible] Exports to United Kingdom (Board of Trade figures), £19,446 in 1[illegible], £[illegible] in 1948; £[illegible] in 1949; £151,023 in 1950. Imports from Unit[illegible] K[illegible] £407,940 in 1947; £1,092,817 in 1948; £1,747,623 in 1949; £[illegible] in 1950.

The Portuguese National Navigation Company has most of the carrying trade to and from Europe. The length of railways open for traffic is 1,711 miles. The Benguela Railway runs from Lobito through the Belgian Congo and Rhodesia, ending at Beira in Moçambique; total length of track, 4,711 km. (2,920 miles). There is a further extension in the direction of Lourenço Marques; the line goes through Rhodesia, as far as Mafeking, and from thence to Komati Port, in the South African Union territory. There it connects with the Lourenço Marques Railway. The total length of railroad, from Lobito to Lourenço Marques, is 5,638 km. (3,295 miles). There were in 1949, 35,756 km. of roads. Angola is connected by cable with East, West and South African telegraph systems. There are 8,958 km. of telegraph lines, 2,571 km. of telephone lines, 7 telephone stations, 139 telegraph stations and 27 wireless stations (1949).

In 1949, 3,748 vessels of 3,855,905 net tons entered Angolan ports.

Regular air service is maintained by the Divisão de Transportes Aéreos from Luanda to: (south) Mocamedes via Porto Amboim, Novo Redondo, Lobito, and Benguela, with connexions for Porto Alexandre and Lucira; (east) Vila Luso via Lobito, Nova Lisboa, Silva Porto, and General Machado; (north) Pointe Noire (French Equatorial Africa) via Ambrizette, Toto, Damba, Sazaire, and Cabinda; and to Léopoldville (Belgian Congo). The Sabena (Société Anonyme Belge d'Exploitation de la Navigation Aerienne) also maintains a weekly service between Léopoldville and Luanda.

As from 1 July, 1928, the Angolan escudo has been superseded by a new unit the 'angolar,' of 100 centavos, 80 angolares being the equivalent of 100 Angolan escudos. The angolar is equal to the Portuguese escudo. A new coin has also been introduced, called a 'macuta,' equal to 5 centavos.

Governor-General.—Capt. José Agapito da Silva Carvalho.

Moçambique (Portuguese East Africa) was discovered by Vasco da Gama's fleet on 1 March, 1498, and was first colonized in 1505. It 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 [illegible] reements of October and December, 1886, and July, 1890, b[illegible] 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 Nyas[illegible] parallel of latitude of this point. In accordance with the Treaty o[illegible] the Peace Conference on 23 Sept., 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).

Moçambique, with an area of 297,731 square miles, is now completely administered by the state, since 19 July, 1942, when the state took over the territory of Manica and Sofala, which was incorporated as a fourth province of the colony, with Beira (population, 12,988) as its capital. The

Companhia de Moçambique was then wound up on the expiration of its charter. Lourenço Marques (population 69,861 in 1940) is the capital of the colony. The administrative organization of the colony was established by decree of 4 July, 1946. It is divided into four provinces:—Sul do Save, Manica and Sofala, Zambezia and Niassa. Sul do Save comprises the districts of Gaza and Inhambane; the chief town is Lourenço Marques. The province of Manica and Sofala, comprising the districts of Beira and Tete, is 'limited to the south of the River Save, to the east by the Indian Ocean, the River Ghire (Shire), and the frontier of Nyasaland, to the west by the frontier of Southern Rhodesia, to the north-east by the River Zambese, from the sea to the confluence of the Ghire, and to the north by the frontier of Northern Rhodesia.' The province of Zambezia consists of the district of Quelimane; the chief town is Quelimane. The province of Niassa comprises the districts of Nampula, Lago and Cabo Delgado.

There is a government council composed of officials and elected representatives of the commercial, industrial and agricultural classes, and also an executive council. The population of the colony, according to the census of 1940, was 5,085,630, of which 27,438 were Europeans, 15,641 half-castes, 1,449 yellows, 9,147 Indians and 5,031,955 negroes. In 1949 there were 1,086 primary schools with 153,639 pupils, 6 secondary schools with 784 pupils, 54 technical and professional schools with 6,395 pupil[illegible] 13 missionary professional schools), 3 normal schools with 298 [illegible] logical school with 59 pupils.

There were, in 1950, 19 cinemas with a seating [illegible] of 7,364.

The military force of the colony consists of [illegible] and 726 other ranks (Europeans).

11 gold and 26 samarskite deposits, and many silver, uranium and asbestos deposits were discovered in 1947. 6 uranium and 3 asbestos deposits were found in the Tete district.

Revenue, 1949, was 1,622,346,000 escudos; expenditure, 1,641,247,000 escudos. Public debt on 31 Dec., 1948, was 667,906,000 escudos.

The chief products are sugar, maize, cotton, copra, sisal and mining products. In 1949 there were 699,823 oxen, 348,125 goats, 66,951 sheep and 81,800 pigs. The principal ports are:—Lourenço Marques (1,090 vessels of 3,912,568 net tons entered in 1949); Beira (660 vessels with 2,213,590 net tons entered in 1949), and Moçambique (238 vessels of 779,310 net tons entered in 1949). Imports in 1949 amounted to 1,750,563,893 escudos; exports to 965,599,000 escudos.

Trade with United Kingdom (Board of Trade figures):—Exports to United Kingdom, £1,690,362 in 1947; £2,695,714 in 1948; £3,027,622 in 1949; £3,404,441 in 1950. Imports from United Kingdom, £160,248 in 1947; £348,729 in 1948; £451,882 in 1949; £570,448 in 1950. Re-exports from United Kingdom, £6,600 in 1947; £4,290 in 1948; £11,587 in 1949; £8,834 in 1950.

There were in 1949, 2,659 km. of railway and 29,092 km. of road, of which 4,686 km. are main roads. Motor vehicles, in 1949, included 8,904 passenger cars, 3,392 lorries and buses, and 779 motor cycles.

The Delagoa Bay Railway has a length of 57 miles in Portuguese territory and is continued for 290 miles to Pretoria. The Beira Railway has a length of 200 miles in the territory formerly administered by the Moçambique 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 1 July, 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. With the opening of the Lower Zambesi Bridge on 14 Jan., 1935 (3,677 metres, one of the longest bridges in the world), these three railways give a continuous connexion between British Nyasaland and the port of Beira.

Regular air service is maintained between Lourenço Marques and Mocímboa da Praia–Tete (6,587 passengers in 1949), Johannesburg (1,025), Salisbury (178) and Durban (218).

Beira is connected by telegraph with Salisbury in Mashonaland, and Lourenço Marques with the Transvaal system. Quelimane has telegraphic communication with Chiromo. In 1949 there were 12,572 kilometres of telegraph line, 19 wireless stations, 29 telephone stations and 217 telegraph stations; length of telephone lines, 8,465 kilometres.

Barclays Bank (D., C. & O.) has branches in Beira and Lourenço Marques.

By decree of 22 July, 1939, only the escudo currency is in use in Portuguese East Africa. The metric system is used.

Governor-General.—Commander Gabriel Teixeira.

Portuguese India consists of Goa, the capital, Gôa, or Pangim, together with the islands of Santo Estevão, São Jorge and Morcegos, on the Malabar coast; Damão, with the territories of Dadará and Nagar-Aveli, on the Gulf of Cambaia; and Diu, with the continental territories of Gogolá and Simbor, on the coast of Gujerat. The total area of the colony is 3,[illegible] (1,537 square miles), with a population in 1940 of 624,177. In 1949 there were 278 elementary schools with 9,970 pupils, 4 secondary schools with 762 pupils, a medical school with 152 students and a teachers' training college with 21 students. There are 507 salt works employing 1,968 men, the production (1945) amounting to about 26,230 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 Mormugão Railway (51 miles) connects this port with the lines of India. The estimated revenue and expenditure in 1950 balanced at 86,098,000 escudos. The debt of the colony on 31 Dec., 1948, was 8,212,000 escudos. The trade is largely transit. In 1947 the imports by sea and land amounted to 338,858,881 escudos, the exports to 50,523,603 escudos. Chief exports are:—Coconuts, fish (fresh and salted), spices, caju-nuts, salt and copra. Roads, 734 km. (1949). There are in Portuguese India 56 telegraph offices and 547 km. of telegraph line and 1,401 km. of telephone line. In 1949 there entered at the ports of this colony 3,931 ships; total tonnage, 1,119,678 gross tons.

Exports to the United Kingdom, 1947, £77,945; 1948, £38,761; 1949, £803; 1950, £12,530. Imports from the U.K., 1947, £287,364; 1948, £355,650; 1949, £596,889; 1950, £889,814 (British Board of Trade returns).

Governor-General.—Commander Fernando Quintanilha Mendonça e Dias.

Macao, in China, situated on a peninsula of the same name at the mouth of the Canton river, which came into possession of the Portuguese in 1557, forms with the two small adjacent islands of Taipa and Colôane a province, divided into two wards, each having its own administrator. The boundaries have not yet been definitely agreed upon; at present Portugal holds the territory in virtue of the treaty with China of 1 Dec., 1887. The area of the colony is 16 square kilometres (6 square miles). The population, according to the census of 1940, is 374,737 (8,989 Portuguese, 365,748 of various nationalities, 2,037 being Europeans, 419 Indians, 2,204 half-castes,

361 negroes and 369,716 of the yellow races). Estimated revenue and expenditure in 1950 balanced at 87,301,000 escudos. For education there are the Seminary of S. José, 1 secondary school and 22 elementary and professional schools. The trade, mostly transit, is handled by Chinese merchants. Imports in 1948, 82,419,677 patacas; exports, 16,612,479 patacas. The colony has 169 km. of telephone line, 3 telegraph stations and 2 wireless stations. It is served by various British and Dutch steamship lines. In 1948, 12,265 steamers of 1,897,125 net tons entered and 12,300 steamers of 1,898,790 net tons cleared the port.

In Aug., 1949, the garrison was reinforced to the strength of nearly 5,000 officers and men.

Governor.—Commander Albano de Oliveira.

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 7,330 square miles. By treaty of April, 1859, ratified 18 Aug., 1860, the island was divided between Portugal and Holland; by convention of 1 Oct., 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 1936, 463,996. There were (1949) 3 secondary schools with 45 pupils and 30 primary schools with 2,877 pupils. In 1949 revenue was 62,047,000 escudos and expenditure 48,353,000 escudos. Public debt on 31 Dec., 1948, was 31,829,000 escudos. Imports (1949), 37,618,000 escudos; exports, 13,413,000 escudos. Chief exports are :—Coffee, sandal wood, sandal root, copra and wax. The port is Dilly, the capital. In 1949, 115 ships of 29,096 net tons entered and cleared the ports of the colony. There is a good road system of 1,981 km., telephone lines of 1,289 km., 15 telegraph stations, 20 telephone stations and a wireless station at Dilly (1948).

Governor.—Capt. Cesar Maria Serpa Rosa.

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RUMANIA.

(Republica Populara Română.)

Constitution and Government.

For the history and constitution of the principality and Kingdom of Rumania from 1859 to 1947, *see* The Statesman's Year-Book, 1947, pp. 1187–89.

On 30 Dec., 1947, King Michael abdicated under Communist pressure and shortly afterwards left the country. On the same day, the Rumanian parliament proclaimed Rumania a 'People's Republic.'

President of the Presidium of the Republic.—C. I. Parhon (elected 13 April, 1948).

On 29 Nov., 1946, a coalition Cabinet was formed by the Ploughmen's Front, Social Democrats, Communists and Liberals, with the additional support of the National Popular Party and a wing of the National Peasant Party.

After the elections of 28 March, 1948, the cabinet was reconstructed on 15 April, 1948, as follows:—

Prime Minister.—Dr. Petre Groza (Ploughmen's Front).
First Vice-Premier.—Gheorghe Gheorghiu-Dej (Communist).
Vice-Premier and Minister of Foreign Affairs.—Anna Pauker (Communist).
Vice-Premier and Minister of Finance.—Vasile Luca (Communist).
Minister of the Interior.—Teohari Georgescu (Communist).
Minister of Labour.—Lotar Rădăceanu (Social-Democrat).
Minister of Justice.—Stelian Nitzulescu (Communist).
Minister of Public Works.—Teodor Gordakescu (Socialist).
Minister of Oil and Mines.—Gheorghe Vasilighi.
Minister of Arts and Information.—Dr. Eduard Mezincescu.
Minister of Co-operatives.—Romulus Zaroni (Ploughmen's Front).
Minister of Foreign Trade.—Alexander Barladeanu.
Minister of Communications.—Nicolae Profiri (Communist).
Minister of Education.—Popescu Doreanu.
Minister of Health.—Dr. Vasile Marza.
Minister of Food.—Dumitru Diaconescu.
Minister of Defence.—Bodnaras.
Minister of Religious Affairs.—Stanciu Stoian (Peasant Party).
President of the State Control Commission.—Avram Bunaciu (Communist).

The elections which took place on 28 March, 1948, resulted in 405 members of the Government parties and 9 members of the Opposition (including 7 National Peasant Party); total, 414.

In Aug., 1947, the National Peasant Party was dissolved and banned and its deputies were expelled from parliament.

The peace treaty was signed in Paris on 10 Feb., 1947. It fixed the frontiers as on 1 Jan., 1941, with the exception of the frontier with Hungary which was restored as on 1 Jan., 1938, thereby annulling the Vienna Award. The political clauses stipulate that the Rumanian citizens shall enjoy all personal liberties (freedom of expression, religious worship, political opinion, public meetings, etc.). Losses caused to the Soviet Union are to be made good by the delivery over a period of 8 years beginning from 12 Sept., 1944, of oil products, grain, timber, seagoing and river craft, machinery and other commodities, to the total value of $300,000,000. Rumania is to restore to the United Nations and their nationals all legal rights and interests in Rumania as they existed on 1 Sept., 1939, and to return to them all property situated in Rumania. For the military and shipping clauses, *see* below under DEFENCE and SHIPPING.

On 2 April, 1949, the British and American governments protested against the violation of the peace treaty by the Rumanian government, which, the notes stated, had systematically curtailed the fundamental freedoms of expression, press and publication, of political opinion and of religious worship. These protests were renewed on 19 Sept., 1949.

National flag: blue, yellow, red (vertical), with the coat of arms of the republic in the middle.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

In Rumania there are 58 districts, 6,662 communes (16 municipal, 139 urban, 27 suburban and 6,480 rural). In the rural communes there are 13,418 villages and hamlets. The appellations 'urban' and 'rural' do not depend on the number of inhabitants, but are given by law. The most important towns, called *municipii* ('municipalities') have autonomous communal organizations.

Area and Population.

As a result of the changes since 1940, the area and estimated population of Rumania on 1 July of each year are shown as follows:—

Years	Area in square miles	Urban	Rural	Total
1939 . .	113,884	3,621,666	16,312,136	19,933,802
1940 . .	94,532	3,109,364	13,209,505	16,318,869
1941 . .	75,366	3,296,979	10,254,777	13,551,756
1945 . .	91,671	3,609,382	12,799,485	16,409,367

In 1945 Rumania had the following provinces:—Oltenia, Muntenia (Wallachia), Dobrogea (Dobruja), Moldova (Moldavia), South Bucovina, Transylvania, Banat, Crisana and Maramureş.

Census of population in 1948, 15,873,000; population of Bucharest, 1,041,807.

In 1930 the races in the country were returned as follows:—Rumanians, 12,980,033 (72%); Magyars, 1,426,178 (8%); Germans, 740,169 (4%); Jews, 725,318 (4%); Ruthenians, 577,693; Russians, 415,217; Bulgarians, 361,058; Turks, 288,793, and Gypsies, 278,793.

The number of births, deaths and marriages was as follows :—

Years	Births	Deaths	Marriages	Years	Births	Deaths	Marriages
1941 .	371,826	283,591	110,556	1944 .	291,368	245,026	—
1942 .	411,391	327,835	138,103	1945 [1] .	243,359	224,703	—
1943	276,534	228,326	93,408	1946 .	391,200	296,100	—

[1] Without Northern Transylvania.

The estimated populations of the principal towns (*municipii*) of Rumania on 1 July, 1945, were [1] :—

Bucureşti (Bucharest) . .	984,619	Braşov	85,192
Cluj	110,356*	Arad . . .	82,882
Iaşi . . .	108,387	Constanţa . .	79,716
Timişoara . .	108,296	Craiova . .	74,786
Ploeşti	105,114	Sibiu . . .	63,738
Brăila	97,293	Satu Mare . . .	52,006*
Galaţi	93,229	Târgul Mureş . . .	41,946*
Oradea	92,943*	Alba Iulia . . .	15,216

[1] These figures are based on the 1941 census data corrected by the surplus of births over deaths since. For the Northern Transylvania towns (marked *) the figures are based on the estimated populations of 1939, corrected for each year since by the surplus of births over deaths of 1939. The above figures do not show the normal increase due to immigration.

Religion, Education, Justice.

Of the population of Rumania about 69·6% belonged to the Orthodox Church, 9·8% were Greek Catholics, 8·1% Roman Catholics, 5·0% Reformists, 3·3% Jews, 2·2% Lutherans, 0·5% Unitarians and 0·3% Moslems (figures based on 1930 census).

A 'law [illegible] of all religions,' published on 5 Aug., 1948, placed [illegible] teaching under state control.

The Nat[illegible]f Rumania is administered by a Holy Synod formed by the Patriarch, all the metropolitans (of Bucureşti, Iaşi, Sibiu and Suceava), all the bishops (of Arad, Curtea de Arges, Buzau, Caransebes, Cluj, Constanţa, Galaţi, Husi, Sighet, Oradea, Roman, Timişoara) and of all vicars (one or two for each metropolitan and one for the most important bishopric). The Uniate (Greek Catholic) Church, which has about 1,320,000 members, severed its connexion with the Vatican and was re-admitted to the Orthodox Church on 3 Oct., 1948; it has a Metropolitan, 4 bishops and some 700 priests.

The Serbians have an Orthodox Vicarage at Timisoara. There is a Roman Catholic bishop in Bucuresti with diocesan bishoprics at Alba Iulia, Timisoara, Satu Mare-Oradea and Iaşi. There are Reformed bishops at Cluj and Oradea, a German Lutheran bishop at Sibiu and a Hungarian Lutheran superintendent at Arad and a Unitarian bishop at Cluj. The Baptist Church is recognized as a rightful organization since 1 November, 1944. There is an Armenian Gregorian bishop in Bucuresti and an apostolical administration for the Catholic Armenians with the see at Gherla. The Jews are organized in communities of orthodox, occidental and Spanish rites. There is a Muftiate for the Moslems at Constanţa. The Adventists and Jehovah's Witnesses are also legally recognized.

The clergy of the Christian Orthodox, Greek Catholic, Roman Catholic, Reformist, Lutheran, Unitarian, Catholic Armenian and Moslem Churches

is paid by the state. The Jewish communities receive a substantial subsidy from the state.

All Roman Catholic Orders were dissolved on 1 Aug., 1949.

Education is free and compulsory. In 1942–43 there were 1,094 infant schools with 1,494 teachers and 57,512 pupils, and 11,041 elementary schools with 32,724 teachers and 1,607,879 pupils. There were also 151 private and confessional schools for children with 8,449 pupils, and 612 confessional and private elementary schools with 1,786 teachers and 67,081 pupils. There were in 1937–38, 716 secondary public schools with 13,343 teachers and 168,331 pupils, and 209 secondary private and confessional schools with 3,784 teachers and 35,923 pupils. All church schools were placed under state control in Aug., 1948.

There are 4 universities:—In Bucharest, founded in 1864; in Jassy, (Iaşi), founded in 1860; in Cluj (with the faculty of medicine in Târgul-Mureş) and Timişoara, founded in 1945. Students at the universities in 1944–45 numbered 27,082; professors and teachers, 2,985.

There were, in 1949, 350 cinemas, with a seating capacity of 108,000.

Justice is administered by 13 appeal courts, 63 tribunals and 393 justices of the peace, 23 labour justices and 13 criminal courts. Private legal practice has been abolished as from 1 April, 1950, and all lawyers have been placed under the control of the Ministry of Justice.

Assistance is given to the sick in 392 hospitals and *hospices* (departmental, communal, rural and private).

Finance.

Ordinary revenue and expenditure (in millions of lei) for years ending 31 March :—

	1942–43	1943–44	1944–45	1945–46	1948 [1]	1949 [2]	1950 [2]
Revenue	141,589	214,448	222,501	1,060,769	103,800	192,961	353,900
Expenditure	68,873	166,938	191,297	1,423,269	103,300	192,961	352,000

[1] April–December. [2] Estimates for calendar year.

Estimated revenue, 1948–49, was 108,682 million lei, of which stamp tax was to supply 28,600; direct taxation, 25,310; luxury and turnover tax, 24,100; state monopolies, 10,130 million lei.

Estimated expenditure, 1948–49, was 70,572 million lei, of which the Ministry of Finance was to spend 13,862; Defence, 13,613; Interior, 12,600; Education, 8,850 million lei.

On 31 March, 1947, the internal debt amounted to 79,734,196,285 lei, the external debt to 45,226,229,184 lei. The external debt, 31 Dec., 1945, included £27,331,132; $83,854,450 (U.S.); 2,016,608,640 French francs and 19,077,300 Swiss francs; plus a portion of the old Austro-Hungarian state debt.

Defence.

The military clauses of the Peace Treaty allow (*a*) Land Army, including frontier troops, of 120,000 men; (*b*) A.A. artillery of 5,000 men; (*c*) Air Force of 150 aircraft of which not more than 100 may be of combat type. Personnel strength 8,000. (*d*) Navy of 15,000 tons; personnel 5,000.

At the end of 1948, the Rumanian armed forces were reported to consist of 150,000 men in the Army and 20,000 frontier gendarmie. The army includes 2 motorized divisions.

In 1951 there were in the Black Sea 2 old destroyers, 1 submarine, 2 old torpedo boats, 2 motor gunboats, 10 motor torpedo boats, a minelayer, a submarine depot ship (*Constanţa*) and a sail training ship. The Danube force comprised 4 monitors, armed with 4·7-in. guns, and some small craft. The naval school is in Constanţa.

Production and Industry.

An agreement, signed on 8 May, 1945, provides closer economic collaboration between Rumania and the U.S.S.R. 'Sovroms,' Rumanian-Soviet companies, have been established 'for the purpose of strengthening the economic structure of both countries.' These grant to the U.S.S.R. control over important Rumanian enterprises. The two partners share the capital of these companies on an equal basis, but a Soviet managing director decides on capacity and distribution of production.

Sovrompetrol has taken over Concordia, Columbia, Petrol-Block, I.R.D.P., Transpetrol, Buna speranta, S.A.R.D., Sarpetrol, Meotica, Explora, Interova, and Redeventa. In 1947, this company produced 29·8% of all Rumanian petroleum.

The Sovromlemn of the woodworking industry owns more than 12% of the total capacity of the Rumanian wood-working industry.

A 5-year plan, covering the years 1951–55, was enacted by the National Assembly on 15 Dec., 1950. It envisages a capital investment of 1,330,000 million lei, of which 42·1% will go to the capital-goods industry and 9·3% to the consumer-goods industry. The 1955 targets compared with the 1938 production are as follows :—

Product	1955 Target	1938 Production
Crude oil (1,000 metric tons)	10,000	6,594
Electric energy (1,000,000 kwh.)	4,700	568
Aluminum (metric tons)	5,500	—
Steel (1,000 metric tons)	1,250	277
Sulphuric acid (1,000 metric tons)	143	43
Coal (1,000 metric tons)	8,533	2,396
Natural gas (1,000,000 cubic metres)	3,900	1,860
Bread grains (1,000 metric tons)	3,710	5,410
Maize (1,000 metric tons)	4,030	5,223
Sugar beet (1,000 metric tons)	2,125	720
Cotton (1,000 metric tons)	230	1·4

According to a statistical estimate, the distribution of the soil of Rumania in 1945 was as follows :—Ploughed land, 9,628,000 hectares; meadows and pasture, 4,287,000 hectares; vineyards and fruit trees, 458,000 hectares; forests, 6,327,000 hectares.

Estimates of the 1947 harvest were as follows :—

Crop	Area sown (hectares)	Yield (metric tons)	Crop	Area sown (hectares)	Yield (metric tons)
Wheat	1,680,847	1,279,000	Oats	520,932	22,000
Rye	89,992	66,000	Maize	4,370,451	527,900
Barley	413,930	286,000			

Production of sugar beet, 1948, 467,000 short tons; 1949, 500,000 short tons.

The areas planted to hemp and flax amounted to 55,588 hectares and 15,000 hectares, respectively, in 1948, as compared with 50,339 hectares of hemp and 13,050 hectares of flax in 1947.

In Sept., 1945, there were in Rumania 868,000 horses; 3,398,000 cattle; 1,493.000 pigs; 7,039,000 sheep.

All resources of the subsoil which were formerly in private hands, and virtually all manufacturing or processing enterprises of importance in Rumania—as well as banking, insurance, mining transportation and telecommunications enterprises—were nationalized by a law published 12 June, 1948, effective immediately. To compensate former owners of nationalized enterprises, this law provides for a 'Fund of Nationalized Industry,' which will issue bonds to former owners, to be redeemed from profits of nationalized enterprises.

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 Buzan. The total output of crude oil in 1947 was 3,810,000 metric tons; in 1945, 4.636,000 metric tons; in 1938, 6,868,000 metric tons. Workers in the oil industry numbered 50,200 in 1947, compared with 23,600 in 1938. The output of natural gas in 1944 was 2,129,792,000 cubic metres; in 1945, 1,774,000,000 cubic metres. The salt-mines are situated in the region of the lower Carpathians, from Bukovina to the west of Otlenia, an area of over 250 square miles. Salt-mining has been a state monopoly since 1863; production in 1944 was 164,863 metric tons; in 1943, 383,353 metric tons. Coal production in 1947 was estimated at 2,498,440 short tons. Output of pig-iron in 1948, 80,000 metric tons; of iron ore in 1947, 120,870 metric tons. Other mineral metals were (in tons):—

	1942	1943		1942	1943
Gold and silver ore	437,482	405,623	Silver metal [1]	2,787	2,457
Other mineral ore	47,722	51,514	Steel	300,897	294,359
Gold metal [1]	2,811	2,562			

[1] Kilos.

Commerce.

A decree published on 6 May, 1948, lays down that the Ministry of Trade is to supervise Rumania's domestic merchandise exchange, the fixing of prices, wages and fees, as well as foreign-trade relations of the country either directly between States, or through nationalized export and import corporations and [illegible] owned export and import enterprises. This decree brings [illegible] of Rumania's domestic and foreign trade under state control not only with regard to business transactions, but also regarding planning, procurement and distribution of merchandise within the country and abroad.

Imports and exports exclusive of gold and silver (in million lei) were valued at:—

	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947 [1]	1948 [1]
Imports	44,907	89,984	30,016	16,422	334,208	80	96
Exports	52,816	71,132	32,176	177,036	1,025,686	113	116

[1] In million dollars, U.S.

The trade by main countries was distributed as follows :—

Country	Imports into Rumania		Exports from Rumania	
	1944	1947	1944	1947
	Million lei	Million $U.S.	Million lei	Million $U.S.
Bulgaria	—	2 18	—	3 73
Czechoslovakia	4,885	6 17	321	5 78
France	374	—	515	—
Germany	28,770	—	37,877	—
Hungary	—	3 25	—	3 31
Italy	3,889	—	59	—
Switzerland	—	2 42	—	0 68
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	—	20 92	—	17 18
United States of America	—	11 40	—	—

Total trade between Rumania and United Kingdom for 6 years (Board of Trade returns) in £ sterling :—

	1938	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950
Imports to U.K.	3,837,960	9	123,665	3,277,914	1,955,125	569,708
Exports from U.K.	1,352,017	8,920	109,952	932,171	1,669,327	706,282
Re-exports from U.K.	53,991	46	4,590	26,938	697,404	686,605

Shipping and Communications.

The European Commission of the Danube, called into being by the Treaty of Paris of 30 March, 1856, consisted before the First World War of 8 delegates, one representing each of the following Powers :—Austria-Hungary, France, Germany, Great Britain, Italy, Rumania, Russia and Turkey. By the Convention of the Danube of 23 July, 1921, as modified on 2 March, 1939, it is composed of representatives of Great Britain, France, Italy and Rumania.

The commission had its seat at Galați. By the operations of the commission, the voyage from Sulina to Brăila has been shortened by 21·9 kilometres; the minimum depth in the Sulina branch has been increased from 8 ft. to 24 ft., and the minimum depth over the bar at Sulina has been raised from 9 ft. to 24 ft. The income of the commission was derived entirely from taxes levied on shipping leaving the river. The commission had its own flag

After the agreement of Sinaia of 18 Aug., 1938, which came into force on 13 May, 1939, all the ships belonging to the C.E.D. (European Commission of the Danube) became the Rumanian state's property, under the style 'Direction of the Maritime Danube' (D.D.M.), and many of the powers of the commission, including the control of Danube maritime navigation from Brăila to the sea, passed over to the Rumanian state.

The peace treaty of 10 Feb., 1947, stipulates that navigation on the Danube shall be free and open to all nationals, mercantile vessels, and trade of all states, on a footing of equality.

Rumanian tonnage, in 1948, amounted to 15 vessels of 32,962 tons; the state operates the largest fleet on the Danube; 127 tugs in 1940 (33% of the total) and 553 barges (27% of the total) with a capacity of 469,546 metric tons. She also had 66 tankers with a capacity of 41,603 metric tons. In 1945 the State Navigation Service (S.M.R. for the sea and N.F.R. for the Danube) was incorporated in Sovromtransport, a Russian–Rumanian joint company, which operates 199 river boats and 5 sea-going vessels.

Railway history in Rumania commenced in 1860. All the main railway lines are owned and operated by the state. The length of Rumanian state

railways (4 ft. 8½ in. gauge track) in 1945 was 5,962 miles. There are 1,997 miles of pipeline in Rumania.

The Rumanian Airways Co. (Liniile Aeriene Romane Exploatate de Stat) (LARES) in 1944 flew 448,408 miles and carried 12,679 passengers and 269,443 kilos of freight. The LARES was incorporated in 1945 in TARS, a Russian–Rumanian joint company.

Within Rumania there were 7,499 miles of national roads in 1945, 15,940 miles of departmental roads, 19,724 miles of commercial roads, making a total of 43,163 miles of roads.

The post and telegraph administration was [illegible] 1938, as a department in the Ministry of Public Wor[illegible] In 1944 there were 94,189 miles of telegraph wire and cable and 91,327 miles of telephone wire. A Rumanian company called S.A. de Telefoane took over the whole telephone system on 1 January, 1931. Number of telephones in 1949, 135,000. There are radio stations at Banease and Bod.

Banking, Money, Weights and Measures.

The majority of Rumanian banks, including the partly British-owned Bank of Rumania, were dissolved by the government on 13 Aug., 1948. Among the few exempted from this regulation are the joint Soviet–Rumanian Sovrom-bank, the National Bank of Rumania, and certain co-operative and professional banks.

Funds of the previously German-controlled Societatea Bancara Romana, Banca Commerciala, Roma and Banca Agrivola, were taken over by the Sovrom-bank.

The National Bank of Rumania (founded in 1880) was transformed into the Bank of the Rumanian Peoples' Republic on 13 Nov., 1948. The new bank is controlled by the Ministry of Finance, and half of its net profits will be alloted to the State budget. Its capital has been established at 2,000,000,000 lei.

A National Savings Institute was established in 1930. At the end of 1945 total deposits amounted to 28,370,200,000 lei. Other public credit institutions are a deposit and consignment bank, a rural *Crédit Foncier*, 2 urban *Crédit Foncier* (at Bucharest and Iași), an agricultural bank and a *Cassa Rurala*, an institution whose purpose is to buy properties and sell them in lots to peasants.

The unit of the monetary system is the *leu* (of 100 *bani*).

On 21 Aug., 1947, the currency was stabilized at the rate of 1 new leu for 20,000 old lei. The new currency is backed by 230,000 kilogrammes of gold. New legal tender consists of bank bills in the denominations of 100, 500 and 1,000 lei issued by the National Bank, copper–zinc coins of ½, 1, 2 and (aluminium) 5 lei, and 20-lei paper notes issued by the Ministry of Finance to the limit of 10% of the National Bank issue.

The official foreign currency exchange has been fixed at £1 = 605·21 lei, $1 U.S. = 150 lei, £T 1 = 51·97 lei, £E 1 = 624·42 lei, £P 1 = 603·40 lei, 1 Swiss franc = 34·88 lei, 1 Dutch florin = 56 lei.

The metric system for weights and measures was introduced in 1876.

Diplomatic Representatives.

1. Of Rumania in Great Britain (4 Cromwell Place, S.W.7).

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary.—Nicolae Cioroiu (accredited 13 July, 1950).

First Counsellor.—Nicolae Gonda.

Commercial Secretary.—Ion Albu.

2. Of Great Britain in Rumania.

Minister.—William John Sullivan, C.M.G., C.B.E.
First Secretaries.—R. G. H. Watts; Sir Ian Pritchett (*Commercial*).
Naval Attaché.—Capt. R. G. Mills, D.S.O., D.S.C., R.N.
Military Attaché.—Col. J. A. Stevens, O.B.E.
Air Attaché.—Wing-Cdr. R. E. G. Brittain.

There is a consular representative at Bucharest.

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SAAR.

Constitution.—The Saar Diet, elected on 5 Oct., 1947, is composed of 28 members of the Christian People's Party, 17 Social Democrats, 3 Democrats, 1 Communist and 1 Independent.

The Government consists of members of the Christian People's Party and is headed by Johannes Hoffmann, who is also in charge of the ministries of the interior and reconstruction.

French High Commissioner.—M. Grandval.

A series of [illegible], signed in Paris on 3 March, 1950, regulates the relations between the Saar Territory and France, pending the conclusion of a peace treaty between Germany and Allies.

A *general convention* lays down that the Saar is autonomous in legislative, administrative and juridical matters, and that this autonomy is exercised within the framework of the Saar constitution and of the existing agreements between the two countries. These establish economic, customs

and monetary union between the two countries, and France undertakes the responsibility for the foreign policy and the external security of the Saar.

The *convention on the coal-mines* supersedes both the existing arrangement and the French claim made in 1946 to the eventual [illegible] of the mines. This claim is dropped, and France undertakes to [illegible] claim of the Saar Government to the ownership of the mines when a peace settlement with Germany is negotiated. This convention shall run until such time as a peace settlement is signed. If this settlement gives the Saar Government the ownership of the mines, the convention will be prolonged until its total duration is 50 years. The convention, while entrusting the responsibility for the mines to the French and their [illegible] to the mines directorate at Saarbrucken, provides for supervision [illegible] of 18, under a French official chairman, on which Saarlanders and French are equally represented. A mixed board, called the Office Sarrois des Mines, to deal with matters of legislation concerning the mines, is also set up.

The French Government, in return for control and management of the mines, will pay the Saar Government an annual sum based on the total annual production and the current price.

Under the *economic convention* both governments undertake to make no discrimination against the products of the other. In negotiations with third parties the Saar Government's interests will be taken into account, and Saar officials will be invited to take part in the preparatory work. The Saar Government undertakes to refrain from any measures which would give Saar producers an unfair advantage. A mixed economic committee is to be set up, under the chairmanship of the French Foreign Minister or his representative, with 3 French and 4 Saar members.

A fourth convention provides for the setting up of a mixed board to run the *Saar railways*. It will be composed of 6 Saarlanders and 6 French-[illegible] their respective governments, the chairman being a [illegible] and passenger charges will be the same as in France; any exceptions are to be made after consultation with the French authorities.

The *establishment convention* allows nationals of either country to settle and exercise [illegible] or profession in the other, enjoying the same rights as the [illegible] country in which they are settled.

In addition four 'arrangements' regulate road transport, water transport, weights and measures, and the sale of pharmaceutical products.

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SAN MARINO.

The independent Republic of San Marino is embraced in the area of Italy. A treaty of friendship with Italy was concluded 28 June, 1897, and renewed on 31 March, 1939. The republic has extradition treaties with Great Britain, Belgium, France, the Netherlands and United States. The fascist regime was overthrown in 1943, and the ancient democracy restored.

By treaty of 22 March, 1862, San Marino is united in a customs union with Italy.

The legislative power is vested in the Grand Council of 60 members elected every 4 years by popular vote, 2 of whom are appointed every 6 months to act as regents (*Capitani reggenti*). The regents exercise

executive power together with the Council of State (*Consiglio di Stato*), which comprises 10 departments. Other organs of government are the *Consiglio dei XII* (juridical authority) and various commissions for art, sports, tourism, etc. There are 35 elementary schools, a technical school and a high school, the diplomas of which are recognized by Italian universities. Civil marriage was legalized in Sept., 1950.

The frontier line is 24 miles in length, area is 38 square miles and the census population (28 Sept., 1947) 12,100.

The revenue and expenditure for 1939–40 balanced at 6,009,919 lire and has risen to about 500 million lire in 1949–50. 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, woollen goods, hides, ceramics and the building stone quarried on Mount Titano. Italian and Vatican City currency is in general use, but the republic issues copper coins (5 and 10 centesimi), silver coins (1, 2, 5 lire) and gold coins (10 and 20 lire), and separate postage stamps. An electric railway from Rimini to the city of San Marino (length, 20 miles) was completed in June, 1932, but partly destroyed during the war. Connexion with Rimini is by bus service.

Consul-General in London.—G. T. MacEwan (20 Moorgate, E.C.2).

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SAUDI ARABIA.

(AL-MAMLAKA AL-'ARABIYA AS-SA'UDIYA.)

SAUDI ARABIA is now a single kingdom under the rule of King Abdul-Aziz ibn Abdur-Rahman al-Faisal Al Sa'ud, G.C.B., G.C.I.E. (born in 1880), who had been proclaimed King of the Hejaz on 8 Jan., 1926, and had in 1927 changed his title of Sultan of Nejd and its dependencies to that of king, thus becoming 'King of the Hejaz and of Nejd and its Dependencies.' On 20 May, 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. The name of the state was changed to 'The Saudi Arabian Kingdom' by decree of 18 Sept., 1932.

Reigning King.—**Abdul-Aziz.** The king has over 30 sons, of whom the following are most prominent:—Saud, born 1905, the heir apparent; Faisal, born 1907, the Minister for Foreign Affairs and Viceroy in the Hejaz; Mansur, born 1921, the Minister of Defence; Mohammed, born 1913, the Amir of Medina.

Royal flag: green, with white crossed swords and the Koranic text 'There is no God but God and Mohammed is his prophet' in white Arabic characters.

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

of Arabia. The dual character of his realm is maintained provisionally, and there are still two capitals, Mecca and Riyadh. There are four ministers. The king's eldest son, the Amir Sa'ud, who was formally declared heir apparent on 15 June, 1933, normally resides in Nejd and exercises there the functions of Viceroy and commander-in-chief of the armed forces. It was proposed in 1932 to provide a single constitution for the whole country. This has not yet been done, and the Hejaz is still technically governed under a 'constitution' issued on 29 Aug., 1926, and subsequently amended. In its present form this constitution provides for a Council of Ministers under the Presidency of the Amir Faisal, the King's second son, who is also Minister for Foreign Affairs, and in whose office the Ministry of the Interior has been merged. He acts as Viceroy of the Hejaz in his father's absence. 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 Sharia (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 Mecca, 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 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 2,000,000, of whom Mecca, the capital, accounts for some 200,000, Medina for 50,000, Jedda for 50,000, and Taif for 40,000. The chief port is Jedda, the seaport of Mecca; Yanbu occupies a similar position in relation to Medina; ports of less importance are El Wejh, Rabigh, Lith and Kunfida. Taif, about 5,200 ft. above sea-level and some 50 miles from Mecca, is a summer resort.

Medina produces excellent dates in abundance; Taif and other oases in the mountains and valleys produce honey and a fair variety of fruit: while Beduin products are hides, wool, charcoal and clarified butter. But the exports of the Hejaz are insignificant, and the country depends for existence almost entirely on oil royalties and the annual pilgrimage which brings large numbers of pilgrims from abroad each year. The Saudi Arabian Mining Syndicate operate a gold-mine at Mahad Dhahab, between Mecca and Medina. Their product is shipped from Jedda to the U.S.A. for refining.

The products of Nejd are dates, wheat, barley, coffee, limes, henna, pearls, hides, wool, oil, clarified butter (*saman* or ghi) and abaas (Arab cloaks), besides camels, horses, donkeys and sheep. Oil is exploited by an American concessionary company, the Arabian–American Oil Company, a subsidiary of several major American oil companies, whose principal field is at Dhahran in the Hasa province on the Persian Gulf. Crude oil is shipped from there to Bahrain for refining. A new large refinery has been built at Ras Tannura. The export trade (apart from oil) is still insignificant, though capable of 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, and the annual export of camels to Syria and Egypt, formerly a steady source of income to the Beduin, is now much reduced owing, *inter alia*, to the rapid development of motor transport in those countries. The chief imports of Nejd are piece-goods, cereals, tea, coffee, sugar, rice and motor vehicles, mostly *via* Jedda, but some *via* the ports on the Persian Gulf.

The population of Nejd is about 4 million. Towns with a population exceeding 10,000 inhabitants are:—Hufuf (about 30,000), Mubarraz,

Riyadh (about 60,000), Shaqra, Anaiza (25,000), Buraida (30,000), Haïl, Jauf, Sakaka and Hauta.

The imports from the United Kingdom into Saudi Arabia according to Board of Trade figures amounted in 1948 to £1,624,306; £3,438,466 in 1949; £2,835,297 in 1950. They included (1948) foodstuffs and beverages (£331,959), machinery (£174,135), vehicles including ships and aircraft (£168,592), tobacco (£146,121), iron and steel and manufactures thereof (£142,190), pottery, glass, etc. (£127,153), electrical goods (£113,527). Exports to United Kingdom were £5,296,854 in 1948, including crude petroleum, 176,900 [illegible], £6,834,513 in 1949; £8,197,761 in 1950. Re-exports in 1948, £2,379; 1949, £22,294; 1950, £28,546.

For defence Ibn Sa'ud depends mainly on a small regular army in the Hejaz. In 1937 a Ministry of Defence and a training school for officers were established. In June, 1938, the King announced his intention to form an army on modern lines, and the policy is now being carried out. A British Military Mission, composed of 40 officers and other ranks, was sent to Saudi Arabia at the beginning of 1947 to help in organizing and training the Saudi regular army. It was followed later in the year by a small British Civil Air Training Mission, which completed its prescribed task in Sept., 1950.

There are no roads, properly so called, in the Hejaz, except the road from Jedda to Mecca (45 miles), which was completed in the autumn of 1941 and was asphalted [illegible] its whole length. There is also a track from Mecca eastward through Ruddi. to Uqair and Dhahran 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 Rabigh with Wejh via Yanbu. A road from Jedda to Medina is being built (1950) by a British firm. Motor cars can travel between Riyadh and Kuwait and between Riyadh and Hail, Jauf and the northern frontier towns and also between Jedda and Dhaba and Muwailih and between Jedda and Jizan and Sabya.

A railway is being planned between Riyadh and Ras Tannura on the Persian Gulf. It was begun at the Persian Gulf, and that part of it which lies in the oilfield area is already working. That section of the Hejaz Railway which is in Saudi Arabian territory is not now in working order. At present motor omnibuses ply between Jedda and Mecca and belong to a unified motor-car company, in which all previously privately owned companies have merged their identities. A water supply for Jedda, built by a British firm, was completed in 1947. An American group has been charged with the execution of public works and road building in various parts of the country; the programme includes a deep-water pier at Damman on the Persian Gulf and a deep-water pier at Jedda, both of which were completed in 1950.

Saudi Arabian Air Lines, a government-owned company, operate regular internal air services, a twice-weekly service to Cairo and a weekly service to Beirut, as well as special flights for pilgrims. The pilots are British, Americans and Saudi Arabians.

The English gold sovereign is in practice if not in theory the basis of the currency. On 22 Jan., 1928, a new silver currency, the *riyal*, weighing 24·055 grammes, ·830 fine, was introduced in place of the Turkish *mejidie* currency; ten *riyals* = £1 (gold) at par. The *riyal* is subdivided into 11 *qursh* (piastres) *mini*, and each Q.M. contains 2 *qursh dari*. The Q.D., ½ and ¼ Q.D. are nickel coins. In 1936 the *riyal* described above began to be replaced by a *riyal* of 11·664 grammes, 916·6 fine, the same size, weight and fineness as the Indian rupee and fractions thereof, the new par being 20 *riyals* = £1 (gold). Accounts have to be kept in *riyals*; but a considerable amount of gold coin is in circulation. In July, 1948, the value of the sovereign was fixed at 65 *riyals*; this was amended to 62 *riyals* on 4 Sept.

The same decree made the sovereign legal tender, but its value in relation to the *riyal* has continued to fluctuate. There are in practice no fixed currency rates in Saudi Arabia. A branch of the Netherlands Trading Society of Amsterdam, Messrs. Gellatly, Hankey & Co. (Saudi Arabia), Ltd., a branch of the French Banque de l'Indochine, the British Bank of Iran and the Middle East, and the Arab Bank (of Jerusalem) conduct banking business in Jedda. The Banque de l'Indochine and the British Bank of Iran and the Middle East have branches in Al Khobar.

The oil royalties, paid by the American Oil Company, have greatly increased the financial strength of the Saudi Arabian Government.

A treaty of Arab brotherhood and alliance between Iraq, Saudi Arabia and the Yemen, signed in 1936, was ratified in 1937. On 23 March, 1945, the Arab League was formally set up when the constitution was signed by Saudi Arabia, Egypt, Jordan, Syria, Lebanon and Iraq.

In Nov., 1937, a general agreement between Saudi Arabia and the Yemen concerning the settlement of disputes was ratified, and at the same time and place an agreement regarding the delimitation of the frontiers between Saudi Arabia and the Yemen was negotiated.

In May, 1942, Saudi Arabia and His Majesty's Government, acting on behalf of the Sheikh of Kuwait, signed agreements for friendship and neighbourly relations, for the extradition of offenders and for the regulation of trade between Saudi Arabia and Kuwait.

On 20 June, 1945, at San Francisco, Saudi Arabia signed the Charter of the United Nations.

Diplomatic Representatives.

1. Of Great Britain in Saudi Arabia.

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary.—Alan Charles Trott, C.M.G., O.B.E. (appointed Oct., 1947).

Counsellor.—R. D. J. Scott Fox.

Consul and Oriental Secretary.—E. F. G. Maynard.

Secretaries.—D. J. McCarthy; W. N. Hugh-Jones.

Vice-Consul.—C. Ousman, M.B.E.

2. Of Saudi Arabia in Great Britain (30 Belgrave Square, S.W.1).

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary.—Sheikh Hafiz Wahba, K.C.V.O. (accredited 19 Feb., 1948).

Counsellor.—Shaher El Samman.

Second Secretaries.—Ahmed Safei El-Din, Abdul Rahman Saleh Helaissi.

The United States of America maintain an embassy and the following powers maintain legations at Jedda:—Egypt, France, Iraq, Indonesia, Persia, Turkey, Syria, Lebanon, Italy, Pakistan, Argentina and Jordan. Belgium, India and the Netherlands are represented by consuls.

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SPAIN.

(ESTADO ESPAÑOL.)

THE Spanish State was established by General Franco's victory on 1 April, 1939.

Government and Constitution.

I. CENTRAL GOVERNMENT.

For a short account of the Civil War in Spain, 17 July, 1936, to 28 March, 1939, *see* THE STATESMAN'S YEAR-BOOK, 1939. pp. 1325–1326.

On 1 Feb., 1938, the first civil government was proclaimed, with General Franco, possessing dictatorial powers, at its head. On 9 Aug., 1939, the second government of the new state was formed; it was re-constituted on 20 May, 1941, on 3 Sept., 1942, on 21 July, 1945, and is now composed as follows :—

Leader (Caudillo) of the Empire, Chief of the State, Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces, Prime Minister and Head of the Falange Party.—General Francisco Franco Bahamonde (born 4 Dec., 1892).

Minister of Foreign Affairs.—Don Alberto Martin Artajo.
Minister of War.—General Fidel Davila Arrondo.
Minister of Marine.—Vice-Admiral Francisco Regalado Rodriguez.
Minister of Air.—General Eduardo Gonzalez Gallarza.
Minister of Justice and (6 Nov., 1948) *Secretary General of the Falange.*—Don Raimundo Fernández Cuesta y Merelo.
Minister of Finance.—Don Joaquin Benjumea Burin.
Minister of Industry and Commerce.—Don Juan Antonio Suanzes Fernández.
Minister of Agriculture.—Don Carlos Rein Segura.
Minister of Education.—Don José Ibañez Martin.
Minister of Public Works.—Don José Maria Fernández Ladreda.
Minister of Labour.—Don José Giron de Velasco.
Minister of Interior.—Don Blas Perez Gonzalez.

On 31 March, 1947, General Franco announced that Spain is to become a monarchy, wit[illegible] council and himself as the head of state. In the case of the [illegible] or death of the chief of state, the regency council is to propose, by a two-thirds majority, a king or regent, who must be accepted by a two-thirds majority of the Cortes. On 6 July, 1947, this 'Law of Succession' was approved by a referendum; out of a total of

17,178,812 electors, 14,145,163 voted for, and 722,656 against it; 351,744 votes were invalid.

National flag : red, yellow, red (horizontal).
National anthem : Marcha granadera.

On 19 April, 1937, the various political groups in the Nationalist Movement were united by General Franco into one single political party, under the title *Falange Española Tradicionalista y de las J.O.N.S.* (generally named *F.E.T. y de las J.O.N.S.*, the last four letters signifying *Juntas de Ofensiva Nacional Sindicalistas*), comprising the *falange española* or falangists created on 29 Oct., 1933, by José Antonio Primo de Rivera, eldest son of the general who was Dictator of Spain from 1923 to 1930, and the traditionalists with the remaining monarchical groups under Goicoechea. The followers of Gil Robles, the right leader of *Acción Popular*, who with his party 'C.E.D.A.' had taken such an active part in the affairs of the Republic, merged into one or other of the above classifications.

This single party is ruled by a National Council composed of 100 members, or *Consejeros Nacionales*. The Government is further assisted by a *Junta Política*, presided over by the Chief Executive of the Movement.

The law of July, 1942, re-established the Spanish *Cortes* (on corporative lines) as the supreme organ of state for the preparation and enactment of laws. The Cortes is composed of *Procuradores* (attorneys), either by election or by virtue of the state office or position held, as follows :—(1) The Cabinet Ministers, 13; (2) the Members of the National Council, 103; (3) the Presidents of the State Council, of the Supreme Court of Justice and of the High Court of Military Justice, 3; (4) the representatives of the National Syndicates, elected from among their bodies, not to exceed one third of the total number of attorneys in the Cortes, 142; (5) the *Alcaldes* or mayors of each of the 50 capitals of provinces, and a representative for the remaining municipalities of each province appointed by the respective Provincial Assembly or *Diputación Provincial*, 102; (6) the heads of the universities, 12; (7) the Presidents of the Institute of Spain and of each of the royal academies composing it, and the 'Chancellor of Hispanity,' 6; (8) the President of the Institute of Civil Engineers, 1; (9) two barristers to represent the inns of court, and one representative each for the medical, pharmaceutical, veterinary and architectural professions, 6; and lastly (10) members appointed by the chief of state, not to exceed 50 in number, among persons of high standing in the ecclesiastical, military, administrative or social life who have rendered eminent services to Spain, 50; making a total of 438.

The Cortes have approved the law known as *Fuero de los Españoles*, proclaimed by General Franco on 18 July, 1945, by which civil rights are granted to the people. The *Fuero*, the Law of Succession, the constitution of [illegible] and similar fundamental laws which may be promulgated at some future date can only be modified or abrogated by a national referendum.

II. Local Government.

The provinces are constituted by the association of municipalities (9,255 in 1940). All municipalities are autonomous in their respective spheres, and at their heads stands the *Ayuntamiento*. The municipal councils are elected by the heads of family; the last elections took place on 21 Nov., 1948. The *Alcalde* or Mayor, together with the *Regidores* or councillors (in Madrid and Barcelona, 34 in numbers), are likewise appointed by the Government. The *Diputaciónes Provinciales* have entire jurisdiction over their own province and are their sole administrators. Each island of the Canaries has a corporation known as *Cabildo Insular*, to rule their

special interests; the Balearic Islands have the same provincial administration as the mainland. Each province of Spain has its own Assembly, the *Diputación Provincial.*

The reconstruction of devastated regions is under the care of the *Direccion General de Regiones Devastadas*, a government department under the Ministry of the Interior, assisted by the *Junta de Reconstruccion*, the *Instituto de la Vivienda* and by the *Instituto de Crédito para la Reconstruccion Nacional*, created by law of March 16, 1939, whose duty is to grant and administer loans approved for reconstructing buildings, industries, [illegible], commerce and mining, and merchant vessels. On 7 Oct., 1939, the chief of the state was authorized to adopt towns, villages and other localities severely damaged by the civil war, and the state was given special powers for expropriation.

Area and Population.

Continental Spain has an area of 490,525 square km., but including the Balearic and Canary Islands, the total area is 503,061 square km. (194,232 square miles). The growth of the population has been as follows :—

Census year	Population	Rate of annual increase	Census year	Population	Rate of annual increase
1857	15,495,212	—	1910	19,927,150	0·42
1860	15,655,467	·340	1920	21,303,162	0·69
1877	16,631,869	0·37	1930	23,563,867	1·06
1887	17,560,352	0·56	1940	25,877,971	0·98
1897	18,065,635	0·29	1950	28,626,830	1·01

Area and population of the 50 provinces :—

Province	Area in square km.	Registered population, 1 Jan., 1950	Population per sq. km.	Province	Area in square km.	Registered population, 1 Jan., 1950	Population per sq. km.
Alava	3,043	122,334	40·2	Lugo	9,881	529,412	53·6
Albacete	11,862	400,821	27·0	Madrid	8,002	1,951,411	243·8
Alicante	5,863	648,135	110·6	Málaga	7,285	781,661	107·3
Almería	8,774	370,635	42·2	Murcia	11,317	790,781	69·9
Avila	8,048	254,505	31·6	Navarra	10,421	395,933	38·0
Badajoz	21,653	831,869	38·4	Orense	6,969	495,139	71·0
Baleares	5,014	436,127	87·0	Oviedo	10,895	909,193	83·5
Barcelona	7,705	2,236,719	290·3	Palencia	8,019	232,680	30·3
Burgos	14,337	402,828	28·1	Pontevedra	3,696	699,662	189·3
Cáceres	19,910	555,518	27·9	Salamanca	12,313	423,114	34·4
Cádiz	7,323	699,372	95·5	Santa Cruz de Tenerife (Canarias)	3,208	442,380	137·9
Castellón	6,679	351,159	52·6	Santander	5,293	412,995	78·0
Ciudad-Real	19,741	581,836	29·5	Segovia	6,919	207,532	29·9
Córdoba	13,718	826,570	60·3	Sevilla	14,010	1,129,720	80·6
Coruña	7,903	975,759	123·5	Soria	10,301	163,725	15·9
Cuenca	17,062	343,385	20·1	Tarragona	6,283	370,057	59·0
Gerona	5,886	332,402	56·5	Teruel	14,797	239,438	16·2
Granada	12,531	814,286	65·0	Toledo	15,345	532,278	34·7
Guadalajara	12,197	207,195	17·0	Valencia	10,762	1,364,557	126·8
Guipúzcoa	1,996	374,029	187·4	Valladolid	8,345	357,202	42·8
Huelva	10,085	374,001	37·1	Vizcaya	2,221	581,381	261·8
Huesca	15,680	241,317	13·5	Zamora	10,591	322,375	30·4
Jaén	13,492	818,640	60·7	Zaragoza	17,132	636,923	37·2
Las Palmas (Canarias)	4,065	376,016	92·5				
León	14,070	540,981	38·4				
Lérida	12,066	326,189	27·0				
Logroño	5,293	204,002	38·5	Total	503,061	28,626,830	56·9

In the census of 1940, there were 12,414,490 males and 13,463,481 females.

On 1 Jan., 1950, the population of the two principal towns in Spanish North Africa was: Melilla, 95,841, and Ceuta, 69,652.

By decree of 21 Sept., 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 de Gran Canaria. 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 area of the islands is 7,273 square km.; population (1 Jan., 1950), 818,326.

The following were the registered populations of the principal towns on 1 Jan., 1950, viz.:—

Town	Pop.	Town	Pop.	Town	Pop.
Madrid	1,511,695	S. Cruz de Tenerife	108,657	Albacete	70,009
Barcelona	1,285,920	Alicante	107,596	Huelva	65,633
Valencia	534,866	Santander	107,226	Jaén	64,395
Sevilla	390,755	Gijón	107,156	Sabadell	62,286
Málaga	295,757	Jerez de la Frontera	107,040	Tarrasa	60,080
Zaragoza	271,587	Oviedo	106,825	Badalona	58,617
Bilbao	235,508	Cádiz	99,910	Santiago	58,049
Murcia	220,290	Badajoz	87,941	Elche	57,246
Granada	174,663	Salamanca	87,417	Castellon	56,734
Córdoba	164,415	Vallecas	87,171	Vitoria	55,382
Las Palmas (Canarias)	151,411	Almeria	84,719	Mieres	55,207
Palma de Mallorca	140,966	Lorca	80,952	León	54,287
Vigo	139,170	Pamplona	75,283	Lugo	54,174
Valladolid	130,475	Hospitalet	73,605	Logroño	53,925
La Coruña	129,562	El Ferrol del Caudillo	72,678	Langreo	52,851
[illegible]	120,208	Burgos	72,610	Orense	52,837
[illegible]	116,285			Lérida	52,122
				Linares	52,022

The movement of population for 3 years was as follows:—

Years	Marriages	Births	Deaths	Surplus of births
1947	224,714	582,063	325,289	256,774
1948	213,868	634,924	299,822	335,107
1949	196,473	594,936	316,058	278,878

Number of emigrants (1949), 41,910; immigrants, 5,394.

Religion.

Under the Franco régime Catholicism is again established as the religion of the state. Religious bodies have recovered their legal status; confiscated property has been returned; allowances to clergy are again paid by the state; divorce is suppressed; cemeteries are brought back to ecclesiastical jurisdiction. There are 9 metropolitan sees and 61 suffragan sees, the chief being Toledo, where the Primate resides.

There are about 26,000 Protestants, with 211 churches and chapels outside which no public ceremonies are permitted. There is no liberty for propaganda, and the circulation of Holy Scripture, except in annotated Roman Catholic editions, is forbidden.

Education.

The latest returns (1947) show that 5,064,225 persons over 5 years of age (20·8%) could not read or write.

Primary education is compulsory and free, and religious teaching has been brought back again to its former standing. Educational administration is now controlled by the *Sindicado Español Universitario* (S.E.U.), under which all scholars are invited to syndicate. The *Frente de Juventudes* (Juvenile Front) was created by law of 6 Dec., 1940; it comprises 3 sections (educational, labour, rural) and had, in 1947, 844,663 members. There is also the University Militia for army training under conscription.

The country is divided into 12 educational districts, with the universities as centres.

In 1947–48 there were 55,111 public schools attended by 2,121,958 boys and 2,099,480 girls, with 55,833 teachers (30,030 women). Secondary education is conducted in 'institutos,' or middle-class schools. There were, in 1948, 119 institutos with 212,210 pupils (74,319 girls). These schools prepare for the universities, of which there are 12, attended by 46,926 students (6,474 women), with about 3,280 professors. The universities are at Barcelona, Granada, Madrid, Murcia, Oviedo, Salamanca, Santiago, Sevilla, Valencia, Valladolid, Zaragoza and La Laguna (Canaries). There is, besides, a medical and science faculty at Cádiz in connexion with the University of Seville. There were also (1948) 53 training colleges for elementary teachers, with 24,171 students (17,575 women).

There were 3,583 cinemas in 1949, with a seating capacity of 1,715,000.

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 (1946) of:—1 *Tribunal Supremo* (Supreme High Court); 15 *Audiencias Territoriales* (Divisional High Courts); 50 *Audiencias Provinciales* (Provincial High Courts); 554 *Juzgados de Primera Instancia* (Courts of First Instance), and 9,342 *Juzgados Municipales, Comarcales y de paz* (District Court, or Court of Lowest Jurisdiction held by Justices of the Peace).

The *Tribunal Supremo* consists of a President (appointed by the Government) and various magistrates distributed among five courts of justice: one for trying civil matters, two for administrative purposes, one for criminal trials and lastly one for social matters. The court for trying military cases is the *Tribunal Supremo de Justicia Militar*, under military jurisdiction. The *Tribunal Supremo* is empowered with disciplinary faculties; is court of cassation in civil and criminal trials; for administrative purposes decides in first and second instance disputes arising between private individuals and the state, and in social matters resolves in the last instance all cases involving over 20,000 pesetas.

The *Audiencias Territoriales* have power to try in second instance sentences passed by judges in civil matters.

The *Audiencias Provinciales* are courts competent to try and pass sentence in first instance on all cases filed for delinquency. The jury system is in operation excepting for military trials.

The *Juzgados Municipales* try small civil cases and petty offences. The

Juzgados Comarcales deal with the same charges, but their jurisdiction embraces larger districts.

The prison population was, in 1949, 37,451.

Social Welfare and Labour.

The Franco administration embodies schemes of wide social range, chief among them is the Labour Charter (*Fuero del Trabajo*), proclaimed on 9 March, 1938, for a better distribution and remuneration of the working classes, with uninterrupted Sunday and feast-day wages. The law of Family Subsidy (*Subsidio Familiar*), which came into force on 1 March, 1939, makes all working people contribute 1% of their earnings, plus an additional 5% from the employers, in a system of social insurance which entitles all families with from 2 to 12 children under 14 years of age to a proportional monthly allowance ranging from 40 to 1,080 pesetas, with an additional 200 pesetas for each child in excess of 12 (1 Aug., 1943). Married workers receive an additional bonus. A decree, published 28 Dec., 1948, extended the system so as to comprise, in addition to family subsidy, also old-age pensions and health and maternity insurances; workers contribute 5% and employers 13%. A decree of 22 Feb., 1941, established state loans on marriage to help large families, and the institution known as *Auxilio Social*, the funds of which are derived among other channels from a fortnightly public collection throughout the country for supplying food and clothing to needy persons and the maintenance of nurseries and infirmaries. A national health insurance for all workers is now also in operation.

By a law dated 27 Feb., 1908, the *Instituto Nacional de Previsión* was founded for the purpose of granting Old Age Pensions and administering a system of social insurance. The family allowance and health insurance schemes, described above, have been incorporated to this Institution. In 1949, 1,040,329,000 pesetas were paid out in family subsidies to 4,657,218 persons; 20,530,000 pesetas were paid out in sickness benefits; 497,035,000 pesetas for old age pensions; 232,526,865 pesetas in injury benefits, and 72,395,193 pesetas for health assistance.

The economic policy is centred on vertical syndicates (trade unions), created under the Charter of Labour by the law of 8 Aug., 1939, substituting the local and provincial syndicates of pre-war days. The law of 23 June, 1941, classified these syndicates into 26 branches of production, each working within its own respective economic sphere, without interrupting their unity or formation. The individual is replaced by the producing concern as a whole, made up of the capitalists, managers, experts and all those rendering some sort of labour, whether intellectual or manual. The vertical syndicate is invested with authority and hierarchy. The appointments are made from top to bottom. At the top stands the National Delegate of Syndicates, who is responsible for his conduct to the Minister who appoints him. Production, wages, prices and the distribution of domestic and foreign merchandise are controlled and legislation has been adopted requiring government permission for the establishment of new industries.

Finance.

Revenue and expenditure for 5 years, in thousands of pesetas :—

	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950
Revenue . .	10,221,286	12,963,524	15,115,035	16,070,570	17,847,974
Expenditure . .	13,638,843	14,223,255	15,196,094	16,628,675	18,652,138

By a law of 18 Dec., 1950, the budgetary period has been made biennial.

The budget for the fiscal years 1950 and 1951 is made up as follows :—

Revenue	Pesetas	Expenditure	Pesetas
Direct taxes	6,944,900,000	Chief of State	4,194,389
Indirect taxes	7,492,500,000	Regency Council	720,000
Monopolies	2,511,750,000	Spanish Cortes	13,016,500
State properties	95,362,000	National Council	49,976,859
Resources of the Treasury	803,462,398	Public debt	2,685,983,085
		Pensions	724,586,920
		High Court of Finance	5,117,585
		Presidency of the Governm't	150,551,642
		Ministry of Foreign Affairs	211,142,142
		" " Interior	2,560,216,579
		" " War	3,166,329,526
		" " Marine	1,146,942,375
		" " Air	1,390,520,763
		" " Justice	648,863,837
		" " Ind. & Commerce	218,346,488
		" " Agriculture	166,823,808
		" " National Education	1,414,098,825
		" " Public Works	1,716,353,391
		" " Labour	265,915,240
		" " Finance	119,618,598
		Cost of collecting revenue	302,324,753
		Expenditure in Morocco	859,998,947
		Special expenditures	230,495,850

The total state debt on 1 Jan., 1950, was 57,458,682,000 pesetas, of which 7,726,304,000 pesetas were Treasury bonds.

Defence.

ARMY.

The Army was reorganized by a decree published on 24 July, 1939, to be constituted by 8 army corps in the Peninsula and 2 in Morocco, in addition to the two *Comandancias Generales* in the Balearic and Canary Islands as heretofore. A decree of 30 Aug., 1939, created the High General Staff of the Army as the highest military authority.

On 21 Aug., 1940, military service was made compulsory for 2 years.

On 20 Dec., 1943, the Falangist Militia were dissolved.

On 1 Jan., 1944, a slight reorganization was made by withdrawing from the 2nd Región Militar the eastern provinces of Granada, Malaga and Almeria which were to form the 9th Región Militar. After this reorganization there were 8 army corps attached to the 8 original military regions; 1 Región Militar, the 9th, with 1 division only and the Capitanias Generales on the Balearic and Canary Islands as heretofore.

The army corps are as follows :—I, Madrid, 2 divisions; II, Sevilla, 2 divisions; III, Valencia, 2 divisions; IV, Barcelona, 2 divisions; V, Zaragoza, 2 divisions; VI, Burgos, 2 divisions; VII, Valladolid, 2 divisions; VIII, Coruña, 2 divisions; 9th Región Militar, 1 division. There are also 1 armoured division and 1 independent cavalry division attached to the 1st Región Militar (Madrid).

In Morocco the army corps are as follows :—IX (Ceuta), 2 divisions; X (Melilla), 2 divisions. There is also 1 armoured brigade and 1 independent cavalry brigade.

NAVY.

Completed	Name	Standard Displacement	Armour		Principal armament	Torpedo tubes	Shaft horse-power	Designed speed
			Belt	Turrets				
Cruisers								
		Tons	Inches	Inches		21-in.		Kts.
1936	Canarias . .	10,670	2	1	8 8-in.; 8 4·7-in. A.A.	12	90,000	33
1931	Miguel de Cervantes	8,250	3	—	8 6-in.; 8 3·5-in. .	6	80,000	33
1927	Almirante Cervera.	7,976						
1925	Galicia. . .	8,250						
1924	Mendez Nuñez .	4,680	3	—	8 4·7-in. . . .	6	45,000	29
1923	Navarra . .	4,857	3	—	6 6-in.; 4 3·5-in. .	—	25,500	25·5

There are 22 destroyers, 9 sloops, 6 minelayers, 6 submarines, 7 minesweepers, 16 motor torpedo-boats, 26 motor launches, 9 coastguard patrol vessels, 3 training ships, 3 surveying vessels 3 patrol craft, a river patrol boat, 3 oilers, 2 transports, 3 tenders and 12 sea-going tugs. 14 destroyers, 4 submarines, 7 minesweepers, 2 coastguard patrol vessels and 1 training ship are in various stages of construction. Shipbuilding is mainly carried on at the dockyards at Ferrol and Cartagena, Cádiz having a smaller share in it.

There are naval wireless telegraphic stations at Cádiz, Barcelona, Mahon, Pontevedra, Cartagena and Ferrol.

The strength of the naval personnel is 22,300 officers and ratings, including marines.

AIR FORCE.

The Air Force is organized as an independent service, dating from 1939. It consists of the Air Branch and the Air Infantry, the latter for ground duties, including aerodrome defence. The Air Branch includes specialist sections, including parachutists. Commands are regional, viz., the Centre, Straits, Levante, Pyrenees, Atlantic, Baleares, Canaries and West Africa, and the Morocco Zones. There is a small aircraft industry.

The budget for 1951 provided 5,703,792,664 pesetas for the three defence ministries, being 31·6% of the total ordinary budget.

Production and Industry.

Spain is a preponderatingly agricultural country. The General Land Reform Bill, voted by the Republican Cortes on 15 Sept., 1932, providing for expropriation of land on a large scale, is no longer in force; its main principles are being embodied in the newly formed *Instituto de Colonizacion*, for land development.

Land under cultivation in 1948 (in hectares) was :—

Cereals . .	6,978,000	Sugar beet . .	97,000	Fallow . .	4,937,000
Vegetables .	1,249,000	Fruit . . .	557,000	Pasture . .	23,320,000
Vineyards .	1,556,000	Textile crops .	668,000		
Olives . .	2,190,000	Artificial meadows	520,000	Total . .	42,526,000
Potatoes . .	358,000	Kitchen gardens .	86,000		

The area under the principal crops and the yield (for 5 years) were as follows :—

	Area (in 1,000 hectares)					Yield (in 1,000 metric quintals)				
	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949
Wheat .	3,587	3,771	3,838	3,861	—	16,803	36,181	23,617	23,222	—
Barley .	1,524	1,499	1,474	1,434	—	7,110	19,309	11,896	14,246	—
Oats. .	633	634	600	589	—	2,235	6,036	3,535	4,021	—
Rye . .	599	598	607	618	—	2,290	4,770	3,569	3,670	—
Rice .	35	50	51	52	—	2,064	2,064	2,368	2,347	—
Oranges .	81	80	77	77	—	10,599	9,101	5,970	7,536	8,344
Olives (oil)	1,967	1,976	1,989	2,190	—	2,753	1,885	3,883	5,430	1,489
Potatoes .	370	362	359	358	—	26,641	25,576	28,346	27,017	—

In 1948, 1,556,812 hectares were under vines; production of wine in 1949, 14,184,000 hectolitres. In 1948, the area of onions planted was 15,061 hectares, yielding 2,831,112 quintals. Other products are esparto (1,222,498 quintals in 1947), flax, hemp and pulse. Spain has important industries connected with the preparation of wine and fruits. Silk culture is carried on in Murcia, Alicante and other provinces (424 tons were produced in 1949). Spain produces yearly some 6,000 tons of honey and 1,200 tons of beeswax; in 1942, the number of beehives was 752,513. The production of colophony in 1949 was 31,652 metric tons, and that of turpentine was 10,200 metric tons. Alcohol factories in 1948 produced brandy and spirituous liquors to the extent of 69,878,000 litres. Beer factories in operation produced 50,313,000 litres in 1948.

Tobacco crop in 1949 was 29,069 tons.

The number of farm animals in 1948 was estimated as follows :— Horses, 537,546; mules, 915,101; asses, 746,749; cows, 2,069,843; sheep, 25,921,303; goats, 4,221,759; pigs, 2,688,111; domestic rabbits, 4,227,463; fowls, 18,093,372.

Spain is rich in minerals. The quantities and values of the more important minerals in 1949 were as follows :—

Minerals	Metric tons	Value, pesetas	Minerals	Metric tons	Value, pesetas
Anthracite .	1,439,217	188,637,182	Manganese ore	19,304	10,805,505
Coal . .	9,393,275	1,546,075,604	Potash ore .	918,156	45,907,800
Lignite . .	1,338,174	245,523,995	Rock salt .	288,896	5,001,381
Copper ore .	304,235	21,066,723	Sulphur ore .	38,284	2,951,000
Iron ore . .	2,769,301	198,880,957	Tin ore . .	815	28,938,772
Iron pyrites .	1,254,809	101,509,912	Zinc ore .	92,837	44,109,510
Lead ore .	44,034	153,189,357	Wolfram ore .	819	23,202,597

Preliminary figures of output for 1950 (in 1,000 metric tons) :—Anthracite, 1,468; lignite, 1,344; iron ore, 3,013; pyrites, 1,320; potassic salts, 1,039; lead ore, 45·4; tin ore, 1·3; zinc ore, 119·2; wolfram, 0·8.

In 1949, 250.115 workers were employed in the mining and metallurgical industries, of whom 152,757 worked in mines. The total value of the mining and metallurgical production was 8,422,251,768 pesetas, of which 2,865,628,388 pesetas came from mines and quarries.

Spain has considerable manufactures of cotton and woollen goods, principally in Catalonia. It is estimated that there are 2,703 factories in operation, with 79,684 looms and 2,341,526 spindles, employing 161,478 labourers (120,794 women), producing yearly 98,000 tons of manufactured articles. There are in Spain 203 paper mills, which produced in 1949

140,207 tons of writing, printing, packing and cigarette paper. The production of cork in 1949 was 55,195 tons.

Electric power-stations numbered 1,232 (1,002 hydraulic) with a total horse-power of 2,836,293 and the total output registered amounted to 5,629 million kwh. in 1949.

The production of cement reached 2,247,607 tons in 1949.

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 1949 to 550,953 tons, representing a value of 2,309,993,000 pesetas. In the tinned fish industry there were 1,201 factories, producing 91,407 tons. The Spanish fishing fleet consists of 40,161 vessels, including 8,581 steam or motor boats.

Commerce.

Imports and exports (in thousands of pesetas, gold) :—

Year	Imports	Exports	Year	Imports	Exports
1937	344,259	192,745	1946	923,416	880,656
1940	620,309	391,052	1947	1,214,454	938,096
1942	609,605	630,756	1948	1,440,687	1,114,343
1944	826,605	878,334	1949	1,399,425	1,176,654

The trade for 1948 and 1949 was made up as follows (in metric tons, and 1,000 gold pesetas):—

	1948				1949			
	Imports		Exports		Imports		Exports	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
Raw material	1,290,872	401,426	2,476,281	110,610	1,828,292	445,867	2,510,053	116,474
Manufactured goods	1,009,027	398,357	268,989	249,209	1,196,460	426,258	329,905	224,798
Foodstuffs	513,705	373,941	541,823	445,498	621,077	251,283	791,660	538,186
All other	2,078	15,125	236	15,830	2,088	17,708	134	14,151
Canaries, and possessions in Africa	654,874	251,836	378,404	293,194	811,462	258,309	310,462	290,741
Total	3,470,556	1,440,687	3,365,733	1,114,343	4,459,373	1,399,425	3,942,211	1,176,653

In 1949 Spain exported 426,104 metric tons of oranges: to the United Kingdom 109,325, to Belgium and Luxemburg 39,998, to the Netherlands 35,324, to Sweden 31,694, to Switzerland 10,285, to France 126,516, to Norway 7,060, to Germany, 32,306.

Total trade between Spain and the United Kingdom in £ sterling Board of Trade returns) :—

	1938	1947	1948	1949	1950
Imports into U.K.	5,675,604	14,939,381	17,468,086	18,697,563	25,512,002
Exports from U.K.	3,444,259	6,140,756	10,456,954	9,695,876	9,396,624
Re-exports from U.K.	710,604	348,142	413,945	479,961	690,954

Imports into the United Kingdom from the Canary Islands amounted to £8,950,383 in 1947; £12,228,221 in 1948; £15,026,307 in 1949. Exports

from the United Kingdom to the Canaries, 1947, £887,904; 1948, £2,727,292; 1949, £1,758,494.

In Dec., 1948, special exchange rates were established to facilitate Spanish exports to the sterling and dollar countries, Belgium, Denmark, the Netherlands, Portugal, Sweden and Switzerland.

Shipping and Navigation.

The merchant navy on 1 Jan., 1950, contained 1,392 vessels of a gross tonnage of 1,198,253.

Barcelona, Bilbao, Seville and Cadiz are the chief of the 26 naval yards.

The ships entered and cleared in the foreign and national trade in 3 recent years were as follows :—

Year	Entered			Cleared		
	Number of ships	Tonnage registered	Tons discharged	Number of ships	Tonnage registered	Tons charged
1947	8,380	10,768,912	3,012,950	8,380	10,768,912	3,569,901
1948	9,179	12,500,624	3,900,070	9,179	12,500,624	3,881,917
1949	7,425	9,153,886	4,821 217	7,425	9,153,886	3,974,639

Communications.

In 1949 the total length of highways and roads in Spain was 110,478 km., of which 82,398 km. were macadamized. Number of motor cars was 118,112.

The total length of the railways in Spain in 1949 was 17,823 kilometres (11,068 miles), of which 12,899 kilometres (8,010 miles) are of a broad gauge (1·67 metres or 5·48 feet) and 4,782 kilometres (2,972 miles) are of varying gauges, chiefly 1 metre (3·28 feet). There are 1,541 kilometres (925 miles) of lines electrified. On 1 Feb., 1941, the Spanish railways, of normal gauge only, passed into state ownership, irrespective of the date of the expiration of the concession, and became controlled by a government board known as the *Red Nacional de Ferrocarriles Españoles* (R.E.N.F.E.). The 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.

Number of passengers carried in 1949 by government owned lines was 110,054,000; operating revenue was 2,815,421,000 (1948, 2,786,184,000) pesetas; operating expenditure, 3,495,258,000 (1948, 3,067,487,000) pesetas.

There were 22 main lines of normal gauge and 55 of narrow gauge, the most important being those in the North, with 3,803 kilometres (2,362 miles); M[illegible] S[illegible] (system Antigua and Catalana), 3,670 kilometres [illegible], 1,644 kilometres (1,021 miles); Madrid–Caceres–Portugal and West, 1,587 kilometres (985 miles); South of Spain, 397 kilometres (246 miles); La Robla to Valmaseda and Luchana (narrow gauge), 312 kilometres (194 miles), and Calatayud–Teruel–Valencia (Central de Aragon), 299 kilometres (186 miles). Length of subways in Madrid (1944) was 32 kilometres (20 miles); in Barcelona 17 kilometres (10½ miles).

The receipts of the post office in 1949, were 306,987,000 pesetas; expenses, 278,663,000 pesetas. There were 12,451 post offices.

The length of lines of telegraphs in Spain in 1949 was 41,187 kilometres

(25,066 miles). The number of telegraph offices was 2,118; receipts, 138,400,000 pesetas; expenses, 175,300,000 pesetas.

In Oct., 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 'Compania Telefonica Nacional de España,' whose purpose is to provide an automatic service throughout the urban system. The service came in exclusively Spanish ownership in July, 1946. At the end of 1949 there were in service 3,558 exchanges, with 591,948 telephones.

The 'Compañia Nacional de Telegrafia 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, France, Switzerland and America, as well as various special press services. The National Radio Service 'Redera' operates a broadcasting station at Arganda, 15 miles from Madrid.

The overseas radiotelegraph circuits are operated in Spain mainly by Transradio Española, S.A. Under an agreement with Cable and Wireless Ltd., London, Transradio Española lease and operate the Bilbao end of the Bilbao–Great Britain cable and the Barcelona end of the Barcelona–Marseilles cable.

Civil Aviation.—The most important Spanish airline is "Iberia"; it maintains a regular service with Tangier, Spanish Morocco, the Balearic and Canary Islands, Lisbon, Switzerland, London, Buenos Aires, Venezuela, Cuba and the U.S.A.

In 1949, 19,426 aircraft entered Spain, carrying 234,790 passengers and 3,576 tons of merchandise; 249,460 passengers and 4,070 tons of merchandise left Spain by air.

Banking and Credit.

On 1 Jan., 1922, the Bank of Spain came under the Bank Ordinance Law, according to which the Government participates in the net profits of the bank, up to certain limits. The monopoly of note issue was prorogued for another 25 years, up to 31 Dec., 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. The law of 13 March, 1942, regulates the balance of the Bank of Spain after the civil war, and provides for the issue of Treasury bonds amounting to 4,437,782,014 pesetas as a guarantee to offset liabilities of the war period entered by the Republican Government—notes in circulation and readjustment of current accounts among other matters. On 31 Dec., 1946, a bank ordinance was issued, regulating the activities of private banks. On 30 Sept., 1950, the note circulation totalled 29,490,585,418 pesetas and the gold holdings of the Bank of Spain amounted to 186,796,405 pesetas (gold), valued in 668,170,742 pesetas (paper). The total silver holdings amounted to 411,848,096 pesetas (paper). A decree of 11 July, 1941, established the voluntary nationalization of foreign banks in Spain, and the transference and amalgamation of the business of national banks.

On 18 Dec., 1950, the authorized issue of bank-notes was raised from 28,000 million (11 Jan., 1948) to 35,000 million pesetas.

Gold reserves in Jan., 1950, consisted of:—Revalued gold of Bank of Spain, 471,935,535 pesetas; authorized gold acquisition, 28,279,165 pesetas; treasury gold, 147,115,600 pesetas; gold of institute of foreign exchange, 19,929,562 pesetas; gold in current accounts, 910,764 pesetas.

Savings bank deposits (Popular Savings Banks) in Spain, 31 Dec., 1949, amounted to 21,314,500,000 pesetas. Post office savings banks, which were created under the law of 4 June, 1909, were opened on 12 March, 1916. Deposits in Dec., 1949, amounted to 905 3 million pesetas. Private banks saving deposits amounted in Dec., 1949, to 8,377 million pesetas.

By a decree of 20 Nov., 1941, the post office savings bank opens a savings account with an initial entry of one peseta for every Spanish child born.

Money, Weights and Measures.

The *peseta* of 100 *centesimos* is of the nominal value of a pre-war franc, 9½*d.*, or 25·22 pesetas to the pound sterling. The exchange value of the peseta has not been restored to parity since the war.

Bank-notes of 1,000, 500, 100, 50, 25, 5, 2 and 1 peseta value are in circulation. In Feb., 1941, new coins made of aluminium, tin and copper were put in circulation, consisting of 10 and 5 centime pieces. In Oct., 1944, 1 peseta coins made of copper (90%) and aluminium (10%) and in Oct., 1949, 5-peseta coins made of nickel were put in circulation.

On 1 Jan., 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 lb. avoirdupois; the *libra* = 1·014 lb. avoirdupois; the *arroba*, for wine = 3½ imperial gallons; or oil = 2¾ 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 (24 Belgrave Square, S.W.1).

Ambassador.—Duke Miguel Primo de Rivera, Marques de Estella (accredited 12 April, 1951).

Minister Counsellor.—Luis Olivares y Bruguera Conde de Artaza.

Economic Counsellor.—Jaime Alba.

Counsellor.—Diego Buigas de Dalmau.

First Secretary.—Guillermo Nadal.

Secretaries.—Antonio Cirera; Aurelio Valls.

Military Attaché.—Col. Joaquin de Ysasi-Ysasmendi y Arostegui.

Naval Attaché.—Capt. Rafael Fernández de Bobadilla.

Air Attaché.—Lieut.-Col. Carlos Rute Villanova.

Commercial Attachés.—Rafael Jaume; Juan José Rovira.

Agricultural Attaché.—Serafin Sabucedo del Arenal.

Press Attaché.—José J. Brugada.

There are consular representatives at Cardiff, Glasgow, Liverpool, Newcastle and Southampton, and Consular agents in all the principal towns.

2. Of Great Britain in Spain.

Ambassador.—Sir John Balfour, K.C.M.G. (appointed March, 1950).

Minister-Counsellor.—F. R. H. Murray, C.M.G.

Counsellor.—B. Malley, M.B.E.

Secretaries.—R. P. Heppel; S. S. C. Simmons; E. U. Penrose-Fitzgerald, O.B.E.

Commercial Counsellor.—G. C. Pelham, C.M.G.

Commercial Secretary.—W. C. Hacon.

Naval and Air Attaché.—Cdr. W. F. R. Segrave, D.S.C., R.N.

Military Attaché.—Brig. A. Murray.

Civil Air Attaché.—Air Marshal D. Colyer, C.B., D.F.C.

Attaché.—Professor W. F. Starkie, C.B.E.

Shipping Attaché.—G. D. Leinster, M.B.E.
Consul-General at Barcelona.—H. C. McClelland, C.B.E.

There are consular representatives at Bilbao, Cádiz, Coruña, Fernando Pó, Málaga, Seville, Valencia, Vigo 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 (1945)
Possessions in Africa :		
Morocco		
Places of Spanish sovereignty in the Northern Zone : Alhucemas, Ceuta, Chafarinas, Melilla, Peñon de Velez	82	167,693
Ifni Territory (Spanish sovereignty) . . .	741	40,000
Spanish Protectorate of the Northern Zone . .	7,592	1,082,009
Spanish Protectorate of the Southern Zone . .	10,039	20,000
Total, Morocco	18,454	1,309,702
Spanish Sahara		
Territories of Rio de Oro and Seika el Hamra (estimated)	105,409	40,000 [1]
Spanish Guinea		
With the islands of Fernando Pó, Corisco, Elobey and Annobon	10,852	170,582
Total, Africa	134,715	1,520,284

[1] Exclusive of 31,000 nomads who, with their flocks, enter the Spanish Sahara after the rainy season.

The establishment of new foreign enterprises of any kind in the territories of Spanish West Africa has been prohibited by a presidential order of 27 Nov., 1950. Foreign enterprises already established may continue their activities, but without the possibility of extending the scope or increasing the capital.

The Spanish **Territory of Ifni** is situated on the Atlantic coast at 1,300 kilometres from Tetuan. It is bounded to the south by the Asaka River (called Nun by France). Its area is 1,920 square kilometres (741 square miles), the population 35,000 inhabitants, of which the capital is Sidi Ifni. Ifni was ceded to Spain by Morocco is 1860, but the occupation was purely nominal until 6 April, 1934; on that date the Spanish flag was hoisted for the first time. The limits of the colony fixed by the treaty with France in 1912 were reduced by the French Government to an area of 1,920 square kilometres (approximately) in 1935. There is a politico-military government for Ifni and the Spanish Sahara which resides in Cabo Juby and depends from the High Commissioner of Morocco, who resides in Tetuan. There are two sub-governors, one for Ifni and the other for Cabo Juby, who have under their jurisdiction the territories of Rio de Oro and Sekia el Hamra.

For the **Spanish Northern Zone of Morocco**, *see* p. 1047.

The **Southern Protectorate of Morocco** is situated between the Atlantic on the west, from the Cabo Juby to the Wad Nun or Draa on the north, the meridian 11° (Paris) on the east, and the latitude 27° 40′ in the south, according to the Hispano-French Agreement of 1904. The area of the protectorate is 26,000 square kilometres (10,039 square miles), and the population about 13,000 inhabitants. The chief towns are Cabo Juby and Puerto Cansado.

The Spanish **Sahara** in the south of the Southern Protectorate includes two zones: Rio de Oro, 190,000 square kilometres (73,362 square miles) in extent), and Sekia el Hamra, 83,000 square kilometres (32,047 square miles) in extent. It begins in Cabo Blanco, 20° 46′ N. and 17° 3′ W. The frontier line goes through the centre of the peninsula of the Cabo Blanco to the latitude 21° 20′ N. which follows up to the meridian 15° 20′ W. T[illegible] to the Treaty of 1900 with France. Then the line frontier [illegible] around the Adrar Temar, leaving to France the Yjil salt-mines. After that it goes up to the Tropic of Cancer and to its intersection with the meridian 14° 20′ W. (Paris), and to the north to the latitude 27° 40′ N., which is the southern limit of the Spanish Southern Protectorate of Morocco. The chief towns are Villa Cisneros in Rio de Oro on the Atlantic and Smara in Sekia el Hamara.

Spanish **Guinea** has an area of 28,051 square kilometres (10,852 square miles) and a population of 170,582 (4,124 whites). Continental Guinea has an area of 26,000 square kilometres, with about 134,000 inhabitants. The chief town is Bata. The islands have an area of 2,105 square kilometres (813 square miles), with a population of 36,144 inhabitants (1,635 whites). The chief island is Fernando Pó, area 2,017 square kilometres (800 square miles), and 33,980 inhabitants, half of whom reside in the district of Santa Isabel, the capital. The Governor of the whole colony resides in Santa Isabel. The other islands are Annobon (7 square miles), Corisco (5½ square miles), Little Elobey (22 acres) and Great Elobey (¾ square mile). There is a sub-governor in Bata and another in Elobey.

In 1947, Guinea exported to Spain 129,142 metric quintals of cocoa valued at 36 million pesetas (gold), 45,823 metric quintals of coffee valued at 24 million pesetas (gold), 50,000 metric quintals of vegetables and fruits valued at 2 million pesetas [illegible], and 56,875 metric tons of wood valued at 7 million pesetas (gold). [illegible] production in 1948 was about 14,000 metric tons, and in 1949, 16,000 metric tons; two-thirds come from Fernando Pó.

According to a decree of 16 April, 1935, the Spanish territory on the Gulf of Guinea is divided into two districts, Fernando Pó and Continental Guinea. The first includes the island of Fernando Pó; the second the continental zone, together with the archipelago of islands from Great Elobey to Little Elobey and Corisco and the island of Annobon, the whole under a governor-general, assisted by a sub-governor and a secretary-general. Each of the districts (*demarcaciones*) into which the colony is divided (three for Fernando Pó and ten for Continental Guinea), is under a 'territorial administrator,' who has at his disposal the colonial guard. The aborigines of Fernando Pó are called Bubis. 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 VI Adolf, born 11 Nov., 1882, succeeded on the death of his father, King Gustaf V, 29 Oct., 1950. Married: (1) 15 June, 1905, to Princess Margaret Victoria, born 15 Jan., 1882, died 1 May, 1920, daughter of Prince Arthur, Duke of Connaught; (2) 3 Nov., 1923, to Lady Louise Mountbatten, born 13 July, 1889, daughter of Prince Louis of Battenberg, afterwards 1st Marquess of Milford Haven.

Children of the King by his first Marriage.

(1) Prince Gustaf Adolf, born 22 April, 1906, died 26 Jan., 1947; married, 19 Oct., 1932, to Princess Sibylla, born 18 Jan., 1908, daughter of Duke Karl Eduard of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha; issue: Princess Margaretha, born 31 Oct., 1934, Princess Birgitta, born 19 Jan., 1937, Princess Désirée, born 2 June, 1938, Princess Christina, born 3 Aug., 1943; Prince Carl Gustaf, Duke of Jamtland, *heir apparent*, born 30 April, 1946; (2) Princess Ingrid, born 28 March, 1910; married, 24 May, 1935, to Frederick, Crown Prince of Denmark (King Frederick IX), born 11 March, 1899; (3) Prince Bertil, Duke of Halland, born 28 Feb., 1912.

Brother of the King.

Prince Wilhelm, Duke of Södermanland, born 17 June, 1884, married 3 May, 1908, to Grand Duchess Maria Pavlovna, born 19 April, 1890, daughter of Grand Duke Paul Alexandrovitch of Russia, divorced 17 March, 1914;

Uncles of the King

I. Prince *Oscar* Bernadotte, Count of Wisborg, born 15 Nov., 1859. Renounced his succession to the throne and married, 15 March, 1888, Ebba Munck of Fulkila, born 24 Oct., 1858, died 16 Oct., 1946. One of his sons, Count Folke Bernadotte (born 2 Jan., 1895), [illegible] of the Swedish Red [illegible] rld War and as [illegible] alestine in 1948; he [illegible] in Jerusalem, 17 Sept., 1948.

II. Prince *Carl*, Duke of Västergötland, born 27 Feb., 1861. Married 27 Aug., 1897, to Princess Ingeborg, born 2 Aug., 1878, daughter of King Frederik VIII of Denmark. Issue, Princess Margaretha, born 25 June, 1899, married 22 May, 1919, to Prince Axel of Denmark, Princess Märtha, born 28 March, 1901, married 21 March, 1929, to the Crown Prince Olaf of Norway.

King Gustaf VI Adolf is the sixth sovereign of the House of Bernadotte and great-great-grandson of Marshal Bernadotte, Prince of Ponte Corvo, who was elected heir-apparent of the crown of Sweden by the Riksdag, 21 Aug., 1810, and ascended the throne 5 Feb., 1818, under the name of Carl XIV Johan. He was succeeded, 8 March, 1844, by his only son Oscar. The latter died 8 July, 1859, and was succeeded by his eldest son Carl XV, at whose death in 1872 without male children, the crown fell to his next surviving brother, Oscar II, who was succeeded in 1907 by his son Gustaf V, the father of the present king.

The royal family of Sweden have a civil list of 2,632,500 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.

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:—

House of Vasa.	
Gustaf I	1523
Eric XIV	1560
Johan III	1568
Sigismund	1592
Carl IX	1599
Gustaf II Adolf	1611
Christina	1632
House of Pfalz-Zweibrucken	
Carl X Gustaf	1654
Carl XI	1660
Carl XII	1697
Ulrica Eleonora	1718
House of Hesse.	
Fredrik I	1720
House of Holstein-Gottorp.	
Adolf Fredrik	1751
Gustaf III	1771
Gustaf IV Adolf	1792
Carl XIII	1809
House of Bernadotte.	
Carl XIV Johan	1818
Oscar I	1844
Carl XV	1859
Oscar II	1872
Gustaf V	1907
Gustaf VI Adolf	1950

Constitution and Government.

The fundamental laws of the kingdom of Sweden are:—1, the constitution or *Regerings-formen* of 6 June, 1809; 2, the amended regulations for the formation of the *Riksdag* (Diet) of 22 June, 1866 (modified by Acts passed in 1909 and 1921); 3, the law of royal succession of 26 September, 1810, and 4, the law on the liberty of the Press of 5 April 1949. 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 the councillors 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, men or women, 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. A candidate to the First Chamber may stand for election in any constituency. The Second Chamber consists of 230 members elected for 4 years by universal suffrage, every man and woman over 21 years of age and not under wardship 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 and are above 25 years of age have the right to stand for election, but only in their own constituencies. 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 voters are decided according to the d'Hondt rule. The members of both chambers obtain salaries for their services, at the rate of 750 kronor or 1,000 kronor per month for members living in or outside the capital, besides travelling expenses. Former members of the Riksdag receive a pension when 65 years old, if they have been members for at least 8 years.

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 (Social Democratic Cabinet) appointed on 31 July, 1945, is composed as follows:—

Prime Minister.—Tage Erlander.
Minister for Foreign Affairs.—Dr. Östen Undén.
Minister of Justice.—Herman Zetterberg.
Minister of Defence.—Allan Vougt.
Minister for Social Affairs.—Dr. F. Gustav Moller.
Minister of Communications.—Torsten Nilsson.
Minister of Finance.—Dr. P. Edvin Sköld.
Minister of Education and Ecclesiastical Affairs.—Miss Hildur Nygren.
Minister of Agriculture.—Gunnar Sträng.
Minister of Commerce.—John Ericsson.
Minister of the Interior and Health.—Eije Mossberg.
Minister for Wages and Pensions of Government Employees.—John Lingman.
Ministers without Portfolio.—Nils Y. E. Quensel, Gunnar Danielson, Sven O. M. Andersson, Dag H. A. C. Hammarskjöld.

All the members of the Council of State are responsible for the acts of the Government.

The Second Chamber, elected 19 September, 1948, has 112 Social Democrats, 23 Conservatives, 30 of the Peasant Party, 57 of the People's Party and 8 Communists. The Upper Chamber is composed as follows for 1951:—79 Social Democrats, 22 Conservatives, 25 of the Peasant Party, 20 of the People's Party and 4 Communists.

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 411 sub-bailiffs. The right of the people to regulate their own local affairs is based on the municipal laws of 6 June, 1930. Each rural parish, and each town, forms a commune or municipality in which all men and women over 21 years of age, and not under wardship, are entitled to vote. 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 700 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 1,500 inhabitants, dealt with by councils, named *Kyrkofullmäktige*, and smaller communes may make the same arrangement. An act of parliament, effective in 1952, has reduced the number of communes from 2,500 to 1,032 (including 133 towns and cities). Each county has a county council (*Landsting*) elected by men and women who enjoy municipal suffrage. Towns having a population of at least 100,000 are in their right to separate from the 'Landstings.' Towns which are administered separately by their municipal councils are Stockholm, Goteborg, Malmö, Norrkoping, Halsingborg and Gavle. All elections are conducted on the proportional system.

National flag: yellow cross on blue.

National anthem: Du gamla, du fria, du fjällhöga Nord (words by R. Dybeck; folk-song).

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. Since 1860 a general census has been taken every 10 years and, from 1935, at intervals of 5 years.

The area and population of Sweden, according to estimates for 31 Dec., 1948 and 1949, are as follows:—

Counties (Län)	Area: square kilometres (land and inland water)	Population 31 Dec., 1948	Population 31 Dec., 1949	Pop. per square km (land) 1949
Stockholm (city)	187	710,591	733,615	4,044
Stockholm (rural district)	7,690	358,654	350,924	48
Uppsala	5,320	151,662	153,384	30
Sodermanland	6,823	210,345	212,225	34
Ostergötland	11,049	342,824	345,179	35
Jönköping	11,516	266,796	269,614	25
Kronoberg	9,914	157,455	157,751	18
Kalmar	11,616	235,045	235,851	21
Gotland	3,173	58,917	58,946	19
Blekinge	3,039	145,093	145,664	50

Counties (Län)	Area: square kilometres (land and inland water)	Population 31 Dec., 1948	Population 31 Dec., 1949	Pop. per square km. (land) 1949
Kristianstad	6,436	258,089	258,540	42
Malmöhus	4,847	571,582	578,968	122
Halland	4,922	161,266	162,626	34
Goteborg and Bohus	5,151	544,156	550,981	111
Alvsbgrg	12,739	352,877	355,837	30
Skaraborg	8,467	247,317	248,024	31
Varmland	19,235	277,386	278,633	16
Örebro	9,186	243,452	245,857	29
Vastmanland	6,762	194,320	199,145	31
Kopparberg	30,201	260,472	263,378	9
Gävleborg	19,708	281,158	283,409	16
Västernorrland	25,703	281,180	282,562	12
Jamtland	51,712	144,257	144,207	3
Västerbotten	59,148	231,209	231,736	4·2
Norrbotten	105,544	235,785	239,145	2·4
Lakes Vanern, Vattern, Mälaren, Hjalmaren	9,078	—	—	—
Total	449,166	6,924,888	6,986,181	17·0

On 31 Dec., 1949, there were 3,480,604 males and 3,505,577 females. The growth of the population has been as follows :—

Census year	Population	Intercensal increase % per annum	Census year	Population	Intercensal increase % per annum
1930	6,142,191	0·39	1940	6,371,432	0·38
1935	6,250,506	0·35	1945	6,673,749	0·93

On 1 Jan., 1951, there were 99,588 foreigners in Sweden, including subjects of the Baltic states 21,926, Denmark 14,643, Norway 12,121, Finland 16,839, Germany 11,527, Poland 6,146, U.S.A. 1,258, Hungary 1,388, Czechoslovakia 1,262, Great Britain 915. These figures refer only to persons who have been granted a permit of residence; children under 16 years of age are not included.

Movement of the Population.

1. *Vital Statistics.*

Year	Total living births	Of which illegitimate	Still-born	Marriages	Divorces	Deaths exclusive of still-born
1946	132,597	12,383	2,935	63,800	6,988	70,635
1947	131,565	12,082	2,786	59,670	7,058	73,579
1948 [1]	126,392	11,780	2,468	56,709	6,748	67,740
1949 [1]	120,917	11,082	2,479	54,430	7,602	69,222
1950 [1]	115,359	—	2,310	54,185	—	70,009

[1] Provisional.

2. *Migration.*

Year	Immigrants	Total emigrants	To U.S.A.	Year	Immigrants	Total emigrants	To U.S.A.
1944	13,340	549	30	1947	31,399	6,451	1,813
1945	21,126	8,261	160	1948	32,935	9,784	3,184
1946	31,422	6,915	1,057	1949	23,997	14,174	3,395

II. Principal Towns.

In 1860 the town population numbered only 434,519, in 1900 1,103,951, and at the beginning of 1950, 3,225,830, showing an increase of from 11% of the whole population of Sweden (in 1860) to 46·2% (in 1950).

Towns over 20,000 inhabitants at the beginning of 1950:—

Stockholm	733,615	Jonkoping	43,240	Uddevalla	24,219
Göteborg	349,145	Solna	36,476	Sundbyberg	24,098
Malmö	189,232	Karlstad	35,047	Kristianstad	23,920
Norrkoping	84,035	Halmstad	34,886	Trollhättan	23,703
Hälsingborg	71,151	Lund	33,636	Borlänge	20,947
Örebro	65,690	Karlskoga	30,830	Östersund	20,905
Uppsala	61,539	Karlskrona	30,817	Luleå	20,828
Västerås	57,829	Kalmar	26,520	Mölndal	20,544
Borås	57,043	Sundsvall	25,386	Lidingo	20,048
Linkoping	53,232	Landskrona	25,019	Nykoping	20,045
Eskilstuna	52,742	Sodertälje	24,663		
Gavle	46,180	Motala	24,298		

Religion and Education.

The mass of the population belong to the Lutheran Protestant Church, recognized as the State religion. There were 13 bishoprics (Uppsala being the metropolitan see) and 2,549 parishes at the beginning of 1951. At the census of 1930, 'Evangelical Lutherans' (the National Church) were more than 99% of the population. However, the Protestant Dissenters (Baptists, 56,898; Methodists, 11,450; members of the 'Missions-forbundet,' 101,171, and of the 'Filadelfia,' 31,969) nearly all at that time belonged to the National Church. Of other creeds, there were 4,818 Roman Catholics (under a Vicar Apostolic resident at Stockholm), 6,653 Jews and 5,984 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 2 universities, at Uppsala (founded in 1477) and Lund (founded in 1668), the former having 3,435 and the latter 2,813 students in the autumn of 1949. There are also state faculties of medicine in Stockholm (founded in 1810), with 911 students, and in Göteborg (founded in 1949), with 41 students, and private but subsidized universities in Stockholm (founded in 1877), philosophical and law faculties, with 2,416 students, and Goteborg (founded in 1889), philosophical faculty, with 657 students. In Stockholm and Göteborg there are also academies of commerce. Near Uppsala there is an academy of agriculture. In 1949 there were 393 secondary schools, with 124,622 pupils (including 219 state schools with 82,862 pupils); 70 people's high schools, 8,255 pupils; 2 high and 15 elementary technical schools, 6,400 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 free and compulsory (since 1842), and children not attending schools under the supervision of the Government must furnish proofs of having been privately educated. School attendance is compulsory for 7, in certain districts, *e.g.*, the main cities, for 8, years. In 1949 there were in the elementary schools, 28,382 teachers and 589,775 pupils. A course in the continuation schools is also compulsory for those not entering any other school; the pupils in 1948–9 were 51,466; the instruction is carried on either in the day or in the evening. There are also municipal apprentice schools in many towns.

A great number of children in elementary and secondary schools receive one free meal per day.

There were, in 1950, 2,532 cinemas with a seating capacity of 590,000.

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 also acted as chief public prosecutor, but this office now is a separate one (the *Riksadklagaren*); both are royal appointments. The *Justitie-Ombudsman*, appointed by the Diet, has to extend a general supervision over all the courts of law and the civil service. Since 1915 a *Militie-Ombudsman*, also appointed by the Diet, exercises control over military laws and the military services. The kingdom, which possesses one Supreme Court of Judicature, is divided into 6 high court districts and 165 district courts divisions, of which 49 are urban districts and 116 country circuits.

In town these district courts (or courts of first instance) are held by the burgomaster and his assessors (or, in case of severe crimes, in the same way as in the country); in the country by a judge and a number of jurors, the judge alone deciding, unless the jurors unanimously differ from him, when their decision prevails. Trial by jury exists only for affairs of the liberty of the Press. New regulations for legal procedure came into force in 1948.

Social Insurance.

Old-age and Disablement Pension.—The national pensions scheme entitles all persons aged 67, irrespective of their income, to an old-age pension amounting to 1,000 kronor for single persons and to 1,600 kronor for married couples. Before the age of 67, persons incapable of work receive a disablement pension or sickness allowance, which consists of a basic pension of 200 kronor irrespective of the pensioner's income, and of a supplementary pension depending on the pensioner's income and amounting up to 800 kronor for single persons and up to 600 kronor for married persons. Widows receive under certain circumstances a pension up to 600 kronor.

The pension benefits are in certain cases raised by housing increment, special housing increment, wife's allowance, extra allowance for blindness, etc. The housing increments vary in size between 100 and 600 kronor. Special housing increment is subject to the decision of the local authorities. Wife's allowance consists of supplementary pension and housing increment, amounting to the same sum as the wife would have received, in the form of those benefits had she been entitled to a disablement pension. Extra allowance for blindness amounts to 700 kronor per annum irrespective of the size of other incomes.

The total cost, in 1949, amounted to 840 million kronor, of which 90 million were paid by the communes.

Health Insurance.—The sickness funds which have in their present voluntary form 3 million members, grant a daily allowance varying between 1 and 6 kronor. Their expenses amounted to 136·2 million kronor in 1948, 42·9 million of which were paid by the state. In 1946, a law was passed making health insurance compulsory, which will gradually come into force within the next few years.

Unemployment Insurance, which is voluntary, grants a daily benefit of 2 to 8 kronor, plus allowances of 1·25 kronor for wife, husband or housekeeper, and 1 krona for each child. In 1949, about 1,063,000 persons were insured and the expenses amounted to 28·5 million kronor (including 5·3 million for administration), 13·7 million of which were paid by the state. The contributions of the insured persons amounted to 28·6 million kronor.

Workmen's Compensation Insurance provides medical treatment, medicine and necessary artificial appliances etc. In case of temporary incapacity for work the injured person is entitled to a daily allowance. In case of permanent loss of capacity for work, annuities are paid, and in case of death funeral benefit and pensions to the dependants. All employed persons are compulsorily insured. Insurance is mainly financed by employers' contributions, and operates through the National Insurance Office or one of the employers' mutual accident-insurance companies. The total expenses of the National Insurance Office and the companies amounted to 126 million kronor in 1949 (including transfers to funds, but excluding cost of administration).

Maternity Benefit.—About 95% of all mothers receive maternity allowances, amounting to an annual total of 25 million kronor. Three sorts of allowance exist, only one of which is dependent on the mother's income.

Public Child Welfare.—Its central task is to take care of ill-treated, neglected, distressed or sick children, as well as of depraved youths. Besides control is exerted over children in foster homes. Its activities extended in 1949 to about 63,000 children; expenses amounted to 33 million kronor net.

General Child Allowances have been paid from 1 Jan., 1948, amounting to 260 kronor per child annually for all children under 16 years of age, irrespective of the parents' economic situation. During 1949 the mothers of 1·67 million children received a total of 435 million kronor.

Special Child Allowances are granted to children below the age of 16 when the parents or one of them has died or when the father is an invalid, etc. This allowance is granted after an investigation into the income of the parent and of the child. The maximum amount per child is 420 kronor for orphans and 250 kronor (in certain cases 420) for others. Besides, widows and widowers with children get special allowances. The annual expenses for the special child allowances and the allowances to widows and widowers with children were about 10 million kronor in 1949.

Public Poor Relief.—Aid is given to persons living in their homes or kept in charitable institutions or in hospitals. The number of relief cases amounted in 1948 to 163,000 (about 4·4% of the population), and the expenses to about 85 million kronor net.

A supplementary form of *unemployment relief* is granted by the state or by municipalities supported by the state, mostly in the form of 'reserve' work. The expenses of the state amounted to 31 million kronor in 1949.

Total social expenditure, including also hygiene and care of the sick, amounted to 2,192 million kronor in 1948 and 2,417 million kronor in 1949. The share of the state rose from 52% in 1946 to 60% in 1949.

Finance.

Revenue and expenditure (in 1,000 kronor):—

Year	Revenue	Expenditure	Year	Revenue	Expenditure
1946–47	3,605,836	3,154,977	1949–50	4,839,100	5,001,700
1947–48	4,437,798	3,971,444	1950–51 [1]	4,998,077	4,838,715
1948–49	4,953,957	4,643,043	1951–52 [1]	5,709,395	5,367,386

[1] Estimates.

The ordinary working budget of revenue and expenditure for the financial year 1 July, 1949, to 30 June, 1950, was as follows (in 1,000 kronor):—

Revenue		Expenditure	
(a) Current Revenue:		*(a) Current Expenditure.*	
Taxes:		Royal household	2,610·8
Tax on incomes and property, etc.	2,212,150·0	Justice	39,050·3
Succession duty and other stamp-duties	146,000·0	Foreign affairs	25,426·0
Motor-car duty	435,000·0	Defence	796,534·1
Customs	225,000·0	Social affairs, etc.	1,395,734·0
Excise on spirits, malt, liquors, tobacco, etc.	1,391,700·0	Communications	275,649·3
Civil service fees, etc.	74,984·0	Finance	92,304·8
Contributions to the Old Age Pensions Fund	140,000·0	Education and ecclesiastical affairs	519,059·3
Miscellaneous	120,000·0	Agriculture	390,950·9
		Commerce	56,767·6
		Interior and health	288,074·4
		Supply	210,643·3
		Pensions	164,456·0
		Expenses for the Diet, etc.	10,653·2
		Unexpected expenses	1,000·0
Net receipts from productive funds of the state:		*(b) Expenses for the state funds:*	
Business of the state:		Civil aviation fund	6,700·0
Railways	60,000·0	National debt fund (interest, etc.)	313,000·0
Posts, telegraphs and telephones	52,000·0	Losses on investments	62,428·6
Waterfall works	15,000·0		
Domains	30,000·0		
Real estate funds	34,767·0		
Interest on state-owned shares	30,000·0		
Interest on outstanding loans	53,348·3		
Other funds	53,990·0		
(c) Shares in the profits of Bank of Sweden	0·1		
Total revenue	5,073,939·4	Total expenditure	4,651,612·6
		Surplus	422,296·8

The net capital investments during recent years amounted to:—1945–46, 339,670,000 kronor; 1946–47, 661,150,000 kronor; 1947–48, 373,640,000 kronor; 1948–49, 470,050,000 kronor; 1949–50, 263,600,000 kronor; 1950–51 (estimate), 262,000,000 kronor.

The self-balancing revenue of the total business of the state (railways, post office, telegraphs, telephones, waterfall works, domains and bank) was in 1945, 1,262,044,000 kronor; July, 1946–June, 1947, 1,464,182,000 kronor; 1947–48, 1,635,592,000 kronor; 1948–49, 1,809,251,000 kronor.

On 30 June, 1950, the national debt amounted to 12,073,000,000 kronor.

Defence.

A supreme commander is, under the King, in command of the three services. He is assisted by the Defence Staff.

Army.

The Commander-in-Chief of the Royal Swedish Army has at his disposal an army staff under a special chief.

The military forces are recruited on the principle of national service,

supplemented by a voluntarily enlisted personnel, which form the permanent cadres for training purposes.

Liability to service commences at the age of 19, and lasts till the end of the 47th year. From 1948 the period of training for most conscripts is 360 days. This duty is performed in a first period of 270 days at a training centre, and later on in 3 periods of a month each in combat units. Some conscripts receive an additional year's training as officers.

Sweden is divided into 7 territorial districts, each subordinated to a district commander. There are, in time of peace, 20 infantry, 3 cavalry, 4 tank, 9 artillery, 7 A.A. defence, 3 engineer, 3 signal and 4 Army Service Corps units, most of which are called 'regiments.'

The Army is organized and equipped with regard to the geographical and climatic conditions of the country. Mechanization has been allowed for. The Home Guard (*Hemvärnet*) raised during the war continues to be in force.

NAVY.

The Commander-in-Chief of the Royal Swedish Navy has at his disposal a naval staff under a special chief. This staff is responsible for the mobilization, organization and training of the fleet. Subordinate to the Commander-in-Chief of the Navy are, among others, the Chief of the Coastal Fleet, the Inspector of the Coast Artillery, and inspecting officers of naval gunnery, submarines, torpedo, mining, minesweeping and communications. There is also a Technical and Financial Board.

The following is a list of the principal ships :—

Completed	Name	Displacement	Armour		Principal armament	Torpedo tubes	Shaft horse-power	Designed speed
			Belt	Guns				
	Cruisers	Tons	Inches	Inches		21-in		Knots
1947	Tre Kronor	7,400	5	3	7 6-in.	6	100,000	33
1947	Göta Lejon							
1931	Gotland	4,750	2	2	6 6-in ; 4 3-in A.A.	6	33,000	27
1907	Fylgia	4,300	4	5	8 6-in.	2	13,000	21
	Armoured Ships							
1922	Gustaf V	7,275	8	8	4 11-in.; 6 6-in.; 4 3-in. A.A.	—	22,000	22·5
1921	Drottning Victoria	7,120					22,000	
1917	Sverige	7,080					20,000	

There are 13 destroyers, 2 fast anti-submarine frigates (converted from destroyers), 6 [illegible] torpedo boats (small destroyers), 24 submarines, 46 minesweepers, [illegible] torpedo boats, 2 minelayers and 2 surveying vessels, a depot ship, a radar training ship, a salvage vessel, 24 patrol vessels, 5 patrol launches, 15 tenders, 3 icebreakers, 3 oilers and 2 sail training ships. Four destroyers, 3 submarines, 4 submarine chasers of 600 tons, 11 motor torpedo boats, 2 minesweepers, a surveying vessel and an icebreaker are under construction.

Warships are allotted between the sea-going fleet, local defence forces and the reserve.

There are 6 naval districts under maritime command: those of the southern, eastern and western coasts, coasts of Norrland, Gotland and Öresund. The 3 naval stations are situated at Karlskrona, Stockholm and Gothenburg (Göteborg).

The active personnel of the Navy comprises 13,500 officers and men, including the Royal Coast Artillery attached to the Navy. The coast fortresses are those of the Stockholm archipelago, Karlskrona, Älvsborg (outside Gothenburg), Gotland and Hemso (outside Härnosand). There are 5 coastal artillery regiments.

Air Force.

The combat units consist of 10 day-fighter, one all-weather-fighter and 4 ground-attack wings ('flottiljer'), together with 5 reconnaissance squadrons. The strength of 6 day-fighter wings will be increased by 50%.

The Air Force is organized in 4 groups ('eskadrar'), and the territorial organization is divided in 5 districts. The Swedish Air Force is largely equipped with Swedish and British aircraft. Standard types of jet-propelled day fighters are the Swedish-built J29 (maximum speed exceeding 620 miles per hour), and the British De Havilland Vampire (J28). In addition, the Swedish jet fighter J21R is in service. A certain number of North American Mustang (J26) is still in use, as well as the British all-weather fighter De Havilland Mosquito (J30). The ground-attack wings are equipped with Swedish-built A21s (single-engined) and B18s (twin-engined). Supermarine Spitfire (S31) is used as photo-reconnaissance plane.

The flying personnel are officers and long-term enlisted pilots. Included in the Air Force is the Air Warning System.

Aircraft and engines are manufactured at Svenska Aeroplan AB (SAAB), Linköping, and Svenska Flygmotor AB, Trollhättan.

Production and Industry.

I. Agriculture.

Sweden has always been an agricultural country. In 1751 only 9·5% of the population depended for a livelihood on the various industries and commerce; in 1870 the percentage had advanced to 19·8, in 1900 to 38·2, in 1920 to 50·2 and in 1940 to 57·6.

According to the census of agriculture taken in the autumn of 1944, the number of farms in cultivation was 414,441; of these there were of 2 hectares and under, 118,214; 2 to 20 hectares, 261,079; 20 to 100 hectares, 32,805; above 100, 2,325. Of the total land area of Sweden (41,048,000 hectares), 3,715,000 hectares (except kitchen gardens and fruit gardens) were under cultivation, 942,000 hectares under natural meadows, and 22,269,000 hectares under forests, the products of which form a staple export. An estimation of the forest area, founded on sampling in 1923–48, gave it as 22,870,000 hectares, and the total amount of wood as 1,282 million cubic metres from 10 cm. breast height diameter upwards.

Chief Crops	Area (hectares)		Produce (metric tons)	
	1949	1950	1949	1950
Wheat	307,200	339,130	698,394	738,870
Rye	134,868	126,670	276,676	243,670
Barley	86,084	93,750	177,900	209,530
Oats	501,794	503,180	840,216	806,980
Mixed corn	309,377	318,080	647,981	653,630
Leguminous crops [1]	28,080	23,090	40,055	35,840
Potatoes	134,566	130,490	1,719,744	1,734,170
Sugar beet	49,287	54,440	1,779,052	1,962,500 [2]
Fodder-roots	53,950	49,700	1,897,428	1,668,550
Hay	1,297,499	1,274,540	4,758,542	4,628,060
Oil seed	141,836	168,810	173,175	218,000 [2]

[1] Peas and vetches. [2] Preliminary figures.

Area of rotation meadows for pasture and [illegible]lder was 333,000 hectares in 1948, 317,000 in 1949, 306,000 in [illegible] from permanent meadows, 1948, 286,000 metric tons; 1949, 309,000; 1950, 316,000.

Milk delivered to dairies was 3,913,000 metric tons in 1950. Butter production in the same year was 109,000 metric tons, and cheese 52,000 tons.

According to the livestock census of 1 June, 1950, the livestock was returned as follows :—Horses, 439,757; head of cattle, 2,648,189; sheep and lambs, 279,167; goats and kids, 14,835 (1949); pigs, 1,267,680.

Number of farm tractors in use in 1950 was estimated at 65,800.

II. Mines and Minerals.

Mining has from time immemorial been one of the leading industries 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 mining in Lapland is limited to the raw products. Since 1943, however, an increasing part of the Swedish pig-iron is produced by electric methods from Lapland ore, near the town of Luleå. There were raised in 1948, throughout the kingdom, 13,287,000 tons of iron ore. The pig-iron produced amounted in 1947 to 698,000 tons, and in 1948 to 767,000 tons. Of iron ore, in 1947, 8,504,000 and in 1948, 11,518,000 tons were exported. There were also produced in 1948, 30,100 tons of silver and lead ore, 57,800 tons of copper ore, 59,200 tons of zinc ore, 9,000 tons of manganese ore, 71,300 tons of auriferous arsenic ore, and 392,000 tons of sulphur pyrites. The gold produced in metal works in 1948 amounted to 2,007 kilograms, silver to 19,960 kilograms, copper to 17,180 tons, lead to 6,228 tons, and aluminium to 3,279 tons (scrap generally excluded). There are not inconsiderable veins of coal in southern Sweden, giving 374,446 tons of coal in 1948. One of the most important products of the Swedish quarries is paving stone; the amount produced for sale in 1948 had a value of 5,664,000 kronor. In 1948 there were 60,445 workers (1,892 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 Domnarvet, Luleå, Oxelosund, Uddeholm and Fagersta. Cream separators, ball-bearings, lighthouse apparatus, telephone supplies, motors, cargo and tank vessels and many kinds of electrical machinery are among the highly specialized products of the metallurgical industries. The porcelain factories of Gustavsberg and Uppsala-Ekeby and the glass factories of Kosta and Orrefors produce wares that have achieved a high reputation in the markets of the world.

The timber and wood-work industries of Sweden are of great importance. The public forests have an area of 7,516,000 hectares (but only 5,186,000 hectares commercial forest land) of which crown and ecclesiastical forests extend to 6,260,000 hectares. The latter yielded, in 1948, 5,330,000 cubic metres of timber. In 1948 there were in Sweden 1,114 saw-mills and planing mills with 24,939 workers who turned out sawn or planed timber to the value of 598,000,000 kronor; 1,928 factories for joinery and furniture with 32,272 workers, the output for the year being valued at 508,624,000 kronor;

74 factories for wood-pulp with 18,900 workers, output 1,178,259,000 kronor, and 75 paper and pasteboard mills with 19,363 workers, output 779,403,000 kronor.

The number of pelts in 1949 was as follows :—Silver fox and its varieties, 34,000; blue fox and white fox, 28,000; mink, 140,000.

The following are some data for the most important Swedish industries [1]:—

Branch of industry	No. of establishments		Average no. of workers		Value of output (1,000 kronor)	
	1947	1948	1947	1948	1947	1948
Wood and paper industry	3,908	3,780	116,440	113,559	3,124,237	3,526,797
Iron and steel works	57	57	28,808	29,332	756,390	878 245
Iron, steel and metal goods factories	1,464	1,520	51,076	52,615	1,140,702	1,314,273
Mechanical workshops	2,869	2,908	118,695	121,263	2,555,237	2,818,504
Brick, porcelain & glass factrs	387	385	19,682	19,852	233,640	264,463
Flour and grain mills	76	66	1,885	1,779	231,481	252,762
Sugar refineries	5	5	1,738	1,569	161,952	180,584
Tobacco factories	7	8	1,746	1,910	344,435	420,815
Dairies	485	411	6,494	6,507	1,039,006	1,056,130
Textiles	1,465	1,516	91,961	96,252	1,906,141	2,293,611
Tanneries and shoe factories	294	293	13,520	13,815	316,341	353,657
Match factories	7	7	1,572	1,585	23,866	26,993
Other chemicals	501	509	19,145	19,593	924,119	1,107,911
Electric power and gas works	742	564	9,983	10,523	558,399	579,603

[1] Not comparable with figures before 1947, as a number of small establishments are now being omitted from the census.

The total number of industrial factories (including mines and quarries) was 17,491 in 1948. The total power used in industry amounted to 8,925,557 effective h.p.

In 1948, 509,932 men, 116,238 women, 30,895 boys and 12,210 girls (under 18 years of age) were employed in factories.

IV. Fisheries.

The total value of the catches of the Goteborg and Bohus fishing industry in 1948 was estimated at 70,910,000 kronor.

V. Power Supply.

The production of power is based almost exclusively on water, which normally covers about 95% of the total requirements. The power supply is administered by the state (about 35%), the municipalities and a number of private companies. The total available water power resources are 43,000 million kwh. a year. The harnessed water power resources amounted in 1949 to about 3·01 million turbine kw. with a generator capacity of 3·4 million kVA. The increase of power production by about 5 or 7% yearly is shown in the following table (the setback in 1947 was due to low precipitation): —

Year	Power production (millions of kwh.)	Year	Power production (millions of kwh.)
1920	2,605	1944	12,427
1930	5,121	1946	14,197
1940	8,624	1947	13,461
1942	9,795	1948	14,084
1943	11,035	1949 [1]	16,041

[1] Estimate.

The power consumption for various purposes is distributed as follows : Industries 70%, railways 10%, towns and communities 15% and country districts 5%.

Commerce.

The imports and exports of Sweden, unwrought gold and silver and coin not included, have been as follows (in 1,000 kronor) :—

	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950 [1]
Imports	1,084,341	3,385,598	5,220,114	4,944,859	4,333,244	6,101,383
Exports	1,758,073	2,546,732	3,239 762	3,979,098	4,249,726	5,709,783

[1] Preliminary figures.

The following were the values of the leading imports and exports for 2 years (in 1,000 kronor) :—

	Imports		Exports	
	1948	1949	1948	1949
Animal and vegetable products .	854,836	736,624	142,366	231,144
Minerals and metals (including manufacturers) . . .	1,725,008	1,621,544	794,688	945,224
Chemical products and pharmaceutical products, dyes, lacquers, soaps and fertilizers . .	336,565	283,187	105,493	117,014
Hides and skins, rubber, textile materials and products . .	1,023,685	935,808	54,454	58,421
Wood goods, pulp, paper and products thereof [1] . . .	100,185	76,180	2,022,010	1,905,732
Machinery, transportation equipment, instruments . .	904,580	679,901	860,088	992,191

[1] Exports included, in 1948, 176,846 metric tons of newsprint (1949 : 201,277) and 13,355 metric tons (each equivalent to 86,000 boxes) of matches (1949 16,265).

Principal import countries in 1950 (preliminary) were (in millions of kronor) :—Great Britain, 1,218; Western Germany, 653; U.S.A., 537; France, 383; Netherlands, 276; Belgium-Luxemburg, 240. Principal export countries :—Great Britain, 812; Western Germany, 730; Norway, 512; Netherlands, 348; U.S.A., 345; Denmark, 335; France, 249; Brazil, 229.

Total trade between Sweden and U.K. (in £ sterling) for 5 years (Board of Trade returns) :—

	1938	1947	1948	1949	1950
Imports to U.K. . .	24,542,217	42,203,683	55,536,955	61,428,669	65,971,138
Exports from U.K. .	11,720,315	29,886,766	55,013,171	46,978,621	79,583,535
Re-exports from U.K. .	1,107,974	823,974	3,581,376	1,507,704	2,306,125

Shipping and Navigation.

The Swedish mercantile marine consisted on 1 July, 1950, of 2,216 vessels of 2,089,473 gross tons (only vessels of at least 20 net tons included).

The port of Göteborg had the largest tonnage in the beginning of 1950, namely, 310 vessels of 737,871 gross tons, and next to it came Stockholm with 375 vessels of 711,056 gross tons.

Vessels entered from and cleared for foreign countries with cargoes and in ballast, in 1949 (preliminary figures), as follows (only vessels of at least 10 net tons included):—With cargoes, 48,864 of 32,554,190 net tons; in ballast, 12,881 of 9,339,831 net tons; total, 61,745 of 41,894,021 net tons.

Communications.

On 1 Jan., 1950, there were 90,400 km. of public roads in Sweden, of which 5,200 km. were surfaced. Motor vehicles in 1949 included 194,454 passenger cars, 86,517 buses and lorries, and 172,338 heavy motor cycles.

At the end of 1949 the total length of railways in Sweden was 16,657 km. of which 14,782 km. belonged to the state. In 1939 legislation was passed to enable the state to take over all the lines in the country over a period of 5 years, but the period has been extended. During 1949, 203 km. of private lines were taken over by the state railways. The receipts of the state railways were 800 8 million kronor in 1949, and expenses 756 5 million, including 66·4 to the depreciation account. The total cost of construction for the state railways to 1 July, 1949, was 2,685 million kronor, and for private railways, to the end of 1949, 196 million kronor. In 1949 the total number of passengers on the state railways was 130,000,000; weight of goods, including Lapland ore, 36,670,000 tons; private railways, 21,063,000 passengers; goods, 5,964,000 tons. Total electrified lines, 1949, 6,176 km., of which 5,766 km. were state lines, being 39% of the state system.

The length of the circuits of the telegraph at the end of 1948 was 169,033 km. (and of the railway telegraph 3,739 km.). The circuits of the telephone had a length of 3,701,000 km. (and of the railway telephone 123,000 km.). At the end of 1949 there were 1,617,859 instruments employed in the telephone service, coming, with 22·8% per population, next to the U.S.A. (26·1%).

Number of wireless licence holders at 1 Jan., 1950, was 2,095,474.

The overseas radiotelegraph and radiotelephone services are conducted by the Swedish Telegraph Administration.

The number of post offices at the end of 1949 was 4,629. The total receipts of the post office in 1949 amounted to 250,036,000 kronor and the total expenditure to 219,725,000 kronor.

Civil Aviation.—Commercial air traffic is maintained in Sweden and other parts of the world by Scandinavian Airlines System (SAS), of which AB Aerotransport (ABA = Swedish Air Lines) is the Swedish partner (DDL = Danish Air Lines and DNL = Norwegian Air Lines being the other two). Scandinavian Airlines System have a joint pay-up capital of about Sw. kronor 125,000,000. Capitalization of ABA, Sw. kronor 50,000,000, of which 50% is owned by the government and 50% by private enterprises. ABA is responsible for the domestic air services within Sweden. Internationally SAS maintains regular scheduled services from Sweden to every part of the world.

In 1949 the total number of km. flown was 9,965,000; passenger-km., [illegible]; goods ton-km., 5,104,000; mail ton-km., 1,271,000. These figures include the Swedish share (three-sevenths) of the SAS traffic. The regular lines in March, 1951, covered 96,000 unduplicated km.

Banking and Credit.

The Riksbank, or National Bank of Sweden, belongs entirely to the state and is managed by directors elected for 3 years by the Diet, except the

governor, 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. The note circulation is limited by the value of the gold reserve plus secondary cover; for the current year, however, the limit is fixed at 3,500 million kronor. Since 1904, only the Riksbank has the right to issue notes. On 31 Dec., 1950, its note circulation amounted to 3,513,000,000 kronor. Its combined gold and net foreign exchange holdings (including surplus value of gold) on 31 Dec., 1950, totalled 1,154,000,000 kronor.

There are 21 commercial banks. On 31 Dec., 1950, their total deposits (excluding interest) amounted to 8,930 million kronor; domestic bills and loans to 9,155 million kronor.

The savings-banks statistics (exclusive of post office) are as follows :—

	1945	1946	1947	1948
Number of accounts at end of year	4,596,352	4,697,771	4,816,429	4,960,000
Deposits at end of year, kronor[1]	5,605,821,439	6,034,341,841	6,356,838,000	6,750,892,000
Capital and reserve funds, kronor	356,460,289	366,768,734	376,890,000	384,003,000

[1] Including interest.

At the end of 1949 the post office savings bank had 4,406,416 depositors and 2,083,184,000 kronor of deposits (1948: 4,327,159 depositors and 1,923,237,000 kronor of deposits).

The commercial banks also act as savings banks. Their statistics of depositors and deposits are as follows :—

	1947	1948	1949	1950
Number of accounts at end of year	1,659,971	1,664,680	1,649,805	1,636,000
Deposits at end of year, kronor[1]	1,331,193,000	1,406,541,000	1,520,145,000	1,565,000,000

[1] Excluding interest.

Money, Weights and Measures.

The Swedish krona, of 100 öre, was in 1949 of the value of approximately 15 kronor to the £ sterling.

Gold coins do not exist as a currency. National bank-notes for 5, 10, 50, 100, 1,000 and 10,000 kronor are legal means of payment, and the bank is normally bound to exchange them for gold on presentation, but the obligation to redemption is suspended.

The metric system of weights and measures is obligatory.

Diplomatic Representatives.

1. Of Sweden in Great Britain (29 Portland Place, W.1).

Ambassador.—Bo Gunnar Richardsson Hägglof (accredited 13 Oct., 1948).

Counsellors.—L. Ö. M. Lundborg; C. A. M. Hallenborg; S. M. A. Unger.

Secretaries.—P. O. G. Rathsman; L. P. F. von Celsing; C. G. Luthman; Olof Ripa.

Attachés.—C. A. E. Rosenblad; B. G. Borglund.

Military Attaché.—Col. Tor Hedqvist.

Air Attaché.—Col. Artur Valdemar Falk.

Naval Attaché.—Commodore B. F. G. E. Thermaenius.

Agricultural Counsellor.—W. M. F. de Wachenfelt.

Press Counsellor.—K. V. Hammarling.

Assistant Press Attaché.—S. A. Sundfeldt.

There are consular representatives at the following places :—Aberdeen, Belfast, Birmingham, Bradford, Bristol, Cardiff, Dundee, Glasgow, Hartlepool, Hull, Leith, Liverpool, London, Manchester, Newcastle, Plymouth, Portsmouth, Sheffield, Southampton, Sunderland, and many other places.

2. Of Great Britain in Sweden.

Ambassador.—Sir Harold Lister Farquhar, K.C.M.G., M.C. (appointed Feb., 1948).

Counsellor.—A. E. Lambert.

Commercial Counsellor.—W. G. R. Howell, O.B.E.

First Secretaries.—J. S. Bennett (*Information*); P. R. Williamson (*Labour*); E. E. M. Nielsen (*Commercial*); G. M. E. Paulson, O.B.E.

Naval Attaché.—Capt. D. B. Wyburd, D.S.O., D.S.C., R.N.

Military Attaché.—Lieut.-Col. H. C. Carden, O.B.E.

Air Attaché.—Wing-Cdr. P. Burnett, D.S.O., D.F.C.

Scientific Attaché.—J. Wardley Smith.

There are consular representatives at Stockholm, Göteborg, Luleå, Malmö, Norrköping, Sundsvall and Halsingborg.

Books of Reference.

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SWITZERLAND.

(SCHWEIZ.—SUISSE.—SVIZZERA.)

Constitution and Government.

I. CENTRAL.

ON 1 Aug., 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 Zürich, and which included three new cantons, was accepted by the Congress of Vienna. The Pact remained in force till 1848, when a new constitution was passed without foreign interference. This, in turn, was, on 29 May, 1874, superseded by the constitution which is now in force.

National flag : a white cross on red.

National anthem : Rufst du, mein Vaterland (words by J. H. Wyss, 1811; tune, ' God save the King ').

The constitution of the Swiss Confederation may be revised either in the ordinary forms of federal legislation with compulsory *referendum*, or by direct popular demand (*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 (*i.e.*, 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 coining 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 subsidize, besides the Polytechnic School at Zürich, 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. By referendum of 13 Nov., 1898, it is also the authority in the entire spheres of common law.

The supreme legislative authority is vested in a parliament of two chambers, a *Ständerat*, 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 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

o the undivided cantons. The *Nationalrat* consists (based on the 1941 ensus) of 194 representatives, chosen in direct election for 4 years, at the rate of one deputy for every 24,000 souls. The members are paid from federal unds at the rate of 40 francs for each day on which they are present. The members are distributed amongst the various cantons as follows:—

Canton[1]	Number of representatives	Canton[1]	Number of representatives
Zürich (Zurich)	31	Appenzell—Outer and Inner Rhoden	3
Bern (Berne)	33	St. Gallen (St. Gall)	13
Luzern (Lucerne)	9	Graubunden (Grisons)	6
Uri	1	Aargau (Argovie)	12
Schwyz	3	Thurgau (Thurgovie)	6
Unterwalden—Upper and Lower	2	Ticino (Tessin)	7
Glarus (Glaris)	2	Vaud (Waadt)	16
Zug (Zoug)	2	Valais (Wallis)	7
Fribourg (Freiburg)	7	Neuchâtel (Neuenburg)	5
Solothurn (Soleure)	7	Genève (Genf)	8
Basel (Bâle)—town and country	12	Total	194
Schaffhausen (Schaffhouse)	2		

[1] The name of the canton is given in German, French or Italian, according to the language most spoken in it, and alternative names are given in brackets.

At the elections held on 26 Oct., 1947, the following parties were returned:—National Council: Radicals, 52; Social Democrats, 48; Catholic Conservatives, 44; Peasant Party, 21; Landesring and Liberal-Socialist Party, 9; Liberals, 7; Communists, 7; Democrats, 5; independent, 1.

Council of States (March, 1951):—Catholic Conservatives, 18; Radicals, 11; Socialists, 4; Peasant Party, 3; Liberals, 3; Democrats, 2; Landesring, 1; independent, 2.

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 say only 'Yes' or 'No.' 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 four 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, 1 Jan. to 31 Dec., 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 1951.—Eduard von Steiger (Bern); born 2 July, 1881.

Vice-President of the Federal Council for 1951.—Karl Kobelt (St. Gallen); born 1 Aug., 1891.

The 7 members of the Federal Council—each of whom has a salary of 48,000 francs per annum, while the President has 51,000 francs—act as ministers, or chiefs of the 7 administrative departments of the republic. The city of Berne is the seat of the Federal Council and the central administrative authorities.

The Federal Council is composed as follows (1951):—

Foreign Affairs.—Max Petitpierre (Neuchâtel), Radical.

Interior.—Philipp Etter (Zug), Catholic Conservative.

Justice and Police.—Eduard von Steiger (Bern), Peasant and Middle Class Party.

Military.—Karl Kobelt (St. Gallen), Radical.

Finance.—Ernst Nobs (Zurich), Socialist.

Agriculture and Industry.—Rodolphe Rubattel (Vaud), Radical.

Posts and Railways.— Joseph Escher (Valais), Catholic Conservative.

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 organization 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 Unterwalden. In all the larger cantons there is a body chosen by universal suffrage, usually called *der Grosse Rat*, or *Kantonsrat*, 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 1 Dec., 1950, and the census held on 1 Dec., 1941, 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. km.	Population		Pop. per sq. km., 1 Dec., 1950 (census)
		1 Dec., 1950 (census) [1]	1 Dec., 1941 (census)	
Zurich (Zurich) (1351)	1,729	772,617	674,505	447
Bern (Berne) (1353)	6,883	798,264	728,916	116
Luzern (Lucerne) (1332)	1,492	223,409	206,608	150
Uri (1291)	1,074	28,569	27,302	27
Schwyz (1291)	908	71,246	66,555	79
Obwalden (Obwald) (1291)	493	22,075	20,340	45
Nidwalden (Nidwald) (1291)	275	19,459	17,348	71
Glarus (Glaris) (1352)	685	37,674	34,771	55
Zug (Zoug) (1352)	240	42,268	36,643	176
Fribourg (Freiburg) (1481)	1,671	157,919	152,053	95
Solothurn (Soleure) (1481)	791	170 325	154,944	215
Basel-Stadt (Bâle-V.) (1501)	37	196,658	169,961	5.315
Basel-Land (Bâle-C.) (1501)	427	107,393	94,459	252
Schaffhausen (Schaffhouse) (1501)	298	57,448	53,772	193
Appenzell A.-Rh. (Ext.) (1513)	243	48,026	44,756	198
Appenzell I.-Rh. (Int.) (1513)	173	13,448	13,383	78
St. Gallen (St. Gall) (1803)	2,014	308,483	286,201	153
Graubünden (Grisons) (1803)	7,113	136,050	128,247	19
Aargau (Argovie) (1803)	1,404	300,442	270,463	214
Thurgau (Thurgovie) (1803)	1,006	149,360	138,122	148
Ticino (Tessin) (1803)	2,813	175,520	161,882	62
Vaud (Waadt) (1803)	3,209	376,707	343,398	117
Valais (Wallis) (1815)	5,235	158,227	148,319	30
Neuchâtel (Neuenburg) (1815)	800	127,205	117,900	159
Genève (Genf) (1815)	282	201,505	174,855	715
Total	41,295	4,700,297	4,265,703	114

[1] Preliminary results.

On 1 Dec., 1950, the population of the principal towns was as follows (preliminary census figures) :—Zürich, 386,485; Basel, 183,742; Berne, 145,740; Geneva, 144,422; Lausanne, 107,225; St. Gallen, 67,865, Winterthur, 66,971; Luzern, 60,365; Biel, 48,401; La Chaux-de-Fonds, 33,154.

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), the Romansch in one (Graubünden). In 1941, 3,097,060 spoke German, 884,669 French, 220,530 Italian, 46,456 Romansch and 16,988 other languages. On 8 July, 1937, Romansch was made the fourth national language.

The number of foreigners resident in Switzerland in 1941 was 223,554. The number of Swiss resident outside Switzerland on 1 Jan., 1950, was 204,097 (in France, 69,300; the United States, 27,600; Germany (Western zones), 20,600; Great Britain and Northern Ireland, 13,780; Italy, 11,900).

II. MOVEMENT OF POPULATION.

Years	Total births	Illegitimate births	Still births	Marriages	Divorces	Deaths and still births
1945	89,969	3,065	1,447	35,610	3,726	52,533
1946	90,537	3,008	1,411	38,768	4,298	51,687
1947	89,149	3,080	1,425	39,401	4,280	52,809
1948	89,282	3,217	1,519	39,274	4,292	51,198
1949	86,751	3,059	1,443	36,993	4,111	50,940

The number of emigrants to overseas countries was :—1945, 313; 1946, 1,839; 1947, 2,599; 1948, 3,622; 1949, 2,930; 1950, 2,672.

Visitors to holiday resorts :—1948, 2,675,514 Swiss and 1,695,441 foreigners (including 316,834 British and Irish); 1949, 2,622,030 Swiss and 1,737,457 foreigners (including 391,389 British and Irish).

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 Society of Jesus 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 [illegible] interferes with the peace of different creeds. The [illegible] ts or religious orders is forbidden.

According to the census of 1 Dec., 1941, the number of Protestants amounted to 2,457,242 (58% of the population), of Roman Catholics to 1,724,205 (41%) and of Jews to 19,429 (0·5%). Protestants are in a majority in twelve of the cantons and Catholics in ten. Of the more populous cantons, Zürich, Berne, 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 3,500 regular and secular priests. They are under 5 bishops, viz., of Basel–Lugano (resident at Solothurn), Chur, St. Gallen, Lausanne–Geneva–Fribourg (resident at Fribourg) and Sitten (Sion), all of them immediately subject to the Holy See. The Society of Friends had 62 members in 1949.

Education.

In the educational administration of Switzerland there is no centralization. Before the year 1848 most of the cantons had organized 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 1948-49 :—Primary schools with 14,136 teachers (8,676 men and 5,460 women, excluding women teachers for needlework), and 434,498 pupils; the secondary schools and lower middle schools (progymnasia included) had 42,321 boys and 36,266 girls, with 2,848 men and 427 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 7 universities in Switzerland. These universities are organized 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 Federal Institute of Technology at Zurich (founded in 1855), with 375 teachers and 3,554 matriculated students in 1949–50. The School of Economics and Public Administration at St. Gall, founded in 1898, had 78 teachers and 403 matriculated students in 1949–50. 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 7 universities in the winter of 1949–50 :—

	Theology	Law	Medicine	Arts and science	Total	Teaching staff
Basel (1460) . .	161	284	608	1,323	2,376	231
Zürich (1523 & 1833) .	136	797	1,116	1,497	3,546	297
Bern (1834) . . .	73	1,133	758	780	2,744	232
Genève (1559[1] & 1892[2])	50	907	740	1,172	2,869	260
Lausanne (1537[1] & 1890[2])	33	375	561	865	1,834	177
Fribourg (1889) . .	275	210	—	594	1,079	106
Neuchâtel (1866[1] & 1909[2])	9	200	—	246	455	76

[1] As an academy. [2] As a university.

These numbers are exclusive of 'visitors,' but inclusive of women students. There were, in 1949, 405 cinemas with a seating capacity of 150,000.

Justice and Crime.

The *Bundes-Gericht*, or Federal Tribunal, which sits at Lausanne, consists of 26–28 members, with 11–13 supplementary judges, appointed by the Federal Assembly for 6 years and are eligibile for re-election; the President and Vice-President, as such, for 2 years and cannot be re-elected. The President has a salary of 46,000 francs a year, and the other members 43,000 francs. The Tribunal has eight 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 4,000 francs; between parties who refer their case to it, the value in dispute being at least 10,000 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 4 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 35 francs a day when serving.

On 3 July, 1938, the Swiss electorate accepted by 358,400 votes to 312,000 a new federal penal code, to take the place of the separate cantonal penal codes. The new code came into force on 1 Jan., 1942.

As from 1 Jan., 1942, capital punishment was abolished in Switzerland.

By decree of the Federal Council of 29 Oct., 1948, several articles of the penal code concerning crime against the independence of the state have been amended with a view to reinforcing the security of the state.

Social Insurance.

The Federal Insurance Law against illness and accident, as passed by both Chambers on 13 June, 1911, was accepted by a referendum when 287,583 votes were cast 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. In 1948 the 1,151 societies insuring against illness had 2,856,000 members.

Insurance against accident is compulsory for all officials, employees and workmen of all the factories, trades, etc., which are under the federal liability law. The Swiss Accident Insurance Institution commenced operations on 1 April, 1918.

On 6 July, 1947, a federal law was accepted by a referendum (with 862,036 votes for, and 215,496 against), providing compulsory old age and widows and widowers insurance for the whole population, as from 1 January, 1948.

Finance.

Revenue and expenditure (ordinary and extraordinary accounts), in 1,000 francs, for 6 years :—

Year	Revenue	Expenditure	Year	Revenue	Expenditure
1944	1,343,645	2,558,338	1947	2,154,430	1,933,461
1945	1,294,122	2,346,092	1948	2,091,089	1,891,871
1946	2,220,819	2,140,126	1949	1,563,499	1,551,599

The budget estimates, in 1,000 francs, for 1951 :—

Revenue		Expenditure	
General administration .	4,073	General administration .	17,733
Departments :—		Departments :—	
Political	1,966	Political	28,404
Interior	5,999	Interior	120,493
Justice and Police . .	5,274	Justice and Police . .	20,854
Military	7,839	Military	720,342
Finance and Customs .	1,435,627	Finance and Customs .	586,926
Commerce, Industry and Agriculture . .	75,371	Commerce, Industry and Agriculture . .	362,803
Posts and Railways . .	41,201	Posts and Railways . .	43,995
Total	1,577,350	Total	1,901,550

The consolidated debt of the Confederation, on 1 Jan., 1950, amounted to 7,734,319,000 francs. The floating debt was 242 million 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 and at Sargans in the Rhine 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 60th year. The first 16 years are spent in the first line, called the *Auszug*, or *Élite*, the next 12 in the *Landwehr* and 12 in the *Landsturm*. The unarmed *Hilfsdienst* comprises all other males between 20 and 60 whose services can be made available for non-combatant duties of any description.

In peace-time the Swiss army has no general; only in time of war the Federal Assembly in joint session of both Houses appoints a general.

The initial training of the Swiss militia soldier is carried out in recruits' schools and the periods are 118 days for infantry, engineers and artillery, and 132 days for cavalry. The subsequent trainings, called 'repetition courses,' are 20 days *annually*; but after going through 8 courses further attendance is excused for all under the rank of sergeant. The *Landwehr* men can be called up for training for not more than 36 days within 12 years.

The country is divided into 9 divisional districts and 3 mountain brigades. There is a staff organization for 4 army corps. There are the usual departmental troops, pontoon and railway corps, telegraph troops, and an air force of 25 squadrons with 500 fighter planes. The mobilization strength is 720,000, including 270,000 auxiliary (men and women) services.

The fortress troops man the fortifications which close the St. Gothard Pass, the Rhine Valley and the Rhone Valley to a possible invader. They amount to about 21,000 men.

The administration of the Swiss army is partly in the hands of the Cantonal authorities, who can 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 and with machine-guns and light machine-guns. Special infantry-guns and trench-mortars have been introduced. The field artillery is armed with a Q.F. shielded 10·5 Bofors and field howitzers of 12 cm. calibre. The heavy artillery is armed with guns of 12 cm. and howitzers of 15 cm. calibre.

Military expenditure (ordinary and extraordinary), 1949, 485 million francs.

Production and Industry.

According to the census of 1941, the agricultural population amounted to 866,720 or 22·1% of the total population of Switzerland. 480,903 were men and 385,817 women. Of the total area of the country of 4,129,490 hectares, about 931,180 hectares (22·5%) are unproductive. Of the productive area of 3,198,310 hectares, 1,023,770 hectares are forest land, 1,000,130 hectares grass and pasture land and 1,174,410 hectares arable land. In 1939 there were 238,481 farms with a total area of 1,342,697

hectares. The gross value of agricultural products was estimated at 2,121·2 million francs in 1946, at 2,073·6 million francs in 1947, at 2,130·5 million francs in 1948, and at 2,195·5 million francs in 1949.

In 1949, 174,510 hectares were planted with cereals, of which 83,190 hectares were wheat; potatoes, 52,860 hectares; sugar beet, 5,480 hectares; vegetables, 11,560 hectares; tobacco, 980 hectares. Milk production (in million quintals): 1947, 20·6; 1948, 22·9; 1949, 24·4. Production of cheese (in thousand quintals): 1947, 407; 1948, 503; 1949, 538.

The total fruit production in 1949 was 5,552,000 quintals, of which apples amounted to 2,600,000 quintals and pears to 2,200,000 quintals.

Wine is produced in eighteen of the cantons. In 1949, Swiss vineyards yielded 550,756 hectolitres of wine, valued at 57,478,000 francs. Tobacco is produced in 12 cantons. In 1949, there were in Switzerland, 138,000 horses, 182,467 sheep, 189,018 goats, 1,478,000 cattle (including 838,600 cows) and 877,000 pigs.

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 in 1948, was 1,021,546 hectares in extent (comprising 49,652 hectares of cantonal forest and 693,644 hectares belonging to municipalities). In the forests owned by the cantons and [illegible] 2,727,934 cubic metres of timber were utilized in 1948.

Many industries flourish in Switzerland. The chief agricultural industries are the manufacture of cheese and butter. There are 2 salt-mining districts; that in 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 1949 reached 986,500 quintals. In the canton of St. Gall (Gonzen mine) iron ore and manganese ore are mined. In 1949 there were 11,568 establishments subject to the factory law, with 497,386 workpeople. Watch and clock making is an important branch of manufacture; number of factories in 1949, 1,049; employees, 46,372; the export of watches accounts for about one-fifth to one-sixth of the total export value. In 1949, 58 breweries produced 1,895,000 hectolitres of beer.

In 1949, there were 6,091 electrical power plants with a capacity of 2,742,000 kw. The total production of energy amounted to 9,745 million kwh. in 1948–49, and to 10,479 million kwh. in 1949–50 (Oct.–Sept.).

The Swiss Federation of Trade Unions had, in 1949, a membership of 380,904 Other organizations of employees had about 315,000 members.

Commerce.

The special commerce, excluding gold (bullion and coins) and silver (coins), was (in 1,000 Swiss francs) as follows :—

	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949
Imports .	1,727,100	1,185,900	1,225,400	3,422,500	4,820,000	4,998,900	3,791,000
Exports .	1,628,900	1,131,800	1,473,700	2,675,500	3,267,600	3,434,500	3,456,700

The following table, in 1,000 francs, shows the distribution of the special trade of Switzerland among the principal countries :—

	Imports from			Exports to		
	1947	1948	1949	1947	1948	1949
Argentina . .	276,400	382,400	89,300	175,300	116,100	75,400
France . .	458,800	391,400	353,100	298,200	329,400	240,100
Germany . .	133,400	322,700	364,600	15,500	68,900	313,800
Italy . . .	320,600	299,000	251,000	209,500	227,000	259,800
Spain . . .	46,700	71,000	62,400	59,400	61,500	55,400
Sweden . .	132,600	134,100	65,500	218,000	89,700	66,500
Turkey . .	54,800	27,500	15,800	43,100	35,900	25,400
United Kingdom .	322,700	355,700	276,200	117,000	139,900	158,400
United States .	1,031,800	954,300	766,200	394,800	456,000	430,100

Customs receipts: 1946, 250,099,000 francs; 1947, 377,440,000 francs; 1948, 375,414,000 francs; 1949, 329,833,000 francs.

Total trade between Switzerland and the United Kingdom (in £ sterling) for 5 years (Board of Trade returns):—

	1938	1947	1948	1949	1950
Imports into U.K. . .	7,376,141	6,804,641	9,648,525	11,705,589	12,758,041
Exports from U.K. .	3,474,677	16,772,488	20,609,327	19,337,330	29,160,601
Re-exports from U.K. .	786,947	2,045,904	1,167,197	1,177,288	1,677,263

Communications.

Railway history in Switzerland began in 1847. At the end of 1946 the railways (excluding tramways and funiculars) had a length of 3,245 miles. The operating receipts from traffic of the Swiss federal railways amounted in 1949 to 635,529,000 francs; operating expenses 503,546,000 francs. The state railways are gradually being electrified; by the beginning of 1947, 1,708 miles out of a total of 1,844 miles had been electrified. Traffic in 1949 was 16,041,000 metric tons and 201,586,000 passengers.

There are about 10,200 miles of main road. There is a postal autobus service, which, in 1949, carried 20,583,000 passengers. Motor vehicles at the end of 1949 numbered 219,234, including 123,009 private cars, 33,597 trucks, 57,713 motor cycles, 1,915 buses and 3,000 non-agricultural tractors and special cars.

A merchant marine was created by a decree of the Swiss Government dated 9 April, 1941, the place of registry of its vessels being Basel. On 31 Dec., 1949, it consisted of 16 vessels with a total of 48,372 gross registered tons. In 1949, 2,252,020 metric tons of goods entered and left the port of Basel.

Aerial service is being developed. In 1949 civil aviation on domestic and international routes carried 365,326 passengers, 7,240,600 kilos of postal packets, freight and luggage, and flew 17,305,000 km.

The air transport organization 'Swissair' (founded in 1931), in 1950, carried 196,625 passengers, 9,349 metric tons of freight and 1,554 metric tons of mail, and flew 9,017,761 km. Swissair is a mixed enterprise with a capital of 14 million francs.

In 1949 there were in Switzerland 4,010 post offices. Receipts, 1949, 268,548,000 francs; expenditure, 300,222,000 francs.

Switzerland has a very complete system of telegraphs and telephones, consisting (1946) of 2,025,929 miles of wire. Number of offices, 3,804; number of telephones, 845,471. The telegraph and telephone gross receipts

in 1949 amounted to 288,743,000 francs; the expenditure to 216,126,000 francs, including amortization; the net profits to 71,983,000 francs.

Wireless communication is furnished by 3 main stations and one local station. Radio-telegraph circuits are operated by Radio Suisse, S.A.; radio-telephone circuits by the Swiss Posts and Telegraphs administration.

Banking and Credit.

On 31 Dec., 1949, the coin minted in Switzerland was as follows :— 62,401,000 gold coins of the nominal value of 1,223,980,000 francs; 185,789,000 silver coins of the nominal value of 292,207,000 francs; 374,752,000 nickel coins of the nominal value of 36,838,000 francs, and 294,523,000 bronze and zinc coins of the nominal value of 3,794,000 francs; total, 917,465,000 coins of the nominal value of 1,556,819,000 francs.

The National Bank, with headquarters divided between Bern and Zurich, opened on 20 June, 1907. It has the exclusive right to issue bank-notes. On 31 Dec., 1949, the condition of the bank was as follows :—

	Francs		Francs
Gold	6,240,200,000	Securities	39,700,000
Gold exchange	259,900,000	Notes in circulation	4,566,300,000
Discounts	84,100,000	Deposits	1,731,000,000
Advances	31,000,000		

On 31 Dec., 1949, the total amount of saving deposits in Swiss banks was 8,893 million francs, with 5,333,449 depositors.

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 3 July, 1875, and since 1 January, 1887, no other units than the metric units have been legal. By the federal law of 24 June, 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 Sevres (France), were adopted as the legal standards for Switzerland.

The *franc* of 100 *Rappen* or *centimes* is the monetary unit. By decision of the Swiss Federal Council of 26 September, 1936, the content of fine gold of the franc was reduced from 290·3225 milligrams to a level of between 190 and 215 milligrams. This corresponds to an average devaluation of 30%. Gold coins are the 20- and 10-franc pieces. Silver coins in circulation are 5, 2, 1 and ½ franc; nickel coins, 20, 10 and 5 centimes; bronze, 2 centimes and 1 centime.

The *centner* of 50 *kilogrammes* and 100 *pfund* = 110 lb. avoirdupois. The *quintal* = 100 *kilogrammes* = 220 lb. avoirdupois. The *arpent* (land) = ⅞ acre.

Diplomatic and Consular Representatives.

1. Of Switzerland in Great Britain (18 Montagu Place, W.1).

Envoy and Minister.—Henri de Torrenté (accredited 2 June, 1948).

Counsellors.—August Lindt (*Press*); Paul Clottu (*Social and Labour*); Erwin Bernath.

First Secretaries.—V. Umbricht (*Economic*); H. Steffen (*Commercial*); René Keller.

Military and Air Attaché.—Col. J. G. Rieser.

There are consular representatives at Liverpool and Manchester.

2. Of Great Britain in Switzerland.

Envoy and Minister.—Patrick Stratford Scrivener, C.M.G. (accredited 10 Jan., 1950).
First Secretary.—B. C. MacDermot.
Commercial Counsellor.—L. J. Holliday
Commercial Secretary.—Jackson Smith, M.B.E.
Information Secretary.—A. G. Michelson.
Military Attaché.—Lieut.-Col. D. J. R. Parker.
Air Attaché.—Wing-Cdr. I. J. Spencer, D.F.C.
Civil Air Attaché.—Air Marshal D. Colyer, C.B., D.F.C.

There are consuls-general at Geneva and Zurich; consuls at Basel, Berne and Lugano; vice-consuls at Lucerne and Montreux.

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SYRIA.

(SŪRIYA.)

SYRIA is an independent republic and a member of the United Nations and of the Arab League.

From 1920 to 1941 Syria was a mandated territory under French administration. On 27 Sept., 1941, General Catroux, the Free French Commander-in-Chief, in the name of the Allies, proclaimed the independence of Syria at Damascus. On 27 Dec., 1943, an agreement was signed between representatives of the French National Committee of Liberation and of Syria, by which most of the powers and capacities exercised hitherto by France under mandate were transferred as from 1 Jan., 1944, to the Syrian government. The evacuation of all foreign troops in April, 1946, marked the complete independence of Syria.

After three military *coups d'état* in March, Aug. and Dec., 1949 (*see* THE STATESMAN'S YEAR-BOOK, 1950, p. 1390), the Constituent Assembly, elected in Nov., 1949, passed a new constitution on 5 Sept., 1950. This constitution strengthens the power of the Chamber of Deputies against the President; the President must be a Moslem although there is no state religion.

President of the Republic.—Hashim Bey Atassi (elected 5 Sept., 1950).
Prime Minister and Minister for Foreign Affairs.—Khaled el Azm Bey (27 March, 1951).

National flag: green, white, black (horizontal), with 3 red stars on the white stripe.

Area and Population.—The territory formerly under the French Mandate is bounded by the Mediterranean and the Lebanese Republic on the west, by Israel and Jordan 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, and MAP in 1934. The frontier between Syria and Turkey (Nisibin-Jezıret ibn Omar) was settled by the Franco-Turkish agreement of 22 June, 1929.

The country was originally organized into 5 territories (*états*), but since 1 Jan., 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 and Deir ez Zor, and the Autonomous Sanjak of Alexandretta, which was formed 1 Jan., 1925). By agreement between France and Turkey in June, 1939, the Sanjak of Alexandretta was ceded to Turkey and formally handed over on 23 July, 1939. The territories of the Alawites (formerly Sanjaks of Latakia and Tartous) and of Jebel Druze (south-east of Hauran) were formally incorporated in the Syrian Republic on 12 Jan., 1942.

In 1950, the administrative districts of Syria consisted of the *mohafazets* of Damascus, Hama, Homs, Hauran, Aleppo, Latakia, Euphrates, Jebel Druze and Jezireh.

The area of Syria is 171,104 sq. km. (66,046 square miles). The population was, in 1948, estimated at 3,092,203. 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, with population in Dec., 1943, are:—Aleppo, 320,167; Damascus, 286,310; Homs, 100,142; Hama, 71,391; Latakia, 36,687. There are no statistics of births and deaths.

Up to Oct., 1946, some 20,000 Armenians had left Syria and the Lebanon for Soviet Armenia; and a further 16,000 may have left in the following 3 years.

Religion and Education.—The population is composed mainly of Moslems, of whom there were 2,504,599 in 1946. The majority are Sunni Moslems (2,033,734). The Druzes numbered 89,796, the Alawites 335,454 and Ismailites 29,856. Christians numbered 419,512, of whom 143,037 were Greek Orthodox, 48,773 Greek Catholics, 104,072 Armenian Orthodox, 42,555 Syrian Orthodox, 17,258 Armenian Catholics, 11,806 Protestants, 13,986 Maronites, 17,392 Syrian Catholics. There are also 30,618 Jews. There are now one Orthodox, one Gregorian Armenian, one Latin and 3 Uniat Patriarchs (Melkite, Syrian and Maronite) of Antioch, none of whom reside in that city.

The Syrian University was founded in 1924, although the faculties of law and of medicine had existed previously. In 1950 the University comprised faculties of law, medicine, arts, science and engineering. The faculty of engineering is at Aleppo. The Higher Teacher's College at Damascus is associated with the University. Damascus is also the seat of an Arab Academy, founded in 1919.

In 1950 there were 1,612 primary schools in Syria, of which 298 were private and 40 foreign; 121 secondary schools, of which 56 were private and 18 foreign; and 8 technical schools, of which 2 were private. Students totalled 263,504.

There were, in 1949, 44 cinemas with a seating capacity of 22,700.

Finance.—The 1950 budget amounted to £Syr.142,800,000, of which £Syr.48,443,000 were allocated to defence. An additional appropriation of £Syr.14 million was made for defence in Jan., 1951. In the same month a budget totalling £Syr.67,750,000 was introduced for the first 6 months of 1951. Of this sum £Syr.22,677,200 were allocated to defence, £Syr.10,641,632 to education and £Syr.1,328,862 to agriculture. Direct taxes are expected to yield £Syr.5,800,000 and indirect £Syr.45,600,000.

Defence.—The Army is composed of about 20,000 trained men and some 12,000 recruits under training, the gendarmerie of 5,200, the Bedouin Control Force of about 1,500 and the civil police of 1,800. Syria also has a small air force and a few small coastal craft.

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 acreage and production of the principal crops in 1949 were as follows :—

	Area under cultivation	Production		Area under cultivation	Production
	Hectares	Metric tons		Hectares	Metric tons
Wheat . . .	741,800	779,400	Sesamé . .	8,200	6,700
Barley . . .	347,900	357,500	Chickpeas .	26,200	20,250
Maize . . .	25,900	39,100	Lentils . .	51,400	54,800
Sorghum . .	92,900	57,300	Cotton (ginned)	27,800	23,400

In 1949 there were in Syria 2,750,000 sheep, 1,200,000 goats, 143,500 camels, 97,500 horses, 368,500 cattle, 267,000 asses and 2,610,000 domestic fowls.

Syria is poorer in minerals than in other resources, but this may be due to insufficient exploration. There are indications of petroleum in the Latakia and Deir ez Zor regions. A branch of the Iraq Petroleum Company's oil pipeline from Kirkuk crosses Syria between Makaleb in the east and Nahr el Kebir valley in the west. The Iraq Petroleum Company is constructing a new pipeline from Kirkuk to the small Syrian fishing port of Banias (south of Lattakia); the Trans-Arabian Pipeline Company's new line to Sidon crosses southern Syria. There are indications of phosphates, lead, copper, antimony, nickel, chrome; gypsum is widely distributed. Manganese ore was mined before 1914. Sodium chloride and bitumen deposits are being worked. There is abundance of good calcareous building stone and basalt.

The most important industries are flour, olive oil, soap, cement, tanning, tobacco and textiles. New factories constructed in 1949 include 2 oil seed crushing mills, 2 cotton spinning and weaving mills, a porcelain and glass factory, and a beet sugar mill.

Commerce.—Total imports into Syria and the Lebanon in 1949 amounted to £Syr.516,188,000, and exports to £Syr.111,104,000. Re-exports were valued at £Syr.1,697,000. The principal imports were (in thousands of £Syr.) :—Textiles, 89,768; agricultural produce, 49,619; chemicals and pharmaceuticals, 21,925; metals and metal products,

62,769; vehicles, 39,058; machinery, tools and electrical goods, 78,795; food and drinks, 21,058; mineral products, 36,472; precious metals and stones, 42,039. Principal exports were:- Agricultural produce, 52,155 (including cereals, 30,685); textiles, 24,462; animal products, 2,355; food, drink and tobacco, 4,985.

The distribution of trade in 1949 was as follows (in thousands of £Syr.):— Imports from United Kingdom, 108,117; U.S.A., 118,969; France, 70,823; Italy, 26,872; Belgium, 13,012; Iraq, 26,813; Turkey, 12,298; Egypt, 6,784; Holland, 4,476; Persia, 5,940; Switzerland, 7,314; Czechoslovakia, 5,896; Arab Palestine, 1,228; India, 11,257; Sweden, 2,320; Yugoslavia, 910; Jordan, 1,626; U.S.S.R., 1,649; Germany, 1,876; Rumania, 3,540; Saudi Arabia, 12,757; Austria, 2,423. Exports to Iraq, 22,353; Jordan, 21,066; France, 6,417; U.S.A., 3,759; Egypt, 3,388; Arab Palestine, 8,069; Italy, 13,219; United Kingdom, 9,694; Belgium, 2,864; Saudi Arabia, 5,787.

Total trade of Syria and Lebanon with the United Kingdom (Board of Trade returns, in £ sterling):—

	(1947 Syria)	1947 (Leb.)	1948 (Syria)	1948 (Leb.)	1949 (Syria)	1949 (Leb.)	1950 (Syria)
Imports to U.K. .	253,445	11,531	297,166	28,935	939,592	73,133	2,015,166
Exports from U.K.	1,935,575	3,925,830	1,895,480	5,558,739	2,430,922	8,523,140	2,973,133
Re-exports from U.K.	27,979	21,044	26,337	15,130	5,154	32,980	35,724

Supreme Council of Common Interests.—Due to the close economic unity of Syria and the Lebanon there had existed, since the commencement of the French Mandate in 1920, a Council of Common Interests. After the termination of the Mandate and as a result of a conference held at Shtaura in 1943, the Supreme Council of Common Interests of the two republics was officially constituted by Decree No. 545 of 29 Dec., 1943.

The functions of this Council were: (1) Supervision of the division of the customs revenues between the two countries in the proportion of 56% for Syria and 44% for the Lebanon; (2) Preparation of economic and trade statistics; (3) Enactment and amendment of legislation concerning customs tariffs and concessionary companies; (4) Drawing up of draft agreements with foreign countries. The Council was composed of 3 Syrian and 3 Lebanese members.

On 13 March, 1950, the Syrian Government announced the rupture of customs relations with the Lebanon, and the Supreme Council of Common Interests was subsequently dissolved.

Communications.—Latakia and Tartous can be described only as large fishing ports, the bulk of Syria's imports being transited *via* Beirut (Lebanon).

Number of telephones, in 1948, was 6,200. In 1949, an automatic telephone system was installed in Damascus; automatic exchanges are being installed at Aleppo, Homs, Hama and Lattakia.

Railways.—In Syria the following railways are open (in addition to those listed under LEBANON (p. 1220):—Standard gauge from Aleppo to Meidan-Ekbes (Turkish frontier), 72 miles; Aleppo to Tel-Kotchek (Iraq frontier), 325 miles; narrow gauge from Damascus to El Hammé, 120 miles.

Roads.—In Syria there are 4,862 km. of first-class asphalted roads, 2,114 km. of second-class macadamized roads and 8,698 km. of tracks. The first-class roads are capable of carrying all types of modern motor transport and are usable all the year round, while the second-class roads

are usable during the dry season only, *i.e.*, for about 9 months. The Nairn Transport Company operate a trans-desert pullman motor coach service between Damascus and Baghdad. The motor vehicles registered at the end of 1949 were as follows:—Private cars, 2,322; lorries, 3,286; buses, 1,207; taxis, 797.

Damascus airport is served by British Overseas Airways Corporation, K.L.M., Scandinavian Airlines and other companies.

Currency, Banking, Weights and Measures.—The official currency since 1 May, 1920, is the Syrian bank-note, issued by the Bank of Syria and the Lebanon. The monetary unit is the Syrian £, divided into 100 piastres. Since the devaluation of the £ sterling in Sept., 1949, the official exchange rate has been £Syr.6·13 to the £ sterling. The free rate has fluctuated between £Syr.8 and 10.

On 31 Oct., 1950, the notes in circulation amounted to £Syr.214,000,000.

The Banque de Syrie et du Liban has the sole right of note issue. The concession is for 25 years by an agreement signed on 29 May, 1937. Other banks in operation are the Arab Bank, the Cie. Algérienne, the Crédit Foncier d'Algérie et de Tunisie (winding up), the British Bank of Iran and the Middle East, the Zilkha Bank and the Rafidain Bank.

A decree dated 22 Aug., 1935, makes the use of the metric system legal and obligatory throughout the whole of the country. In outlying districts the former weights and measures may still be in use. They are:—1 *okiya* = 0·47 lb.; 6 *okiyas* = 1 *oke* = 2·82 lb.; 2 *okes* = 1 *rottol* = 5·64 lb.; 200 *okes* = 1 *kantar*.

Diplomatic Representatives.

1. Of Syria in Great Britain (19 Kensington Palace Gdns., W.8).

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary.—Edmond Bey Homsy, C.B.E. (accredited 5 July, 1949).

Counsellor.—Assad Mohaffel.

Attachés.—Rafik Jwejati; Taher Atassi; Ibrahim Tabbah.

Military Attaché.—Col. Abdel-Rahman Mardam Bey.

There are consular representatives in London and Manchester.

2. Of Great Britain in Syria.

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipoteniary.—William H. Montagu-Pollock, C.M.G. (29 April, 1950).

Secretaries.—M. C. G. Man; A. Halsey, M.B.E. (*Commercial*); W. H. G. Fletcher (*Information*).

Naval Attaché.—Capt. H. P. Henderson, D.S.O., R.N.

Military Attaché.—Lieut.-Col. G. R. Heyland, M.C.

Civil Air Attaché.—R. M. S. Rayner.

There are consular representatives at Aleppo and Damascus.

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THAILAND.

(PRADES THAI, OR MUANG-THAI.)

ON 11 May, 1949, the President of the Council of Ministers issued a declaration that the name of the country, hitherto known as Siam, should henceforward be Thailand, and of the people and nationality, Thai.

Reigning King.

Bhumibol Adulyadet, born 5 Dec., 1927, younger brother of King Ananda Mahidol who died on 9 June, 1946. King Bhumibol married on 28 April, 1950, Princess Kitiyakara, daughter of the Thai Ambassador in London. His coronation took place on 5 May, 1950. A daughter was born on 6 April, 1951.

Government.

Until 24 June, 1932, the constitution of Siam was an absolute monarchy. On that date a *coup d'état* was effected and a Provisional Constitution Act was promulgated on 27 June. This was replaced by the constitution of 10 Dec., 1932, which in turn was superseded by a new constitution on 10 May, 1946. A military *coup d'état* on 8 Nov., 1947, which put Marshal Pibul Songgram into power again, was followed by a revision of the constitution, which was promulgated on 23 March, 1949. Under this constitution supreme power belongs to the nation, and the King, who is the head of the nation, exercises the legislative power by and with the advice and consent of parliament. Parliament consists of a Senate (100 members, appointed by the King) and a House of Representatives (100 members popularly elected). The executive power is exercised by the state council, which is composed of 14 to 24 members, and the juridical power through the courts. Men and women over 20 years of age enjoy the franchise.

The state council, appointed by the King, is charged with the duty of conducting the government of the state.

Prime Minister and Minister of Defence.—Field-Marshal Pibul Songgram.
Foreign Minister.—Nai Worakan Bancha.

For purposes of administration Thailand is divided into 71 provinces (*changwads*), each under the control of a commissioner who is directly responsible to the Minister of the Interior. The *changwads* are subdivided into 412 districts (*amphurs*) and 4,533 communes (*tambons*). Local legislative and executive bodies with limited powers are being established with functions, procedure and method of election closely modelled on those of the central Assembly.

In Nov., 1936, Thailand denounced all her existing treaties with foreign powers and new treaties were concluded and later ratified with Switzerland, Belgium, Sweden, Denmark, United States of America, Norway, Great Britain, Italy, France, Japan, Germany, the Netherlands and Portugal.

By these new treaties Thailand regained her full juridical and fiscal autonomy.

On 1 Jan., 1946, a peace agreement was signed between Britain and India on the one hand and Thailand on the other, bringing to an end the state of war which had lasted since Dec., 1941, when Thailand became an ally of Japan. The new treaty provided for the return to Britain of the four Malay and two Shan states ceded to Thailand by Japan in July, 1945; and Thailand pledged herself not to cut a canal through the isthmus of Kra. The peace treaty between Thailand and Australia was signed at Bangkok on 3 April, 1946.

France, too, concluded a treaty with Thailand (17 Nov., 1946) by which Thailand restored the Indo-Chinese territories ceded by the Vichy Government in 1941, and annulled the convention of Tokyo of 9 May 1941.

Area and Population.

The area of Thailand is 514,000 square km., about 77,800 square km. being in the Malay Peninsula. Bangkok is the capital.

The census taken on 24 Nov., 1947, gave a population of 17,517,742 (1937 census 14,464,489).

Religion and Education.

The prevailing religion is Buddhism. In 1945 there were 13,752,091 Buddhists, 626,907 Moslems, 69,227 Christians and 15,880 others. In 1945, there were 19,759 Buddhist temples, 113,644 priests and 60,058 novices.

Primary education is compulsory for children between the ages of 7–14, and, in the local public and municipal schools, free. In 1948, government schools numbered 440, with 63,581 boys and girls. Local public and municipal schools numbered 18,670, with 948,124 boys and 1,133,290 girls, and with 50,523 male and 11,505 female teachers. Private schools numbered 1,501, with 167,629 boys and girls.

The Chulalongkorn University was founded at Bangkok in 1917, and the University of Moral and Political Sciences in June, 1934. Other recent foundations, all in Bangkok, are the University of Medical Sciences, the University of Agriculture, and the University of Fine Arts. The total enrolment of university students was 10,494 in 1948.

The budget for 1948 of the Ministry of Education amounted to £2,205,667.

There were, in 1949, 90 cinemas with a seating capacity of 68,000.

Finance.

Revenue and expenditure for 4 financial years (£1 = 11 bahts, pre-war; 35 bahts in 1951):—

Financial Year	Revenue	Expenditure	Capital Expenditure
	£	£	£
1 April, 1938, to 31 March, 1939	10,759,212	10,068,933	2,014,067
1 April, 1939, to 30 Sept., 1939	5,419,230	5,525,559	1,219,744
1 Oct., 1939, to 30 Sept., 1940	13,316,188	12,594,546	2,085,467
1 Oct., 1940, to 31 Dec., 1940	3,380,042	2,479,417	104,144
	Bahts	Bahts	Bahts
1947	685,000,000	938,793,245	321,934,922
1948	1,677,015,000	1,666,088,493	182,104,971

Ordinary expenditures in 1948 provide 147,291,185 bahts for the Ministry of Defence; 108,893,678 bahts for the Ministry of Interior; 81,971,730 for the Ministry of Communications; 88,266,704 for the Ministry of Education; 30,325,187 for the Ministry of Public Health; 24,103,242 for the Ministry of Agriculture, and 58,564,816 for the Ministry of Finance.

Extraordinary capital expenditures in 1948 include more than 90,000,000 bahts for railways, nearly 15,000,000 bahts for shares in the Thai Airways Co., Ltd., 16,642,964 bahts for a reserve fund for highway construction, and 13,776,456 bahts for irrigation works.

The sources of estimated revenue for 1948 comprise the following items: Direct taxes, 56,370,000 bahts; indirect taxes, 613,485,200 bahts; excise, 30,587,003 bahts; State commercial enterprises, 369,479,978 bahts; fees, fines and licences, 61,145,334 bahts, and special revenue 522,100,000 bahts.

On 30 Sept., 1941, the National Debt was as follows:—4½% loan of 1907, £886,200; 4% loan of 1909, £1,950,388; 4% conversion loan of 1936, £2,141,400. Internal loans amounted to 28,236,380 bahts.

The International Bank for Reconstruction and Development in Oct., 1950, [illegible] loans totalling $25·4 million for the rehabilitation of the Royal [illegible] ($3 million), the development of the port of Bangkok ($4·4 million), and for irrigation, drainage and water communications in the Central Plain ($18 million). The railway and port loans are for a term of 15 years each and carry an interest rate of 2¾% per annum, plus commission at the rate of 1%. Amortization payments will start on 15 April, 1954. The irrigation loan is for a term of 20 years and carries an interest rate of 3% per annum, plus 1% commission. Amortization payments will start on 15 April, 1956.

Defence.

Under the National Defence Act, the Ministry of Defence has assumed the control of the Thai Army, Navy and Air Force through the War Council headed by the Minister of Defence with two deputies. Each branch of the service is controlled by its commander-in-chief and the corresponding service council.

Under the Military Service Act which came into force on 1 June, 1937, every able-bodied man between the ages of 18 and 30 is liable to serve 2 years with the colours; 7 years in the first reserve; 10 years in the second reserve; 6 years in the third reserve.

Each branch of the armed forces provides its own training and education. Apart from the Military and Naval Cadet schools, the Department of Inspector General has set up various schools of Arms. There is also the General Staff College modelled on those of the British and American systems.

ARMY.—The Army has the Army Council as its consultative body. Its commander-in-chief is the President of the Army Council, with senior officers as its members.

The Army is organized in two army corps, and one separate division; total number of units is 28 infantry battalions, 4 cavalry regiments, 10 groups of artillery, 5 battalions of signals, 1 anti-aircraft regiment (of two battalions), 1 tank regiment (of two battalions) and 1 transport battalion.

NAVY.—At the beginning of 1951 the Navy included 3 coast defence ships, 4 frigates, 10 torpedo boats, 4 submarines, 2 training ships, 5 motor torpedo boats, 3 patrol vessels, 1 fleet minesweeper, 2 coastal minelayers, 3 motor minesweepers, 8 motor launches and 23 other vessels. The strength of personnel was 10,000 officers and men. There is a Royal Naval College at Kled Keo, Cholburi.

At the mouth of the Ménam River are the Paknam forts. The bar prevents ships of more than 13 feet draught from ascending to Bangkok. A project for dredging the bar is now being put into operation, it being hoped to cut a channel which will eventually be 26 feet deep. The naval dockyard has recently been reconstructed and a large new graving dock is under consideration.

AIR FORCE.—The Air Force consists of 5 wings.

Production and Industry.

A National Economic Council, responsible for planning, was set up by parliament in Dec., 1949.

According to the 1937 census 83·35% of the occupied persons (6,028,795) were engaged in agriculture and in fishery, 1·90% in industrial pursuits.

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 are as follows :—1934–38 average, 3,040,000 hectares, 4,357,000 metric tons; 1946–47, 3,655,000 hectares, 4,642,000 metric tons; 1947–48, 4,107,000 hectares, 5,174,000 metric tons; 1948–49, 4,150,000 hectares, 5,250,000 metric tons.

Sugar output averaged 65,000 metric tons in 1934–38, and was 161,000 metric tons in 1947–48.

The harvested area and yield of certain other crops in 1937–38 was as follows:—Coconuts, 123,806 acres, 160,094,599 nuts; tobacco, 30,836 acres, 153,008 piculs; pepper, 1,285 acres, 3,250 piculs; cotton, 19,242 acres, 118,047 piculs. The livestock in 1938, consisted of 10,970 (1945, 3,583) elephants, 385,565 (1945, 203,013) horses, 5,711,720 (1945, 5,798,435) bullocks and 5,551,232 (1945, 5,230,278) buffaloes.

The project for irrigation of rice lands in the Central Plain, launched in 1950, envisages the construction of a barrage across the Chao Phya River near Chainat, about 100 miles above Bangkok, and of canals and water distribution systems, which are designed to provide an assured water supply to an area of about 2,260,000 acres in the Central Plain.

About 60 to 70% of the land area of Thailand is under forest. In the north, mixed deciduous forests with teak (*Tectona grandis, Linn.*), growing in mixture with several other species, predominate. In the north-eastern section *Pentacme Siamensis, Kurz* exist in most parts. In all other regions of the country tropical evergreen forests are found, with the well known timber of commerce, Yang (*Dipterocarpus alatus, Roxb,* and *Dipterocarpus spp.*) as the outstanding crops. Most of the teak timber exploited in northern Thailand is floated down to Bangkok. Some of them, however, are exported through Me Khong into French Indochina and through the Salween into Burma.

About 45% of the teak trade is in British hands, 40% is worked out departmentally, leaving only about 15% in the local lessees' hands. Comparative values (in ticals) of the various classes of timbers and other forest products exported during the pre-war and post-war periods are as follows :—

	1941	1946	1947	1948
Teak	5,905,017	27,728,795	54,955,231	81,998,560
Other wood . . .	800,634	2,459,500	29,118,541	29,872,296
Other forest products .	1,834,095	2,870,268	7,180,783	38,845,221
Total . . .	8,539,746	33,058,563	91,254,555	150,716,077

Rubber shipments in 1946 amounted to 14,440 long tons, valued at 45,124,137 baht; in 1947 to 51,962 tons; in 1948 to 96,000 long tons.

The mineral resources are extensive and varied, including cassiterite (tin ore), wolfram, scheelite, antimony, coal, copper, gold, iron, lead, manganese, molybdenum, rubies, sapphires, silver, zinc and zircons. By far the most important are tin and wolfram. The output of tin ore declined from 17,447 long tons in 1940 (peak year) to 15,247 in 1941 and 5,889 in 1948. Mining of antimony began in 1943 with 40 tons annual output; production in 1948 was 181·7 long tons.

Commerce.

The foreign trade of the kingdom for 4 years is as follows:—

Year	Imports	Exports	Year	Imports	Exports
	£	£		£	£
1938–39	11,784,611	18,583,826	1947	34,890,021	24,361,515
1946	13,729,791	11,494,127	1948	39,688,578	42,374,973

Rice (milled) exports averaged 1,388,000 metric tons in 1934–38, and were 812,226 metric tons in 1948, and 1,215,853 in 1949.

Total trade between Siam and United Kingdom for 5 years (Board of Trade returns) in £ sterling:—

	1938	1947	1948	1949	1950
Imports into U.K. .	369,748	639,365	1,237,563	2,979,872	3,805,764
Exports from U.K. .	1,195,233	1,585,889	2,758,082	4,689,592	6,850,234
Re-exports from U.K.	14,718	11,713	4,742	14,331	22,548

Shipping and Communications.

In 1948, 1,156 vessels of 494,991 tons entered and 1,119 of 497,487 tons cleared the port of Bangkok. Of those entering 172 (156,060 tons) were British.

In 1949, Thailand had 13 vessels of over 200 tons; total tonnage, 4,709.

On 31 Dec., 1946, there were 3,272 kilometres (2,032 miles) of state railways open to traffic and 218 kilometres (135 miles) were under construction. The northern line runs from Ban Phachi to Chiangmai (410 miles), the extreme northern terminus. The southern line (615 miles) runs from Bangkok down the Peninsula to the frontier station of Padant Besa, where it connects with the Malayan railway from Penang, and to Singapore. Another line (134 miles) branching off from Haad Yai on the southern line runs along the east coast of the peninsula to Su-gnai Kolok, where it connects with the Malayan railway line. There are branch lines (totalling 97·5 miles) to Songkhla, Nakon-Srithamrat and Kantang. The extensions of the north-eastern line (164 miles) from Nakhon Ratsima (Korat) to Khonkaen (115 miles) and from Khonkaen to Udon Thani (75 miles) have been completed. The Nakhon Ratsima–Ubol line (194 miles) has been completed as far as Ubol Rat Thani, 357 miles distant from Bangkok. The extension from Kabinburi to Aran Pradet on the Cambodian frontier (58 miles) was completed in 1926. The northern and southern railway systems are linked together by a railway bridge over the Menam Chao Phya (opened 1 Jan., 1927), and both systems terminate in the central railway station of Hua Lam Phong at Bangkok. But during the war, Rama VI Bridge was

partly destroyed by bombing and since then the terminal station for the southern railway system has been temporarily changed over from Hua Lam Phong to Dhonburi on the west bank of the Menam. All state railways are under one management. Gross receipts of the state railways in 1946 were 68,650,218 baht; working expenses, 13,082,277 baht; contribution to renovation fund, 1,066,628 baht, and net profits, 54,501,313 baht. The railroad, in 1948, a passenger traffic of 1,307,033,917 passenger-

On 1 Jan., 1949, the length of highways open to traffic was 6,725 kilometres, of which 357 kilometres were first-class roads, 5,194 kilometres were second-class and 194 kilometres were third-class. In addition there were 979 kilometres of provincial highways.

Civil Aviation.—After the end of the war, three air transport companies were established, viz.:—(1) The Thai Airways Co., Ltd. (TAC). This company established in 1947 operates all internal routes (4,000 kms.), and serves also internationally on Bangkok–Penang-Singapore; Bangkok–Saigon; Bangkok–Hong Kong and Bangkok–Calcutta routes. (2) The Pacific Overseas Airlines (Thailand), Ltd., (POAS), established in 1947, operates two routes: Bangkok–Penang–Singapore and Bangkok–Singapore. (3) The International Aviation Corporation, Ltd., (IAAS), established in 1948, is operating internationally on charter basis.

The following foreign airlines call at Bangkok:—Pan American World Airways, British Overseas Airways Corporation, KLM Royal Dutch Airlines, Central Air Transport Corporation (Chinese), Air France, Indian Overseas Airways, Braathen's South American and Far East Airtransport A/S (Norwegian) and Philippine Air Lines.

Posts.—In 1948 there were 123 post offices proper, 73 licensed post offices, 278 Amphur post offices and 351 railway station post offices. Length of telegraph lines is 11,702 km. There were two automatic exchanges in Bangkok with 5,586 subscribers.

Twenty-two wireless stations have been installed for dealing with inland traffic; one high-power transmitting station on telefunken system at Laksi and one receiving station situated in the vicinity serve foreign traffic.

Money, Weights and Measures.

The unit of currency is the *baht*, generally referred to in English as the *tical*, which is divided into 100 *satang*. At one time the coins is use were of silver in denominations of 1 *baht*, 50, 25, 20, 10 and 5 *satang* and subsidiary nickel coins of 10 and 5 *satang* and bronze coins of 1 *satang* and ½ *satang*. In 1902 the Government began to issue currency notes (5, 10, 20, 100 and 1,000 *baht*); in 1918 the 1 *baht* note was first issued and in 1943 the 50 *satang* note was issued. Silver, nickel and bronze coins have gone out of circulation and are no longer minted. Only tin coins are minted to-day, in denominations of 50, 25, 20, 10, 5 and 1 *satang*. A small amount of bronze ½ *satang* coins was minted in 1937 but they are now out of circulation.

The currency law is based on the Currency Act of April, B.E. 2471 (1928). The currency was formerly based on the gold standard and the baht was equivalent to 0·66567 gramme of fine gold, corresponding to the rate of exchange of 11 baht to £1 sterling. Thailand departed from the gold standard on the 11 May, 1932, and based the currency on sterling at the rate of 11 baht to £1. On 26 Sept., 1949, the gold value of the baht was fixed at 0·0710937 gramme of fine gold, corresponding to the rate of exchange of 35 baht to £1 and 12·50 baht to U.S. $1.

Notes and silver coins of 20 satang and above are legal tender without limit as to amount. Silver coins of 10 and 5 satang, nickel coins of 10 and 5 satang and tin coins of 50, 25, 20, 10 and 5 satang are legal tender up to 10 baht. Tin coins and bronze coins of 1 and ½ satang are legal tender up to 5 baht. The 1,000 baht notes were demonetized in Feb., 1945, but they were allowed to be surrendered in exchange for inscribed Savings Bonds of the same value with one year maturity, which have now been repaid. Circulation of notes in Dec., 1950, was 3,256 million baht, compared with 297 million baht in Dec., 1941.

In 1942, the Bank of Thailand was established under the Bank of Thailand Act, B.E. 2485 (1942) and began operations on 10 Dec., 1942, with the functions of a central bank. The Bank was organized on similar lines as the Bank of England, having its banking activities entirely separate from the [illegible] the note issue. The Bank also took over the note issue previously performed by the Treasury Department of the Ministry of Finance. Although the entire capital is owned by the Government, the Bank is an independent body. Its gold holdings, end of 1950, amounted to $118 million, U.S.; foreign exchange, $163 million, U.S. (including $109 million in sterling).

The first Thai bank, the Siam Commercial Bank, was established by a Royal Charter in 1906; it has been under Thai [illegible] since 1942. In 1937 and 1941 two more Thai banks were [illegible]. Bank of Asia for Industry and Commerce and the City Bank of Siam.

In Bangkok, there were, before the Second World War, branches of the Hong Kong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, the Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China, the Mercantile Bank of India and the Banque de l'Indochine. In addition, there were 2 branches of Chinese banks, besides 2 local Chinese banks established under Thai law. The Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China also had a branch in the tin-mining town of Phuket in southern Thailand.

Since the end of the war, all foreign banks, closed by the Japanese, have re-opened. The Bank of China established a branch in Bangkok in 1947; the Bank of America National Trust and Savings Association and the Netherland Indische Handelsbank opened branches in 1949. Since 1941, six new Thai banks were established. At the end of 1948 there were eleven banks incorporated under Thai law (two more are expected to open in 1949) and eight branches of foreign banks. Altogether there were forty-eight commercial bank offices in Bangkok and the provinces, compared with fifteen at the end of 1941.

On 1 April, 1913, the Government Savings Bank was opened with 529 depositors. By 31 Dec., 1940, the number was 143,284, with a total deposit of £1,484,470.

The metric system was made compulsory by a law promulgated on 17 Dec., 1923. The actual weights and measures prescribed by law are:—Units of weight: 1 *standard picul* = 60 kilograms; 1 *standard catty* ($\frac{1}{100}$ picul) = 600 grammes; 1 *standard carat* = 20 centigrammes. Units of length: 1 *sen* = 40 metres; 1 *wah* ($\frac{1}{20}$ sen) = 2 metres; 1 *sawk* (½ wah) = 0·50 metre; 1 *keup* (½ sawk) = 0·25 metre. Units of square measure:—1 *rai* (1 square sen) = 1,600 square metres; 1 *ngan* (¼ rai) = 400 square metres; 1 *square wah* ($\frac{1}{100}$ ngan) = 4 square metres. Units of capacity:—1 *standard kwien* = 2,000 litres; 1 *standard ban* (½ kwien) = 1,000 litres; 1 *standard sat* ($\frac{1}{20}$ ban) = 20 litres; 1 *standard tanan* ($\frac{1}{20}$ sat) = 1 litre.

Legislation passed in 1940 provided that the calendar year shall coincide with the Christian year, and that the year of the Buddhist era 2484 shall

begin on 1 Jan., 1941. (The Siamese New Year's Day was previously 1 April.)

Diplomatic and Consular Representatives.

1. Of Thailand in Great Britain (23 Ashburn Place, S.W.7).

Ambassador.—Phra Bahiddha Nukara (accredited 19 Oct., 1950).
Counsellor.—Phra Suvabandh Bidayakara.
Naval Attaché.—Capt. Sawasdi Kongsiri.
Military Attaché.—Col. Amnuay Chyarochana.
Air Attaché.—Group Capt. Harin Hongsakul.
Financial Attaché.—Nai Chaloke Komarakul Na Nakara.

2. Of Great Britain in Thailand.

Ambassador.—Geoffrey Arnold Wallinger, C.M.G., C.B.E.
Counsellor.—R. Whittington, C.B.E
Secretaries.—E. T. D. Lambert; B. J. Garnett, O.B.E. (*Commercial*); J. T. Mulvenny, O.B.E.; D. C. Rivett-Carnac (*Information*).
Naval Attaché.—Cmdr. G. A. Tilney, R.N.
Military Attaché.—Col. V. L. M. Wainwright, O.B.E., M.C.
Air Attaché.—Group Capt. K. N. Sayers, A.F.C.
Civil Air Attaché.—Group Capt. R. J. Bone, C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O.

There are consular representatives at Bangkok, Songkhla (Singora), Chiengmai and Phuket.

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TIBET.

(Pó.)

Tibet, extending from Kashmir in the west to China on the east, forms a narrow enclave, between the Himalayas and the Kunlun mountains to the north. Its area is about 470,000 square miles; its population is estimated to be about 3 million. The capital is Lhasa. In the past it was not an exclusive and isolated region as it is to-day; a regular route from China to Nepal passed through it. Tibet became a powerful kingdom in the 7th century A.D., and in the following century exacted tribute from China. King Song-tsen Gam-po introduced Buddhism from India; an alphabet based on Sanskrit was elaborated, thus making it possible to translate Indian Buddhist sacred books into Tibetan. Some ten centuries later the Manchu Empire, taking advantage of dissensions between Mongols and Tibetans regarding the succession to the 6th Dalai Lama, sent an army to Lhasa which established, along with the 7th Dalai Lama, effective Chinese rule at Lhasa. From that time until the Chinese revolution in 1912 the Manchu dynasty maintained officers at Lhasa, though their authority decreased to a merely nominal suzerainty.

In the latter part of the 18th century Warren Hastings established friendly contacts with the then Regent of Tibet. But this led to nothing

of a permanent nature owing to Tibetan suspicion that the British had encouraged a Nepalese invasion of Tibet in 1792, and throughout the 19th century it was impossible to get the Tibetans to come to any sort of terms at all. A treaty and trade regulations were concluded with the Chinese in 1890 to regulate the frontier, but the Tibetans had no intention of acknowledging any such agreement, and the Chinese were unable to secure respect for it. At the same time the Dalai Lama was in direct intercourse with the Tsar of Russia. Eventually the Younghusband expedition of 1904 penetrated to Lhasa to secure a working agreement, the Convention of 1904. The British having secured this convention, immediately retired and before long reduced the indemnity imposed and evacuated the territory occupied as a security for its payment. The moderation then shown has engendered friendly relations ever since. The Manchu Empire immediately proceeded to convert Tibet from a loose form of vassalage into a province of China. The Dalai Lama, who had fled to China at the time of the British expedition in 1904, returned in 1909, but it was evident that the Chinese intended to deprive him of all temporal power, and the Dalai Lama fled to India. Following the Chinese revolution of 1912, the Tibetans evicted all Chinese officials and troops; Great Britain repudiated the claim of the President of the new Chinese Republic to regard Tibet as on a footing with other provinces of China.

In 1914 a conference of representatives of Tibet, China and Great Britain at Simla initialled a Convention recognizing the autonomy of Tibet proper (outer Tibet) and created a zone (inner Tibet) under Chinese authority subject to certain already existing Tibetan rights. The Chinese were unable to accept the boundaries between inner and outer Tibet laid down, and refrained from ratifying it, though they accepted the terms of the Convention in all other respects; but the two remaining parties, Great Britain and Tibet, accepted the Convention as binding between themselves. Upon this Convention all subsequent intercourse between Britain and Tibet has been based. In 1918 Chinese aggression led to strong and successful Tibetan retaliation. At a time of Chinese weakness Great Britain did its utmost to urge moderation on Tibet, and deputed Mr. (afterwards Sir) E. Teichman to the scene of hostilities. He succeeded in effecting a truce in Sept., 1918. At the invitation of the Dalai Lama, Sir Charles Bell visited Lhasa in 1920 with a view to assisting in settlement between Tibet and China. However, the British Government and the Government of India did not succeed in effecting a permanent settlement, although they brought about a state of practical equilibrium between China and Tibet.

In 1933, the 13th Dalai Lama died, and a Regent was appointed. A new Dalai Lama—aged about 5—was discovered in Chinghai and brought to Lhasa in 1939. He was installed in Feb., 1940, and assumed full powers as the temporal and spiritual head of the country on 17 Nov., 1950, when the Regency ended.

The Tibetan Government admitted to Lhasa a Chinese mission of condolence on the death of the 13th Dalai Lama and a complimentary mission on the occasion of the installation of the 14th Dalai Lama, and the Kuomintang government of China had a representative at Lhasa from 1934 to 1949, when their mission left Tibet at the request of the Tibetan Government.

In Feb., 1950, after the establishment of the Chinese People's Government at Peking, a mission was despatched from Tibet to India with instructions to establish contact with representatives of the new Chinese Government. While arrangements for the mission's journey to China were under way, the Chinese People's Liberation Army invaded Tibetan territory in force in Oct., 1950. Chinese forces occupied Chiamdo, the headquarters

of the province of Kham, and other localities in south-eastern Tibet, capturing Ngapho Shape, Commissioner of Kham, an official with the rank of a Cabinet Minister, and the bulk of the Tibetan army. Some Chinese forces, operating from Sinkiang, appeared in north-western Tibet. The Tibetan Government addressed two appeals to the United Nations, which, however, took no action. The Chinese made overtures to the Tibetans for a settlement by negotiation. The Dalai Lama left Lhasa in Dec., 1950, and established his temporary headquarters in the Chumbi Valley. A provisional Cabinet was appointed to handle affairs at Lhasa. At the same time, the Dalai Lama appointed a delegation, with Ngapho Shape as leader, to continue negotiations with the Chinese at Peking.

Relations between Tibet and Nepál are regulated by a treaty of 1856, since which date Nepál has maintained a representative at Lhasa, at present (1951), Maj. Nayan Bahadur Khattry. The conduct of British relations with Tibet is the responsibility of the High Commissioner for the United Kingdom in India. Indian relations with Tibet are conducted through the agency of the Political Officer in Sikkim with the assistance of a Mission at Lhasa (from 1936) and of Trade Agents at Gyantse, Yatung and Gartok. In the spring of 1947 observers from the Tibetan Government attended the Inter-Asian Relations Conference at New Delhi. In 1947–48, a small trade mission of the Tibetan Government visited India, China, the United Kingdom and the United States, with brief halts in Paris, Berne and Rome. In 1950, the Tibetan Government sent 2 officials to India to continue these trade talks.

The main trade route between India and Tibet lies from Bengal through Sikkim. The value of the trade is estimated as between rupees one to 2 crores. The Tibetan *sang* (paper, copper and silver currency) is valued at about 4 *sangs* to the rupee (1951); there is considerable fluctuation.

The government of the country is conducted by the Dalai Lama, assisted by a Council (*Kashag*) of 4 ministers (*Shapes*). There is also a National Assembly (*Tsongdu*), an advisory body containing most of the monk and lay officials.

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TRIESTE.

THE Free Territory of Trieste was constituted by Section III (Articles 21 and 22) of the peace treaty with Italy, signed in Paris on 10 Feb., 1947, as a compromise between the conflicting interests of the western powers and Soviet Russia, without regard to the composition and wishes of the population.

However, because the Security Council of the United Nations could not agree on the selection of a governor, and because the zone occupied by the Yugoslavs was virtually incorporated in Yugoslavia, the governments of the United States, Great Britain and France, on 20 March, 1948, sought the approval of the Soviet Union for a recommendation to the Security Council that the Free Territory should return to Italian sovereignty. The Soviet government, on 13 April, considered the suggested procedure 'unacceptable'; but the western powers are continuing their efforts.

For the provisions of the provisional and permanent statutes under which the Free Territory was meant to be governed, *see* THE STATESMAN'S YEAR-BOOK, 1947, p. 1260. Meanwhile internal order is maintained by the Allied troops stationed in the Territory (5,000 men for the United Kingdom, the United States and Yugoslavia respectively). Italian currency continues to be the legal tender.

Boundaries.—The frontier line of the Free Territory has been defined in Articles 4 and 22 of the peace treaty with Italy. It starts from a point in the Gulf of Panzano, 2 kilometres north-west of the town of Duino, runs north-eastward to a point on the boundary between the former Italian provinces of Gorizia and Trieste, approximately 2 kilometres north-east of the village of San Giovanni, turns in a semi-circle south-eastward to a point on the river Dragogna, about 1 kilometre north of the village of Cernova, and then south-westward to a point approximately 1·6 kilometre south-west of the town of Castagna, thence [illegible] main channel of the river Quieto to its mouth (*see* MAP in THE STATESMAN'S YEAR-BOOK, 1948).

The Free Territory has an area of 83,077 hectares (205,200 acres). The city and port are in the British–U.S. zone (222·74 sq. km.).

The zone occupied by Yugoslav troops was, in March, 1950, incorporated in the Yugoslav customs system.

Population.—On 1 Oct., 1949, the commune of Trieste had a present population of 278,555. According to the Austrian census of 1910, the town numbered 95,730 Austrian subjects of Italian language, 27,924 Italian citizens, 20,358 Slovenes, 9,580 Germans, 2,171 Croats, 641 other Austro-Hungarians and 4,859 foreigners. The 1921 census of the commune counted 238,655 inhabitants of whom 202,382 were Italians and 26,457 Slovenes.

The population of the Free Territory, according to the Italian census of 1936, was 348,798. In 1940 there were counted 294,292 Italians, 57,718 Slovenes, 2,326 Croats and 1,225 others.

In June, 1949, the present population of the Anglo-American zone of the Free Territory was 298,970; resident population, 295,619.

There were, in 1949, 33 cinemas with a seating capacity of 12,633.

Commerce.—Imports and exports (in metric tons) :—

	1938	1946	1947	1948
Imports by sea . . .	2,408,965	1,669,628	1,723,152	2,175,960
„ „ land . . .	864,781	235,257	504,334	494,739
Exports by sea . . .	971,901	66,050	319,648	588,282
„ „ land . . .	1,133,027	1,607,956	1,109,233	1,523,726
Total . . .	5,378,674	3,578,891	3,656,367	4,782,707

In 1948, the principal items of sea-borne trade were (in metric tons) :— Imports: raw mineral oils, 667,964; cereals, 446,221; coal, 241,592; flour, 182,319. Exports: processed mineral oils, 320,730; timber, 98,405; cast iron and steel, 69,008.

Exports to United Kingdom in 1948 were £2,504; 1949, £2,265; 1950, £184,759; imports from U.K., 1948, £264,517; 1949, £376,070; 1950, £898,979; re-exports from U.K., 1948, £7,364; 1949, £26,180; 1950, £9,507.

Number of ships (including coastal traffic) entered in 1948, 10,378 (19,746 in 1938); cleared, 10,354 (19,508); excluding coastal traffic, there entered, in 1948, 1,208 ships (182 Italian) and cleared 1,283 (256 Italian); in 1938, 1,492 vessels (986 Italian) entered and 1,548 (1,037 Italian) cleared the port.

There were in 1947, 135·5 km. of railway lines within the Free Territory, of which 101 km. were electrified. In the British-American zone there were, in 1949, 94 km. of railway and 935 km. of roads of which 90 km. were state-controlled first-class roads.

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TURKEY.

(Türkiye Cümhuriyeti.)

Turkey is a sovereign, independent republic, embracing an Asiatic (Anadolu) and a European (Trakya) territory, with Ankara as the capital.

On 1 Nov., 1922, the Grand National Assembly at Ankara, convened on

23 April, 1920, abolished the office of Sultan and provided that the office of Caliph, hitherto vested in the person of the Sultan, should be filled by election from among the Princes of the House of Osman. On 4 Nov., 1922, the administration of Istanbul passed into the hands of the Ankara Government. On 29 Oct., 1923, the national leader, Gazi Mustafa Kemal Pasha, who had been born at Salonica in 1881, was elected first President of the Turkish Republic.

On 3 March, 1924, the Grand National Assembly abolished the Turkish Caliphate and expelled from Turkey all the members of the House of Osman, at the same time depriving them of their Turkish citizenship. On 1 Nov., 1927, Mustafa Kemal Pasha (Kemal Atatürk) was re-elected President of the Republic by the unanimous vote of the new Assembly which met on that day. On the death of Kemal Atatürk, on 10 Nov., 1938, Ismet Inonü (born 1884), who had been Premier for 12 years, was nominated second President of the Turkish Republic.

President of the Republic.—Celal Bayar, leader of the Democratic Party, born 1884 (elected 22 May, 1950, by 387 to 66 votes.)

In June 1934, a law made it obligatory for every family to adopt a distinct family name. The titles Pasha, Bey, Effendi, Hazretleri (Excellency), etc., were abolished about the same time.

By a decision of the Grand National Assembly on 13 Oct., 1923, Ankara was declared to be the capital of Turkey. All central departments of state are now established there.

The Eastern (Sadabad) Pact which was signed on 8 July, 1937, between Turkey, Persia, Afghanistan and Iraq, was automatically renewed to continue until 25 June, 1948.

Until 1945, Turco-Russian relations were governed by the Treaty of Neutrality, Non-Aggression and International Co-operation which was signed on 17 Dec., 1925, to operate for 10 years and was later extended till 1945. On 19 March, 1945, the Soviet Government denounced this treaty with effect from 7 Nov., 1945. No fresh instrument has been signed.

A treaty of alliance with Great Britain and France was signed at Ankara on 19 Oct., 1939.

A treaty of financial assistance to be provided by the U.S.A. was signed in Ankara on 12 July, 1947.

National flag: a white crescent and star on red.

National anthem: Korkma! Sönmez bu şafaklarda yüzen al sancak (words by Mehmed Akıf; tune by Zeki; officially adopted 12 March, 1921).

Constitution and Government.

The Grand National Assembly of Ankara voted, on 20 Jan., 1921, a constitution which 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.' A revision of the constitution was effected by the law of 20 April, 1924, which declared the Turkish State to be a republic, the religion of which was Islam, the official language Turkish and the capital Ankara. 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 President of

The Republic is chosen from among the deputies constituting the National Assembly, and his term of office is identical with the life of each Assembly.

Women were granted the franchise on 5 Dec., 1934. The electoral law of 1946 was revised in 1948 and again in 1950. Turkish men and women are entitled to vote at the age of 22 and to become deputies at the age of 30. Secret ballot was introduced by law on 10 July, 1948.

On 5 Feb., 1937, the Grand National Assembly accepted the principles of the Republican People's Party—namely, nationalism, democracy, revolutionism (dynamism or adaptation to circumstances), laicism (separation of State and religion), and 'etatism' (State ownership or control of the principal means of communications, industries, mines and public utility services)—as part of the Constitution of the Republic.

Up to 1945, the Republican People's Party was in power with virtually no other parties existing; from that date onward, opposition parties came into being.

The Cabinet was, in April, 1951, constituted as follows :—

Prime Minister.—Adnan Menderes.
Deputy Prime Minister.—Samet Agaoglu.
Minister of Justice.—Ruknettin Nasuhoğlu.
Minister of Defence.—Hulusi Koymen.
Minister of the Interior.—Halel Özyoruk.
Minister of Foreign Affairs.—Fuat Koprulu.
Minister of Finance.—Hasan Polatkan.
Minister of Education.—Tevfik Ileri.
Minister of Public Works.—Kemal Zeytinoğlu.
Minister of Economy and Commerce.—Muhlis Etc.
Minister of Health.—Dr. Ekrem Hayrı Ustundag.
Minister of Customs and Monopolies.—Rıfki Salem Burçak.
Minister of Agriculture.—Nedim Ökmen.
Minister of Communications.—Seyfi Kurtbek.
Minister of Labour.—Nuri Özsan.
Minister of Industrial Development.—Hakkı Gedik.
Minister of State (in charge of Marshall Aid).—Refik Sevket Ince.

The Grand National Assembly, which was elected on 14 May, 1950, consists of 408 Democrats, 69 members of the People's Party, 1 National Party, and 9 Independents; total 487.

Local Government.

The constitution, voted at Ankara in Jan., 1921 (*see* above) altered the system in force up to 1920 by providing that the [illegible] be divided into Il (now 63 in number), sub-divided into [illegible] in their turn into Bucak. At the head of each Il is a Vali representing the Government. The system aimed at is one of centralization. Each Il has an elective council of its own. The Ilce is regarded as a mere grouping of Bucaks for certain purposes of general administration. The Bucak 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.

Area and Population.

The Treaty of Peace between the Allied Powers and Turkey which was signed at Lausanne on 24 July, 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 23 Aug., 1923, and entered into force 6 Aug., 1924, on its ratification by three of the four Allied Powers.

The Treaty of Lausanne and the conventions attached to it provided for the demilitarization of zones adjoining the European frontier, the Dardanelles and the Bosphorus, subject to the right to maintain a garrison at Constantinople, for the demilitarization of Imbros, Tenedos and Rabbit Islands, as well as the islands in the Sea of Marmara with one exception, and for a special administrative regime in Imbros and Tenedos.

On 10 July, 1936, a new Straits Convention was signed at Montreux (ratified on 9 Nov., 1936) to take the place of the 1923 Convention, whereby Turkey obtained the right of re-militarizing the zone of the Straits, and this area was re-occupied by troops on 21 July, 1936. The International Commission of the Straits ceased to function on 30 Sept., 1936.

By an agreement between the Turkish and French Governments concluded at Ankara on 23 June, 1939, the Sanjak of Alexandretta (the Hatay) was incorporated in the territory of the Turkish Republic. Its population is 254,141.

The area of the Republic of Turkey is 767,119 square kilometres or 296,185 square miles.

Area of Turkey in Europe, 23,485 square kilometres; population, 1945, 1,496,612. Area of Turkey in Asia, 743,634 square kilometres; population, 1945, 17,293,562.

The population of Turkey is given as follows :—

Census	Males	Females	Total	Increase %
28 October, 1927 .	6,563,879	7,084,391	13,648,270	—
20 October, 1935 .	7,936,770	8,221,248	16,158,018	18·4
20 October, 1940 .	8,898,912	8,922,038	17,820,950	10·6
21 October, 1945 .	9,446,580	9,343,591	18,790,174	5 8
22 October, 1950 .	—	—	20,934,670 [1]	—

[1] Provisional.

The population of the Ils, at the census of 22 Oct., 1950, was given as follows (provisional figures) :—

Afyon . .	372,566	Erzincan . .	197,460	Manisa . .	519,319
Ağri (Karakö e) .	155,545	Erzurum . .	461,673	Maraş . .	288,631
Amasya . .	163,491	Eskişehir . .	274,571	Mardin . .	269,080
Ankara. . .	818,271	Gaziantep . .	328,082	Muğla . .	240,704
Antalya . .	312,102	Giresun . .	299,243	Muş . .	107,306
Aydin . . .	337,977	Gümüşane . .	203,474	Niğde . .	331,061
Balikesir . .	563,100	Hakâri . .	44,204	Ordu . .	372,492
Bilecik . .	136,844	Hatay . .	296,277	Rize . .	181,084
Bingöl . . .	97,225	Içel . . .	317,853	Samsun . .	475,953
Bitlis . . .	88,422	Isparta . .	186,152	Seyhan . .	509,600
Bolu . . .	302,805	Istanbul . .	1,179,666	Siirt . .	158,838
Burdur . .	136,359	Izmir (Smyrna) .	767,374	Sinop . .	225,427
Bursa . . .	541,987	Kars . . .	409,138	Sivas . .	540,412
Çanakkale . .	288,813	Kastamonu . .	411,576	Tekirdağ . .	222,916
Çankiri . .	218,289	Kayseri . .	404,650	Tokat . .	387,456
Çoruh (Artvin) .	174,511	Kirklareli . .	192,333	Trabzon . .	419,148
Çorum . . .	342,290	Kirşehir . .	182,141	Tunceli . .	105,663
Denizli . .	340,010	Kocaeli . .	474,716	Urfa . .	295,734
Diyarbakir . .	294,618	Konya . .	740,595	Van . .	143,949
Edirne (Adrianople)	221,125	Kütahya . .	419,100	Yozgat . .	323,506
Elâziğ . . .	211,400	Malatya . .	481,386	Zonguldak . .	425,974

The population of the principal towns was given as follows (census 21 Oct., 1945):—

Istanbul (Constantinople)	860,558	Gaziantep	62,873	Samsun	38,725
Ankara	226,712	Konya	58,457	Urfa	36,356
Izmir (Smyrna)	198,396	Kayseri	57,864	Balıkesır	33,894
Adana	100,780	Erzerum	50,875	Mersin	33,148
Bursa	85,919	Sivas	44,856	Maraş	33,104
Eskişehir	80,030	Malatya	41,530	Zonguldak	32,978
		Diyarbakir	41,087		

The Moslem population of Turkey comprises besides the Turks of Asia Minor a large number of Kurds in the eastern provinces, Lazes in the eastern section of the Pontic coast, and a few Circassians. There is a notable but diminishing Jewish element in the towns. There has of late been a considerable immigration of Turks from Rumania, Bulgaria and Yugoslavia, the majority of whom are being settled in Thrace.

Religion.

Although Islam is no longer recognized as the religion of the State, Moslems form 98 03% of the population. Turkish has been to some extent substituted for Arabic as the liturgical language. Under the imperial system the non-Moslem communities were recognized as organized communities or *millets*, 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 great importance. The Treaty of Lausanne has restricted the administrative prerogatives of the spiritual heads of the communities, and their authority is now purely ecclesiastical.

Istanbul is the seat of the Œcumenical Patriarchate, who is the head of the Orthodox Church in Turkey. The Armenian Church (Gregorian) is ruled by a Patriarch in Istanbul who is subordinate to the Katholikos of Etchmiadzin. The Uniat Armenian Church is ruled by the Patriarch of Cilicia. The Chaldaeans (Nestorian Uniats) have one Bishop at Mardin. The Syrian Uniats have a See of Mardin and Amida, but it is united with their Patriarchate of Antioch, whose incumbent resides in Damascus. The Greek Uniats (Byzantine Rite) have as their Ordinary in Istanbul the Titular Bishop of Gratianopolis. The Latins have an Apostolic Delegate in Istanbul and an Archbishop in Izmir, but their Patriarch of Istanbul is titular and non-resident. There is a Grand Rabbi (Hahambaşi) in Istanbul for the Jews, who are nearly all Sephardim.

According to the census of 21 Oct., 1945, there were in Turkey 18,497,801 Moslems, 103,839 Orthodox, 76,965 Jews, 60,260 Gregorians, 10,782 Roman Catholics and Armenians, 5,213 Protestants, 12,582 adherents of other religions, 561 without religion and 221 undeclared.

On 10 April, 1928, the Grand National Assembly passed a law amending the constitution 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.

A law passed in Dec., 1934, forbids the wearing of clerical garb except in places of worship and during divine service. An exception is made for one representative of each religion or sect. This law applies to foreigners as well as to Turkish citizens.

Education.

According to the census of 20 Oct., 1935, in 29 Ils, with a population of 8,889,217, only 2,606,382 of the population were literate in Latin characters.

Only 40·1% of the male population and 18·2% of the female population could read and write. The analysis of other Ils is in hand.

In Turkey, elementary education is obligatory for all children of both sexes. According to the Provisional Law of 6 October, 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 and completely reorganized in 1933. Number of students of the University of Istanbul and Ankara, 1948–49: men, 16,402; women, 3,780. Number of teachers, 1948–49, 874 (133 women). 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.

Religious instruction in schools, hitherto prohibited, was made optional in May, 1948.

The following table gives statistics of education for 1949–50:—

	Number	Teachers		Students	
		Male	Female	Male	Female
Primary schools	17,029	25,195	8,841	1,015,469	610,030
Secondary schools	383	2,286	1,777	50,718	18,508
Lycées	88	1,072	765	17,404	4,541
Normal schools	8	63	33	918	576
Village institutes [1]	21	503	164	11,788	651
Professional schools	289	2,913	1,189	33,272	10,951
The university and higher education institutions	34	1,279	288	21,422	5,203
Total	17,352	33,311	13,057	1,150 991	650,460

[1] Giving 5-year courses in farming and handicraft to boys and girls after their primary schooling.

On 1 Nov., 1928, the Grand National Assembly voted a law for the adoption of Latin characters as from 1 Dec., 1928. The publication of books in Arabic characters was forbidden after 1 January, 1929.

A British Institute of Archaeology was opened in Ankara on 15 Jan., 1948.

There were, in 1950, 234 cinemas with a seating capacity of 138,000.

Justice.

Since the beginning of the work of secularization some 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 Ankara.

The laws applied by these courts have been recently drawn up and adopted. The Turkish Civil Code is, with the exception of a few modifica-

tions, 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 31 Dec., 1948, the prison population consisted of 11,511 men and 348 women awaiting trial, 18,593 men and 748 women under sentence, a total of 31,200.

Social Insurance.

An act, covering occupational diseases, industrial accidents and maternity insurance, came into force on 1 July, 1946. Old-age insurance was introduced as from 2 June, 1946. It is intended to build up a complete system of insurance, covering death, unemployment, etc. The budget of the Workers' Insurance Institute amounted to £T4,436,000 in 1946.

Finance.

Estimates of revenue and expenditure (in £T) were as follows :—

	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951
Revenue .	1,021,200,000	1,115,600,000	1,251,802,894	1,312,381,043	1,313,269,563
Expenditure .	1,136,200,000	1,243,563,197	1,371,875,627	1,467,330,043	1,487,208,563

From 1 Jan , 1946, the financial year corresponds with the calendar year.

The approved budget estimates for the financial year ending 31 Dec., 1951, are as follows :—

Revenue	£T	Expenditure	£T
Income tax . . .	348,350,000	Grand National Assembly .	10,144,371
Indirect taxation . .	591,531,000	Presidency of the Republic .	793,091
Monopolies	197,402,235	Court of Accounts . .	1,973,215
Fees, stamps, etc. .	90,290,000	Prime Ministry . . .	3,198,138
State property . . .	10,500,000	The Supreme Council . .	969,240
Nationalized organizations .	48,195,000	Press and Publication . .	4,912,838
Other sources . . .	58,720,000	Statistics Department . .	1,963,065
		[illegible]	2,104,655
		[illegible]	7,819,071
		Ministry of Justice . .	45,441,989
		Cadastre and Registration .	11,579,149
		Ministry of Defence . .	448,330,850
		Ministry of the Interior .	20,102,570
		Direction of Security . .	31,514,992
		Gendarmerie . . .	39,209,654
		Ministry of Foreign Affairs .	14,084,119
		Ministry of Finance . .	89,492,387
		State Debts . . .	214,902,181
		Ministry of Education .	175,931,990
		Ministry of Public Works .	7,363,069
		Ministry of Economy and Commerce . . .	4,191,133
		Ministry of Health . .	59,033,191
		Ministry of Customs and Monopoly . . .	19,840,507
		[illegible] ulture .	34,718,812
		.	7,136,920
		Ministry of Communications	2,903,548
		Ministry of Labour . .	1,709,449
		State enterprises . .	9,225,428
Total . . .	1,344,988,235	Total . . .	1,274,746,465

Extraordinary expenditure for 1951 was estimated at £T305,012,272, of which £T120,132,098 was assigned to public works and £T21,669,150 to defence.

At 31 Dec., 1949, the public debt totalled £T2,148,887,498, of which £T1,294,999,671 was consolidated and £T853,887,827 floating debt.

The Ottoman Public Debt was redeemed on the date provided for—25 May, 1944. For the history of this debt, *see* THE STATESMAN'S YEAR-BOOK, 1944, pp. 1939–40.

On 22 Oct., 1940, the Turkish Government took over the liabilities of the Ottoman Debt Council (Unified Debt) set up in virtue of the Agreement of 22 April, 1933. The Government's reasons were :—(1) Impossibility for members of the Council to arrange for a full meeting in conformity with the provisions of the Agreement; or to carry out the duties of the Council. (2) Of a total of 1,839,453 Ottoman Debt Bonds, 854,398 were found to be in possession of holders in France, United Kingdom, Belgium, Holland, Switzerland and Italy; 29,821 in Germany, and the balance, *i.e.*, 865,692, to be held by Turks with 89,845 not due for issue until 1 Oct., 1943. On the above showing the Government claimed the debt to have become an internal liability. It was further decided that Belgian, French, Dutch, Swiss and Italian bondholders would in future be paid on the same system as German and Turkish holders; and also in future British bondholders' annuities would be paid into a 'Special Account.' The method of transfer of these funds is to be decided later by the British and Turkish Governments The Ottoman Bank was entrusted with the archives, duties and responsibilities of the former Debt Council, whose members were compensated on retirement.

Defence.

Several bills for the [illegible] of the armed forces were passed in June, 1949, by the Grand National Assembly. One of these placed all organizations connected with national defence under the authority of the Minister of National Defence. Another created a Supreme Council of National Defence, under the chairmanship of the Prime Minister, with the object of co-ordinating the resources of the country in case of war. Besides the Minister of National Defence and the Chief of the General Staff, the heads of economic Ministries are members of this council.

Military service in the land, air and naval forces is 2 years; in extraordinary conditions this term may be increased to 3 years. Men are called up when they are over 20. The average number of men liable to be called up is 175,000 every year. The strength of the forces in 1950 was about 22,000 officers and 350,000 men. The total number that could be mobilized is estimated at over 2,000,000.

In the budget of 1950 the allocations for national defence were distributed as follows :

	£T
Land Forces	334,252,597
Air Forces	49,727,902
Naval Forces	47,195,531
Military Factories Department	23,210,524
Cartographical Department	3,851,050

ARMY.

The Turkish land forces contain 22 infantry, 6 armoured and 3 cavalry units. There are 6 fortified places. The land forces are divided into 3 army and 9 army-corps regions. Infantry retains the most important place

in the Army; it is equipped with up-to-date arms. Cavalry is being equipped with modern arms and partly motorized. Artillery is being motorized to a large extent. The units are largely equipped with 10·5 cm. howitzer guns.

Navy.

The Turkish Navy includes the battle cruiser *Yavuz*, formerly the German *Goeben*, launched in 1911, displacing 23,100 tons, and armed with ten 11-in. guns; 10 destroyers, 11 submarines, 13 fleet minesweepers, 5 small minelayers, 2 surveying vessels, 12 motor minesweepers, 8 motor torpedo boats, 28 coastal craft, a submarine depot ship, a repair ship, a large yacht, a submarine rescue ship, a collier, 4 oilers, 4 boom defence vessels and 3 tenders. It is proposed to acquire 2 cruisers and 4 frigates from the U.S. Navy, which has already transferred 4 destroyers and 6 submarines to the Turkish Navy.

There is a modern naval base at Gölçuk in the Gulf of Izmit; a scheme for enlarging and improving this base comprises the provision of docks and building-slips which will replace the former government dockyard in the Golden Horn. Only merchant ships will then be built in the old establishment.

Personnel strength, in 1951, was about 1,250 officers and 18,000 men.

Air Force.

The Turkish Air Force comes under the direct control of the Turkish General Staff. The Air Force strength was, in 1950, approximately 1000 aircraft and a total personnel of about 8,500. There were 3 units. Equipment and methods are chiefly American.

Production and Industry.

Agriculture.—Agriculture is primitive, but modern methods are now being adopted. Number of people engaged in agriculture is, according to the census of 1935, 10,546,846, being 65·2% of the total population. The soil for the most part is very fertile; the principal products are tobacco, cereals, figs, silk, olives and olive oil, dried fruits, licorice root, nuts and almonds, mohair, skins and hides, furs, wool, gums, canary seed, linseed, sesame and cotton. Opium is an important crop in Konya and Afyonkarahisar. Tobacco is grown both in European and Asiatic Turkey. The principal tobacco districts are Samsun (the most important), Bafra, Izmit, Carşamba and Izmir (Smyrna). In 1946, tobacco was grown by 182,501 cultivators on 98,049 hectares. The tobacco crop in 1946 was 69,599 metric tons; half of the exports of leaf tobacco goes to the United States. The principal centre for silk production is Bursa. The production of olive oil, mainly confined to the Il of Aydin, is very important. Sugar production in 1949, 134,000 tons. Production of dried figs in 1948, 35,200 short tons.

The area under cultivation in 1945 was (in hectares) :—Cereals, 6,803,886; leguminous plants, 335,901; industrial plants, 562,614.

Turkey produced 5,000 metric tons of flax fibre and 10,000 tons of hemp fibre in 1948 as compared with 2,478 tons of flax fibre and 9,948 tons of hemp fibre in 1947.

Cotton production in 1948 was 58,000 metric tons of lint from 319,000 hectares; estimate, 1949, 68,000 metric tons from 354,000 hectares. Raw-cotton exports in 1948–49 totalled 29,385 tons, of which 7,440 tons went to Germany, 5,134 tons to Czechoslovakia and 3,982 tons to France.

The following table gives the area and yield of the principal products for 2 years :—

Product	1949		1950	
	Area in hectares	Yield in metric tons	Area in hectares	Yield in metric tons
Wheat . .	4,007,810	2,516,623	4,477,191	3,871,926
Barley . .	1,758,719	1,246,536	1,901,910	2,017,018
Oats . .	293,658	235,524	302,376	315,601
Maize . .	600,579	724,479	593,161	627,987
Rye . .	422,763	274,339	487,536	412,879
Rice . .	26,376	57,691	24,125	51,358

Wheat exports in 1947 amounted to 171,450 tons, whereas Turkey had imported 56,593 tons in 1942, 39,109 tons in 1943 and 3,935 tons in 1944.

On 7 June, 1945, the Grand National Assembly passed the Land Reform Bill under which large tracts of agricultural land will be distributed to peasants without land or with insufficient for their subsistence.

On 8 Feb., 1937, a new forest law was voted, providing for State control of all forests, including those under private ownership. It contains measures for planting, protection against fire, marauders and insects, and lays down penalties for infringements of any of its clauses. About 9,169,859 hectares (22,924,647 acres) are under forest. The most wooded Ils are Kastamonu, Aydin, Bursa, Bolu, Trabzon, Konya and Balikesir. Of the forest land, about 88% belongs to the State, 6% to private persons, and the rest to communes and vakifs (pious foundations). Wood pulp production in 1947 amounted to 12,157 metric tons.

At the end of 1947 there were in Turkey 24,496,000 sheep, 12,884,000 ordinary goats, 4,162,000 mohair goats, 9,761,000 cattle, 1,725,000 asses, 1,066,000 horses, 947,000 buffaloes, 104,000 camels and 96,000 mules.

In 1948 Turkey produced 32,319 metric tons of wool, 5,882 tons of mohair, and 7,702 tons of goat's hair.

Mining.—The Turkish provinces, especially those in Asia, are reported rich in minerals, which are little worked. In 1936, the Government acquired the Zonguldak coal-mines. Production of principal minerals (in 1,000 metric tons) was :—

Mineral	1946	1947	1948	1949	Mineral	1946	1947	1948	1949
Coal [1] .	3,830	3,946	4,023	4,183	Cement . .	323	350	345	377
Lignite .	604	840	1,010	1,259	Sulphur . .	3	2·7	2·9	3·1
Copper .	10	10	11	11	Meerschaum [3] .	0·6	0·2	0·4	0·2
Chrome .	103	156	286	433	Manganese ore .	2·3	5.8	8·3	25
Antimony .	0·16	0·27	1·32	1·17	Magnesite . .	0·1	0·9	3·6	6·4
Mercury .	—	0·1	0·03	—	Emery . .	8·4	11·8	7·9	8·9

[1] The figures given for coal refer to unwashed and unscreened coal.
[2] Thousand flasks. [3] Thousand cases.

Industry.—In 1934 there was inaugurated a 5-year plan for the industrialization of the country, with a view to making Turkey economically independent, and the following staple industries have been established: iron and steel, textile, mining, paper, glass, sugar and cement. In February, 1936, a second five-year plan was prepared, relating mainly to mines, mining industries and electrification. An additional impetus has been given to mining by the grant of a credit of £10,000,000 under the Anglo-Turkish Guarantee Agreement, as the interest and amortization of these credits are to be paid for by the revenue derived from the sale of base metals on free markets.

In 1936 there were 65.245 industrial establishments in Turkey employing 256,855 hands.

The first blast furnace at the Karabuk iron and steel plant (180 tons capacity) was lit on 9 Aug., 1939. Cost of construction approximates £3,000,000. Estimated annual output (in metric tons):—Pig-iron, 219,000; slag, 70,000; coke, 229,000; rolled steel products, 150,000, and steel ingots, 171,900.

The undeveloped hydro-electric power in Turkey is estimated at 2·2 million kw. In 1948, 48 power plants were operating with a peak load of 7,150 kw. and an output of 30 million kwh. The total electricity production was 676 million kwh. generated in 290 power stations with an installed capacity of 263,000 kw.

Labour.—On 8 June, 1945, a Ministry of Labour was set up. It functions are carried out in the provinces by 20 district organizations. Industrial disputes must be submitted to arbitration by arbitration boards; strikes and lock-outs are prohibited. Children under 12 must not be employed in industry; those under 18, not underground and on night shifts. A system of employment exchanges began to operate from 25 Jan., 1946. Employers and employees may form unions; these must not engage in political activities. A bill recognizing the right to strike is (June 1950) under consideration.

Commerce.

Imports and exports (in £T) for 5 years :—

	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950
Imports . .	223,931,229	685,003,317	770,148,535	812,616,000	799,859,127
Exports . .	132,094,468	625,243,952	551,038,451	693,910,000	737,586,635

In 1949, exports totalled 997,110 metric tons, and imports, 1,220,811 metric tons.

Turkish imports from the principal countries were as follows (in million £T):—

Country	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950
U.K. . . .	29·4	48·3	86	187·3	140	83·3
Italy . .	—	13	95·7	69·4	40 9	37·6
Germany .	0·8	—	0·2	5·6	31·8	140·6
France. . .	—	1·6	15·9	32·7	44·8	40·0
U.S.A. .	22·2	70·1	228·3	179	161·3	196·2
U.S.S.R. .	0·1	—	—	—	3	—
Japan . . .	—	—	31·5	10·7	2·5	—
Switzerland .	11·8	17·3	26·8	26·7	17·6	11 2
Sweden . .	13	14	21	21·5	29 7	15·3

Turkish exports to the principal countries were as follows (in million £T):—

Country	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950
U.K. . . .	32·6	75·6	102 5	81·1	85·6	103·4
Italy . . .	0·1	12·1	66·2	35·4	11 3	40·6
Germany . .	—	—	0·9	21·1	111·9	155·9
France. . .	3	18	28·2	31·5	36·2	31·8
U.S.A. . .	9 6	87·7	147·5	119 6	99·2	124·6
U S.S.R. . .	—	0·1	—	0·4	0·7	1·2
Palestine . .	9·5	39	46·4	23·6	13	6·6
Switzerland . .	17·6	28·2	24·4	18·4	14·3	8·0
Egypt . . .	25·5	30·2	30·6	35 2	31·5	16·2
Greece . .	8·9	37·9	27·2	29·7	52·4	25·8
Czechoslovakia .	0·5	4·7	35·2	38·6	55·8	28·3
Sweden . .	6·8	26 6	16·2	18·3	13·2	21·1

Total trade between Turkey and the United Kingdom for 5 years (Board of Trade returns) in £ sterling :—

	1938	1947	1948	1949	1950
Imports into U.K. . .	968,839	5,744,743	6,573,433	8,912,993	11,709,025
Exports to Turkey . .	2,475,867	11,431,921	16,060,875	10,117,228	10,568,863
Re-exports from U.K. .	36,613	112,568	527,446	189,964	309,217

Communications.

Shipping.—In 1949, the merchant marine had a gross tonnage of 434,329, of which 240,051 tons were operated by the state.

In 1949, 4,059 vessels of 5,342,597 tons entered and cleared the ports of Turkey under foreign flags, and 60,324 vessels of 19,134,376 tons under the Turkish flag.

Roads.—Turkey has (1949) 15,103 km. of good roads and 7,275 km. in need of repairs.

Rail.—The total length of railway lines in 1949 was, 7,736 km., of which 48 km. of narrow gauge (Mudanya–Bursa) is not operated and 61 km. has double track. Mileage operated by the Government consisted of 7,326 km. of standard, 287 km. of narrow and 124 km. of broad gauge track. In the fiscal year ending 31 Dec., 1948, total revenues for the railways amounted to £T146,532,052.

Post.—In 1948 there were 31,710 km. of telegraph lines, with 55,768 km. of wire. Number of post and telegraph offices, 1,679. Number of telephones, 1 Jan., 1949, 52,423.

Banking and Credit.

In Jan., 1927, the Turkish Government issued a charter for a new national bank, to be styled the Central Bank of the Turkish Republic (Merkez Bankasi). Its capital is £T15,000,000, which has been fully subscribed. The future status of this bank was determined by a law passed by the Grand National Assembly on 11 June, 1930. It began its activities on 3 Oct., 1931, following the approval of the statutes by the Government. The bank has a concession for 30 years, renewable during the last 5 years of this period, and is the sole bank of issue in the country. There are 7 other State controlled banks :—The Halk Bankasi (People's Bank), a popular savings bank; the Sümer Bank (industrial), capital £T150,000,000; the Ziraat Bankasi (agriculture); the Eti Bank (development of mines and marketing of minerals), capital £T100,000,000; the Emlâk Kredi Bankasi (real property and mortgages); the Iş Bankasi, capital, £T5,000,000, and the Provincial Bank, capital £T100,000,000. 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, extended in Aug., 1925, by the Turkish Government, for a further period of 10 years, was prolonged (5 June, 1933) until March, 1952.

Notes in circulation reached a peak of £T998,418,000 on 12 April, 1947, thereafter declining. Note circulation on 24 June, 1950, was £T878,031,000; foreign exchange assets, £T105,573,000.

Money, Weights and Measures.

Since 8 April, 1916, a gold standard, with the *kuruş*, as the unit, is general all over Turkey. The Turkish pound is divided into 100 piastres (*kuruş*) and

contains 6,615 grammes of fine gold. The piastre is equal to 40 para. The piastre pieces are of nickel. Silver coins are 25 and 50 piastres, and gold coins ¼, ½, 1, 2½ and 5 £T. Silver is legal tender up to 20 Turkish liras and nickel up to 500 *kuruş*.

The only money in general circulation, apart from a 2·5 *kuruş* brass coin and for 1 piastre and coins for 5, 10, 25, 50 and 100 piastres, are notes of the Central Bank, which include the notes issued by the state during the 1914–18 war and taken on charge by the bank since 3 Oct., 1931, as well as those subsequently issued and covered by gold and foreign exchange. The Turkish gold *lira*, at 2 June, 1950, was worth 3,390 *kuruş*.

The rate of parity between the Turkish pound and the pound sterling was fixed on 18 Sept., 1949, at a buying rate of 7·84 to the £1 and a selling rate of £T7·91 to the £1.

The metric system of weights and measures came into force on 1 Jan., 1934.

For the old weights and measures, *see* THE STATESMAN'S YEAR-BOOK, 1933, p. 1349.

On 24 May, 1928, the Grand National Assembly passed a law making the employment of European numerals obligatory as from 1 June, 1929.

On 1 March, 1917, the Gregorian calendar was introduced into Turkey, to be used side by side with the Hegira calendar, while as from 1 January, 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 (69 Portland Place, W.1).

Ambassador.—Cevat Açikalin (appointed 17 Oct., 1945).
Counsellor.—Kadri Rızan.
First Secretary.—Reşat Zihni Akdur.
Naval Attaché.—Capt. Tefvik Sargut.
Military Attaché.—Col. Tahsın Berkman.
Air Attaché.—Lieut.-Col. Sadi Atıkkan.
Commercial Counsellor.—S. Turhan Hisım.
Press Attaché (86 Park Street, W.1).—Nejat Sonmez.
Cultural Attaché.—Nuretin Polvan.
Consul-General.—H. A. Ramazanoğlu.

There are Turkish consuls at Birmingham, Bristol, Cardiff, Glasgow, Liverpool and Newcastle.

2 OF GREAT BRITAIN IN TURKEY.

Ambassador.—Sir Noel H. H. Charles, Bt., K.C.M.G., M.C. (appointed 11 Feb., 1949).
Counsellor.—R. D. J. Scott-Fox.
First Secretaries.—G. E. Millard; R. O. Dennys, O.B.E.; N. Bicknell, D.S.O., D.F.C. (*Commercial*); J. A. Grant (*Information*); F. V. Michell; W. P. S. Lane.
Commercial Counsellor.—J. M. Walsh.
Naval Attaché.—Capt. A. G. Poe, D.S.C.
Military Attaché.—Brig. C. R. A. Swynnerton, C.B., D.S.O.
Air Attaché.—Air Commodore R. J. Legg.
Civil Air Attaché.—R. M. S. Rayner.
Consuls-General.—(Istanbul) A. N. Williamson-Napier; (Izmir) D. J. Balfour.

There are consuls at Trabzon (Trebizond), Iskenderun (Alexandretta), and Mersin.

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UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS.

(Soyuz Sovyetskikh Sotsialisticheskikh Respublik.)

Constitution and Government.

On 12 March, 1917, a revolution broke out in Russia, as a result of which the Emperor Nicholas II abdicated. A Provisional Government under Prince George Lvov was set up by the Duma, which held office until 16 May, 1917, when it was reorganized. On 6 August, 1917, a new Cabinet under Alexander Kerensky was formed. This, too, was reorganized on 8 October, and maintained itself until 7 November, 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 Union of Soviet Socialist Republics was formed by the Union of

the R.S.F.S.R., Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic and Transcaucasian Soviet Socialist Republic, by agreement between the Soviet Governments of the four republics, and the Treaty of Union was adopted by the first Soviet Congress of the U.S.S.R. on 30 December, 1922. The treaty, including the constitution of the Union, gave practical as well as theoretical equality to all the nationalities within the Union; it was adopted by the Central Executive Committee of the U.S.S.R. on 6 July, 1923, and finally ratified on 31 January, 1924. In May, 1925, the Uzbek and Turkmen Autonomous Soviet Socialist Republics and in December, 1929, the Tadzhik Autonomous Soviet Socialist Republic, were declared Soviet Socialist Republics of the U.S.S.R. Later, the Transcaucasian Republic was split up into the Armenian Soviet Socialist Republic, the Azerbaijan Soviet Socialist Republic and the Georgian Soviet Socialist Republic, each of which became constituent republics of the Union.

At the 8th Congress of the Soviets, on 5 December, 1936, a new constitution of the U.S.S.R. was adopted, known widely as the Stalin Constitution. At the same time the Kazakh Soviet Socialist Republic and the Kirghiz Soviet Socialist Republic were proclaimed constituent republics of the U.S.S.R., which then consisted of eleven republics.

In September, 1939, the Soviet Government incorporated the Western Ukraine and Western Byelorussia—inhabited mainly by Ukrainians and Byelorussians. This territory ethnographically and economically was part of the Soviet Republics of Ukraine and Byelorussia when it was seized by Poland in 1920. Western Ukraine and Byelorussia were subsequently incorporated into the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic and into the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic respectively.

On 31 March, 1940, the territory ceded by Finland was joined to that of the Autonomous Soviet Socialist Republic of Karelia to form the Karelo-Finnish Soviet Socialist Republic which was admitted into the Union as the 12th Soviet Republic.

On 2 August, 1940, the Moldavian Soviet Socialist Republic was constituted as the 13th Soviet Republic. It comprised the former Moldavian Autonomous Soviet Socialist Republic and Bessarabia (ceded by Rumania on 28 June, 1940), except for the districts of Khotin, Akerman and Ismail, which, together with Northern Bukovina, were incorporated into the Ukrainian Soviet Republic. On 29 June, 1945, Ruthenia (Sub-Carpathian Russia) was by treaty with Czechoslovakia likewise embodied in the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic. The Soviet-Rumanian frontier thus constituted was confirmed by the peace treaty with Rumania, signed on 10 February, 1947.

On 3 Aug., 1940, Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania were incorporated in the Soviet Union as the 14th, 15th and 16th Soviet Republics.

After the defeat of Germany it was agreed by the Governments of the United Kingdom, the United States and the U.S.S.R. (by the Potsdam declaration) that the greater part of East Prussia should be embodied in the territory of the U.S.S.R. The area which includes the town [illegible] berg (renamed [illegible], 1946), Tilsit and Insterburg, was [illegible] Russian Soviet [illegible] Republic.

By the peace treaty with Finland, signed on 10 Feb., 1947, the province of Petsamo (Pechenga), previously ceded to Finland by the Soviet Union on 14 Oct., 1920, and 12 March, 1940, was returned to the Soviet Union.

In 1945, after the defeat of Japan, the southern half of Sakhalin and the Kurile Islands were, by agreement with the Allies, incorporated in the U.S.S.R.

The Soviet Union is a socialist state of workers and peasants, the political units of which are the Soviets or councils of workers by hand and brain. All central and local authority is vested in these Soviets.

The following is a brief outline of the principal provisions of the constitution of the U.S.S.R. :—The economic foundation of the U.S.S.R. is the socialist system of economy and the socialist ownership in the means of production and the abolition of the exploitation of man by man in accordance with the principle, ' He who does not work, neither shall he eat.' There are two forms of socialist property in the U.S.S.R. : (1) State property (property of the whole people); (2) Co-operative and collective farm (*Kolkhoz*) property (property of individual collective farms and property of co-operative associations). The land, mineral deposits, waters, forests, mills, factories, mines, railways, water and air transport, banks, means of communication, large state-organized agricultural enterprises such as state farms (*Sovkhozy*), machine and tractor stations and the like, as well as municipal enterprises and the principal dwelling-house properties in the cities and industrial localities, are state property, that is, the property of the whole people; but the land occupied by collective farmers is secured to them in perpetuity so long as they use it in accordance with the laws of the country. The members of the *Kolkhozy* also have small plots of land attached to their dwellings for their own use. Peasants unwilling to enter a *Kolkhoz* may retain their individual farms, but they are not allowed to exploit hired labour. The right of personal property of citizens in their income from work and in their savings, in their [illegible] and auxiliary household economy, their domestic furniture [illegible] d objects of personal use and comfort, as well as the right of inheritance of personal property of citizens, are protected by law. The constitution recognizes the right of all citizens to work, rest, leisure, education and maintenance in old age, sickness or incapacity, without distinction of sex, race or nationality, and lays down that any direct or indirect restriction of the rights of, or conversely, the establishment of direct or indirect privileges for citizens on account of their race or nationality, as well as the advocacy of racial or national exclusiveness or hatred and contempt, is punishable by law. Military service in the Soviet Army (formerly Red Army) is recognized as an honourable duty of the citizens of the U.S.S.R., and universal military service is the law of the land. The franchise is enjoyed by all citizens of the U.S.S.R. who have reached the age of 18, irrespective of sex, race or nationality, religion, standard of education, domicile, social origin, property status or past activities, with the exception of the insane, and persons convicted by court of law to sentences including deprivation of rights. Candidates for election must be 23 years of age. Citizens serving in the Soviet Army have the right to elect and be elected on equal terms with all other citizens. A member of any Soviet may be recalled by a decision of a majority of his or her electors if he or she fails to give satisfaction.

The highest organ of the state power of U.S.S.R. is the Supreme Council of the U.S.S.R., which exercises legislative power. It consists of 2 chambers with equal legislative rights, elected for a term of 4 years: the Council of the Union and the Council of Nationalities.

The Council of the Union is elected by the citizens of the U.S.S.R. on the basis of 1 deputy for every 300,000 of the population. In 1946 it consisted of 682 members.

The Council of Nationalities is elected by the citizens of the U.S.S.R. voting by Union and autonomous republics, autonomous regions and national areas on the basis of 25 deputies from each Union republic, 11 deputies from each autonomous republic, 5 deputies from each autonomous

region and 1 deputy from each national area. In 1946 it consisted of 657 members.

The highest executive and administrative organ of state power of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics is the Council of Ministers (called People's Commissars before 16 March, 1946).

The Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R. is elected at a joint session of both chambers of the Supreme Soviet and consists of the chairman, 16 vice-chairmen (the chairmen of the 16 republics), 15 members and the secretary. It acts as the supreme state authority between sessions of the Supreme Soviet and is accountable to the latter for all its activities.

Deputies are elected by the voters on the basis of universal, equal and direct suffrage by secret ballot. The only legal political party is the Communist Party. All non-members of the Communist Party are classed as non-party citizens. The elections are held on a one-front basis, the candidates having received a more or less general preliminary approval in their constituency. At the election held on 12 March, 1950, 111,090,010 electors voted.

A modification of the 1936 constitution was adopted by the Supreme Soviet on 1 February, 1944, whereby each of the constituent republics of the Union is given the right to have separate Commissariats for Defence and for Foreign Affairs. On 25 Feb., 1946, a decree of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R. [illegible] People's Commissariat for Defence of the U.S.S.R. int[illegible] for the Armed Forces of the U.S.S.R., unifying in this Ministry all the armed forces of the U.S.S.R.—the land, air and naval forces. Each republic has the right to enter into relations with foreign states and to conclude treaties with them. In matters concerning foreign affairs, the Ministry for Foreign Affairs of the U.S.S.R. now deals with all questions concerning the interests of the Union as a whole. At the same time, it has a say in the general character of the foreign policy of the constituent republics. As in the 1923 constitution, so also in 1936, the right of the constituent republics to withdraw from the Union was expressly recognized.

National flag: red, with sickle and hammer in gold in the upper corner near the staff, and above them a 5-pointed star bordered in gold.

National anthem: Soyuz nerushimy respublik svobodnykh (words by S. Mikhalkov and El-Registan; tune by A. V. Alexandrov; 1944).

Legislation by decree and executive authority is vested in the Council of Ministers, or Cabinet. The Council of Ministers is responsible to the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R. and in the intervals between sessions to the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet.

Chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R.—Nikolai M. Shvernik (Deputy from the Sverdlovsk electoral area of the R.S.F.S.R.) (elected 19 March, 1946).

Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the U.S.S.R.—Generalissimo Joseph Vissarionovich Stalin.

Vice-Chairman of the Council of Ministers.—Vyacheslav Mikhailovich Molotov.

Minister of Foreign Affairs.—A. Y. Vyshinsky.

Each of the constituent republics of the Union retains its own Supreme Soviet and Council of Ministers, the function of which in relation to the

respective Union republics is the same as that of the Supreme Soviet and Council of Ministers of the U.S.S.R. respectively to the U.S.S.R. Certain ministries 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 divisions of the Communist Party correspond to the territorial divisions of the state. Local conferences of the Party members elect delegates to regional conferences and the regional conferences send delegates to the Soviet Union Party Conference or Congress. The Congress is the supreme authority of the Party. Ordinary congresses are to be convened not less than once in 3 years; but there has been only one since 1934. The Congress elects the Central Committee of the Party, the Commission of Party Control and the Central Inspections Commission. In addition, in 1939, at the 18th Congress of the Communist Party, it was decided to summon not less than once a year an All-Union Party Conference consisting of representatives of the local organizations, to discuss urgent problems of Party policy. This Conference has met once (in 1940). The Central Committee holds a plenary session at least once in 4 months, and elects for the general management of its affairs a Secretariat consisting of 5 members.

The Central Committee elects sub-committees (bureaux) which deal with the various aspects of Party work, *e.g.*, Political (Politbureau), the Organization Bureau (Orgbureau) and other bureaux. The most important of these sub-committees is the Politbureau. It consists of 9 members.

The local administration is carried on by the local Soviets, and in every locality there is also a Communist Group, which receives Party group instructions from the superior organs of the Party.

In every factory, in every *kolkhoz* (collective farm), there is a Communist cell which directs the technical administration of the factory or the *kolkhoz*, and which is in contact with the other organs of the Communist Party. In this way the members of the Party distributed over the whole mechanism of the state system represent the controlling power which leads the state machine in the direction required by the Central Committee of the Communist Party along the 'General Party Line.' The purity of the Party policy and strict discipline are maintained by means of thorough investigation of the political and social activities of each member.

Secretary of the Party.—Joseph Vissarionovich Stalin (appointed Field-Marshal, 7 March, 1943; Generalissimo, 28 June, 1945).

Politbureau.—J. V. Stalin, V. M. Molotov, L. P. Beria, G. M. Malenkov, K. E. Voroshilov, A. I. Mikoyan, A. A. Andreev, L. M. Kaganovitch, N. S. Khrushchev. Substitute members: N. M. Shvernik, N. A. Bulganin and A. N. Kosygin.

Soon after the adoption of the new constitution by the All-Union Soviet Congress on 5 Dec., 1936, all the constituent republics of the Union held their respective Soviet congresses, at which they adopted their own constitution based in all essentials on the constitution of the Union described above, but adapting it where necessary to their own national and local requirements.

The autonomous republics are governed by their own Supreme Council and Council of Ministers: the regions and areas are governed by executive committees elected by the local Congress of Soviets, which are elected by the citizens for a term of 2 years.

The Communist International (the Comintern), founded on the initiative

of the Russian Communist Party in 1919, was dissolved on 10 June, 1943. On 5 Oct., 1947, it was announced that a Communist Information Bureau (Cominform) had been set up in Belgrade to co-ordinate the activities of the Communist parties of Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, France, Hungary, Italy, Poland, Rumania, U.S.S.R. and Yugoslavia. On 28 June, 1948, Yugoslavia was expelled from the Cominform for having 'followed an incorrect line in the basic questions of foreign and domestic policy,' and the Bureau was transferred to Bucharest. The Cominform publishes a weekly paper, *For a Lasting Peace, for a People's Democracy* (from Nov., 1947)

Area and Population.

PROGRESS AND PRESENT CONDITION.

The total area of the Soviet Union in 1946 was given as 8,708,070 square miles; total population, about 193,200,000. The areas and approximate population of the constituent republics of the U.S.S.R. are as follows (capitals in brackets):—

Constituent republics of the Union	Area in sq. km. (Oct., 1947)	Total population (17 Jan., 1939)
R.S.F.S.R. (Moscow)	16,922,000	109,279,000 [1]
Ukrainian S.S.R. (Kiev)	576,600	38,500,000 [2]
Byelorussian S.S.R. (Minsk)	207,600	10,400,000 [2]
Azerbaijan S.S.R. (Baku)	85,700	3,209,727
Georgian S.S.R. (Tbilisi)	76,200	3,542,289
Armenian S.S.R. (Erivan)	29,800	1,281,599
Turkmen S.S.R. (Ashkhabad)	484,800	1,253,985
Uzbek S.S.R. (Tashkent)	407,500	6,282,446
Tadzhik S.S.R. (Stalinabad)	142,600	1,485,091
Kazakh S.S.R. (Alma-Ata)	2,753,800	6,145,937
Kirghiz S.S.R. (Frunze)	196,900	1,459,301
Karelo-Finnish S.S.R. (Petrozavodsk)	178,500	900,000
Moldavia S.S.R. (Kishinev)	33,800	2,200,000 [2]
Estonia S.S.R. (Tallin)	45,100	1,120,000 [2]
Latvia S.S.R. (Riga)	64,500	1,950,000 [2]
Lithuania (Vilnius)	65,200	2,879,070 [2]
Total	22,270,600	191,888,445

[1] Not including territories incorporated in 1940 and 1945.
[2] Estimate 1940, not including Bessarabia and Transcarpathia.
[3] Estimates 1940.

On 17 Jan., 1939, the total population was 170,467,572, of whom 81,665,000 were males and 88,802,000 females; 31,412,232 were children under 8; 55,900,000 were urban and 114,600,000 rural population.

Estimated losses of population in World War II, 14 million, of which 7 million were military and 7 million civilian losses.

The following table shows the growth of the population in Russia:—

Year	Population	Year	Population
1897	106,432,300	1931	160,430,300
1914	139,312,700	1932	163,166,100
1918	142,579,900	1939 (census)	170,467,572
1928	150,426,800	1946 (estimate)	193,200,000

The census of 1939 showed that the following were 36 large towns in the U.S.S.R. :—

Moscow	4,137,018	[illegible]	445,476	Perm	255,196
Leningrad	3,191,687	[illegible]	425,544	Astrakhan	254,000
Kiev	846,293	Kazan	402,000	Ufa	245,863
Kharkov	833,432	Kuibyshev (Samara)	390,000	Irkutsk	243,000
Baku	809,347	Saratov	376,000	Minsk	239,000
Gorky (Nizhni Novgorod)	644,116	Voronezh	327,000	Mariupol	222,000
Odessa	604,223	Yaroslavl	298,000	Kalinin (Tver)	216,000
Tashkent	585,005	Zaporozhie	289,000	Voroshilovgrad (formerly Lugansk)	213,000
Tbilisi (Tiflis)	519,175	Ivanovo	285,000	Vladivostok	206,000
Rostov-on-Don	[illegible]	[illegible]	281,000	Erivan	200,000
Dnieperpetrovsk	506,662	Chelliabinsk	273,127	Magnitogorsk	145,900
Stalino (Yuzovka)	462,000	Tula	272,000		

Other large towns of the U.S.S.R. with census population of over 50,000 inhabitants on 17 Jan., 1939, were :—

Makeyevka	240,145	Orekhovo-Zuyevo	99,329	Voroshilov	70,628
Alma-Ata	230,528	Zlatoust	99,272	Losmoostrovsk	70,480
Krasnodar	203,916	Kirovabad	98,743	Michurinsk	70,202
Khabarovsk	199,364	Kherson	97,186	Petrozavodsk	69,728
Krivoi Rog	197,621	Ryazan	95,358	Sergo	68,360
Krasnoyarsk	189,999	Novorossiisk	95,280	Leninakhan	67,707
Taganrog	188,808	Vologda	95,194	Chernigov	67,356
Izhevsk	175,740	Zhitomir	95,090	Maikop	67,302
Chkalov	172,925	Konstantinovka	95,087	Kovrov	67,163
Grozny	172,468	Kramatorsk	93,350	Vladimir	66,761
Stalinsk	169,538	Vinnitsa	92,868	Lipetsk	66,625
Vitebsk	167,424	Frunze	92,659	Ossipevsk (formerly Berdichev)	66,306
Nikolayev	167,108	Petropavlovsk	91,678	Uralsk	66,201
Karaganda	165,937	Serpukhov	90,766	Cheremkhovo	65,907
Nizhni Tagil	159,864	Kremenchug	89,553	Orsk	65,799
Penza	157,145	[illegible]	89,484	Nadezhdinsk	64,719
Smolensk	156,677	[illegible] S.S.R.)	88,216	Lyublino	64,332
Shakhty	155,081	Bryansk	87,473	Sumy	63,883
Barnaul	148,129	Makhach-Kala	86,847	Vyshni Volochek	63,642
Dnieprodzerzhinsk	147,829	Voroshilovsk (Orjonikidze Territory)	85,100	Berezniki	63,575
Gomel	144,169	Kokand	84,665	Pyatigorsk	62,875
Kirov	143,181	Bobyruisk	84,107	Jambul	62,723
Simferopol	142,678	Andizhan	83,691	Kuntsevo	60,963
Tomsk	141,215	Armavir	83,677	Mytishchi	60,111
Rybinsk	139,011	Stalinabad	82,540	Pskov	59,898
Samarkand	134,346	Dzhaudzhikau	82,331	Blagoveshchensk	58,761
Kemerovo	132,978	Leninsk-Kuznetsky	81,980	Chapayevsk	57,995
Poltava	130,305	Kutaisi	81,479	Shuya	57,950
Ulan-Ude	129,417	Novocherkask	81,286	Nikopol	57,841
Orjonikidze (North Ossetian A.S.S.R.)	127,172	Noginsk	81,024	Yegoryevsk	56,340
Ashkhabad	126,580	Bisk	80,190	Artemovsk	55,165
Tambov	121,285	Perovo	77,727	Volsk	55,053
Kostroma	121,205	Syzran	77,679	Voroshilov (Ukrainian S.S.R.)	54,794
Kursk	119,972	Namangan	77,351	Charjov	54,739
Murmansk	117,054	Stalinogorsk	76,207	Rzhev	54,081
Sevastopol	111,946	Melitopol	75,735	Kurgan	53,224
Orel	110,567	Slavyansk	75,542	Borisoglebsk	52,055
Semipalatinsk	109,779	Tyumen	75,537	Cherkassy	51,693
Gorlovka	108,693	Kineshma	75,378	Berdyansk	51,664
Prokopyevsk	107,227	Kolomna	75,139	Kislovodsk	51,289
Kerch	104,471	Chimkent	74,185	Lysva	51,192
Dzerzhinsk	103,415	Engels	73,279	Kamensk Uralsky	50,897
Chita	102,555	Podolsk	72,422	Yelets	50,888
Ulyanovsk	102,106	Anzhero-Sujensk	71,079	Krasni Luch	50,829
Kirovograd (Ukrainian S.S.R.)	100,331	Batumi	70,807	Bokhara	50,382
Mogilev	99,440	Komsomolsk	70,746		

Between 1917 and 1948, 839 new towns were constructed, of which 475 have been built since 1939, chiefly in the Volga steppes, the Urals, Western

Siberia and Central Asia. These include (population in 1939) Magnitogorsk (145,870), Berezniki, Krasnouralsk (in the Urals), Novoye Zaporozhe (289,200) (in the Ukraine), Anjero-Sudjeansk, Stalingorsk, Prokopievsk, Kemerevo (133,000) (in West Siberia), Cheremkhovo (65,900), Igarka (in [illegible]. Karaganda, Kaunrad (in Kazakhstan), Kirovsk [illegible] (in [illegible], in the Kola peninsula), Kandalaksha (in Karelia) and [illegible] (in the Moscow region),

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Religion.

By decree of 23 Jan., 1918, the Soviet Government disestablished the Church and appropriated certain categories of its property. The congregations themselves have to maintain their churches, which they are permitted to use free of charge. From the time of the revolution of March, 1917, all religions might be freely professed in the Union. This principle is safeguarded in the 1936 constitution of the U.S.S.R., in which Article 124 reads as follows: 'With the aim of ensuring freedom of conscience for the citizens, the Church in the U.S.S.R. is separated from the state and the school from the Church, and freedom of religious worship and anti-religious propaganda is permitted to all citizens.' Before the revolution the prevailing religion of the country was the Orthodox Faith. In 1940 there were over 30,000 independent religious communities of every kind, over 8,000 churches and about 60,000 priests and ministers of religion. The Orthodox Church has the largest number of followers and is divided into two chief sections, 'The New Church' and 'The Old Church,' each of which has its own headquarters in Moscow. 'The New Church' is headed by the Metropolitan Vitali. 'The Old Church' is headed by the Patriarch of the Orthodox Church, and the Holy Synod consists of the Patriarch, 3 metropolitans (*ex officio*) and 3 representatives of the bishops (monthly alternating according to seniority). The present Patriarch Alexis was elected by the General Council of the Orthodox Church on 2 Feb., 1945. On 11 Oct., 1943, a council on the affairs of the Russian Orthodox Church was set up to maintain contact between the Government and the Patriarch of Moscow and all Russia on questions of the Russian Orthodox Church that require settlement by the U.S.S.R. Government. A similar council was set up on the affairs of the religious cults, *i.e.* all religious communities other than the Russian Orthodox Church. These councils function under the Council of Ministers.

In 1945 there were 20,000 Orthodox congregations in the U.S.S.R., with 30,000 priests; 10 theological seminaries; a theological academy in Moscow, and another in Leningrad and 87 monasteries and nunneries.

The Moslems are the second largest religious community in the U.S.S.R.

Of the dissenters in Russia, 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 were almost entirely settled in the towns and larger villages of the western and south-western provinces. The Soviet authorities have endeavoured to settle Jews on the land—particularly in the Crimea and in the Ukraine. For colonizing Jews in the Far East the Soviet Government in 1928 allotted an area of 36,490 sq. kilometres in the district of Biro-Bidjan (the Jewish Autonomous Region of the Far East). Population, 1935, 60,000.

The Truth about Religion in Russia. Compiled by the Moscow Patriarchate. London, 1944.
Anderson (P. B.), People, Church and State in Modern Russia. London, 1944.
Casey (P. P.), Religion in Russia. New York, 1946.
Curtiss (J. S.), Church and State in Russia. New York, 1940.- The Russian Church and the Soviet State, 1917-50. New York, 1950.
Zernov (N.), The Russians and their Church. London, 1946.

Education.

Education is obligatory, and certain classes of private schools (under state control) are permitted. In December, 1943, it was decided that as from September, 1944, universal compulsory education was to start from 7 years of age instead of 8 as hitherto. Co-education was the rule in all schools until 1 Sept., 1943, when separate schools for girls and boys were established in the urban areas. Since Jan., 1934, three types of schools have been in existence—those with a 4-year, a 7-year and a 10-year curriculum respectively.

In 1950, there were 220,000 primary and secondary schools. Pupils in [illegible] condary, technical etc. schools numbered over 37 million and [illegible] 1,600,000.

On 1 Dec., 1943, Suvorov military schools for training officers for the Soviet Army were opened. In 1947, there were 3,000 trade schools.

In 1939, there were 23,123 kindergartens with 1,039,000 children of from 3 to 7 years of age.

In 1950 there were 880 higher educational institutions, with 1,247,000 students (including nearly 400,000 students in correspondence course colleges) and 65,000 professors and instructors; the number of students in technical institutes was 1,094,000. Over 21,000 scientific workers were taking post-graduate courses in higher educational establishments and scientific institutes. Among the towns which at present have universities are:—Moscow, Leningrad, Kharkov, Odessa, Dorpat, Kazan, Saratov, Tomsk, Kiev, Sverdlovsk, Tbilisi, Alma-Ata, Tashkent, Minsk, Gorky and Vladivostok. In 1947, there were 81 higher medical schools and 346 medical research institutes with 15,000 research scientists.

The Academy of Sciences of the U.S.S.R. has 61 institutes, 33 research stations, 3 observatories and 31 special laboratories. On 26 Aug., 1948, the Academy began a thorough purge of 'bourgeois' biologists and gave its official blessings to the theories on genetics promulgated by Michurin and Lysenko. The chief astro-physical observatory of the Academy of Sciences was being built in the Crimea in 1949; it is to supersede the Simeiz observatory.

In 1946 there were 530 elementary and 90 senior music schools, and 21 conservatoires to most of which special children's departments are attached; and 5 art and 4 theatrical schools of university status. In all these there were some 120,000 students.

In 1941 there were 10,000 secondary schools for adults with an attendance of 1,500,000. In 1949, 723,000 skilled workers completed their vocational training in railway, factory, etc. schools.

In 1940 there were 95,400 popular libraries. In 1950 over 7,700 newspapers, published in 119 different languages, appeared in the Soviet Union. There were 2,100 reviews published in 48 languages. The number of theatres in 1940 was 908 and museums 992. There were 17,620 cinemas in 1950.

Goodman (W. L.), A. S. Makarenko, Russian Teacher. London, 1949.
King (B.), Changing Man: The Educational System of the U.S.S.R. London, 1936.—Russia Goes to School: A Guide to Soviet Education. London, 1948.

Levin (Deana), Children in Soviet Russia. London, 1942.
Pinkevitch (A. P.), Science and Education in the U.S.S.R. London, 1935.
Shore (M. J.), Soviet Education, its psychology and philosophy. New York, 1947.

Health.

All health services are free of charge; but private practice exists. Health is administered by the Ministry of Health of the U.S.S.R., which supervises the work of the Health Ministries of the Union Republics and the Autonomous Republics. It also has under its direct control a number of medical high schools and research institutes, certain health resorts, medical publishing houses, etc.

There are over 200 specialized medical research institutes and in these and the higher medical schools there are 20,000 research workers. In 1944, an Academy of Medical Science was formed; it has under its direct control 25 research institutes.

In 1947, the number of beds in urban and rural hospitals was 837,000; the number of [illegible] was 20,500. Children's nurseries accommodated 775,000 babies. [illegible] 12,000 physicians and over 10,000 dentists work at medical institutions. There were also 527 medical centres at the largest industrial works as well as at power stations.

In 1950, the Trade Unions had 1,100 sanatoria, rest homes and prophylactic centres for industrial diseases; during the year all these accommodated some 2,500,000 people. Total number of sanatoria in 1951 was 2,000.

Semashko (W. A.), Health Protection in the U.S.S.R. London, 1934.

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 constituent republics and is elected by the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R. for 5 years. Supreme Courts of the Union and autonomous republics are elected by the Supreme Soviets of these republics and Territorial, Regional and Area Courts, by the respective Soviets, each for a term of 5 years.

Courts [illegible] held in the local language with full interpreting facilities as required. In all courts cases are heard in public, unless otherwise provided for by law, and the accused is guaranteed the right of defence. Judges are independent, and, according to the 1936 constitution, subject only to the law.

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 higher Courts. The People's Courts consist of the People's Judge and 2 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 Regional Court, and those of the highest importance at the Supreme Court. The Regional Courts supervise the activities of the People's Courts and also act as Courts of Appeal from the decisions of the People's Court. Special chambers of the higher courts deal with offences

committed in the Army, the public transport services and the labour camps of the M.V.D.

There is a Supreme Court of the U.S.S.R., the plenary sessions of which supervise the uniform application of the law by the Supreme Courts of the individual Union Republics as well as by the Chambers of the Supreme Court itself.

People's Courts, the lowest judicial instance, are elected directly by the citizens of each district on the basis of general, direct and equal franchise with secret ballot for a term of 3 years. Should a judge be found not to perform his duties conscientiously and in accordance with the mandate of the people, he may be recalled.

The People's Assessors are called upon for duty for 10 days in a year from lists of persons elected by the citizens of the rural districts, industrial enterprises, collective farms, army corps, etc. The People's Assessors for the Regional Court must have had at least 2 years' experience in public or trade union work. The list of Assessors for the Supreme Court is drawn up by the Supreme Soviet of the republic.

Apart from the Courts of Law 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, or 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.

The State Chief Prosecutor, styled since March, 1946, Procurator-General of the U.S.S.R., is appointed for 7 years by the Supreme Soviet. All the prosecutors of the republics, autonomous republics and autonomous Regions are appointed by the Procurator-General of the U.S.S.R. for a term of 5 years. The duties of the Public Prosecutors are the supervision of the correct application of the law by all state organs. The prosecutors of the federated republics are subordinate to the Procurator-General of the U.S.S.R., whose duty it is to see that acts of all institutions of the U.S.S.R. are legal, that the law is correctly interpreted and uniformly applied, and who has to participate in important cases in the capacity of State Prosecutor.

Capital punishment was abolished on 26 May, 1947, but was restored by the Supreme Soviet on 12 Jan., 1950, for treason, espionage and sabotage.

Laski (H. J.), Law and Justice in Soviet Russia. London, 1935.
Schlesinger (R.), Soviet Legal Theory. London, 1945.
Taracouzio (T. A.), The Soviet Union and International Law. London, 1935.
Vyshinsky (A. Y.), ed , The Law of the Soviet State. London, 1949.

Finance.

The revenue and expenditure are shown as follows (in millions of roubles) :—

	1946	1947	1948	1949 [1]	1950 [1]	1951 [2]
Revenue . .	325,437	386,189	410,489	436,961	422,094	458,717
Expenditure .	307,545	361,542	370,922	412,288	412,665	451,503

[1] Preliminary returns. [2] Estimates.

A 20-year state loan of 30,000 million roubles, bearing 4% interest, was announced on 3 May, 1951.

Defence.

On 26 Feb., 1946, the control of all the Soviet armed forces was unified under a single ministry. First Minister of the Armed Forces was Generalissimo Stalin, from whom General (now Marshal) N. A. Bulganin took over on 5 March, 1947, and Marshal A. M. Vassilevsky on 24 March, 1949.

On 25 Feb., 1950, the Defence Ministry was divided into the War Ministry (Marshal A. M. Vassilevsky) and the Navy Ministry (Admiral Ivan S. Yumashev).

The Chief of the General Staff, Army General Shtemenko, controls a special 'Bureau for the Study of Modern Warfare,' consisting of about 100 junior officers of exceptional brilliance.

The estimated expenditure on defence for 1947 was 67,000 million roubles; 1948, 66,000 million roubles; 1949, 79,200 million roubles; 1950, 82,867 million roubles (actual); 1951, 96,376 million roubles.

Army.

The Army was thought to consist of 175 combat divisions with 2,800,000 men under arms in 1951, and can be expanded to 300 divisions within 60 days and to 500 divisions within 120 days.

In 1948, 120 home-based divisions consisted of about 20 armoured, 40 infantry (more than half mechanized), 15 cavalry (9 horse, 6 motorized) and 15 artillery divisions (two-thirds self-propelled). Thirty more divisions were air force or air-borne divisions. In 1951 the number of tanks was estimated to be 23,000; most of them are medium T34s (with an 85-mm. gun) and heavy Stalin IIIs (with a 122-mm. gun).

These 120 divisions were divided among 6 armies. Each army is autonomous and [illegible] with its own industrial connexions. Each is capable of fighting a limited war without reference to Moscow. These armies are:—Army of the North, H.Q. Leningrad, Commander K. E. Voroshilov; Army of the West, H.Q. Minsk; Army of the South, H.Q. Odessa, Commander V. Chuykov; Army of the Caucasus, H.Q. Tbilisi, Commander I. Bagramian; Army of Turkestan, H.Q. Tashkent or Frunze, Commander S. K. Timoshenko; Army of the Far East, H.Q. Chita or Vladivostok, Commander R. V. Malinovsky.

There are also certain special corps used for particular work such as trying out secret weapons, special missions, and Kremlin guards. These number 30,000 to 40,000 men.

Under a decree of 17 Dec., 1941, which is still in force, all male Soviet citizens must do 110 hours' military training a year.

Navy.

The new programme of construction includes 3 battleships, 20 cruisers, 120 destroyers and 1,000 submarines.

In 1946 an ex-German cruiser and 7 destroyers were acquired. Under the terms of the Italian peace treaty, the Soviet Union was allotted the battleship *Giulio Cesare*, the cruiser *Emanuele Filiberto*, 3 destroyers, 3 torpedo boats, 2 submarines, 10 motor torpedo boats and 25 other vessels.

In Leningrad and the vicinity there are 5 state dockyards and Black Sea yards at Nikolaiev and Sevastopol. New shipyards have been developed at Molotovsk in the White Sea region and at Komsomolsk, on the Amur.

The former division into Baltic and Black Sea fleets may be considered to have lapsed, especially as the completion of a through canal system

between the Baltic and White Seas and the opening of regular traffic via the North-East Passage have enabled the Soviet Government to transfer tonnage freely between the Baltic and Far East.

The following table gives the principal ships in 1950 :—

Completed	Name	Standard displacement	Armour		Principal armament	Shaft horse-power	Speed
			Belt	Guns			
		Battleships.					
		Tons	In.	In.			Knots
1915	*Sevastopol*	23,256	9	12	12 12-in.; 10 4·7-in.; 8 3-in. A.A.	50,000	16
1914	*Gangut*	23,606					
1913	*Novorossiisk*	23,959	10	11	10 12·6-in.; 12 4·7-in.; 38·9-in. A.A.	75,000	23
		Cruisers.					
1946	*Poltava*	15,200	5	2	10 7·1-in.; 12 4-in.	135,000	33
1946	*Kalinin*	8,800	3	1	9 7·1-in.; 10 4-in. A.A.	113,000	35
1945	*Voroshilov*						
1945	*Kaganovich*						
1944	*Molotov*						
1940	*Petropavlovsk*	15,200	5	2	10 7·1-in.; 12 4-in.	135,000	33
1940	*Maxim Gorki*	8,500	3	4	9 7·1-in.; 10 4-in. A.A.	100,000	35
1938	*Kirov*						
1935	*Makarov*	7,100	4	2	6 7·1-in.; 8 3·5-in. A.A.	60,000	32
1935	*Stalingrad*	7,527	4	2	8 6-in.; 6 3·9-in.	110,000	36
1930	*Krasny Kavkaz*	8,030	3	3	4 7·1-in., 12 4-in. A.A.	55,000	25
1925	*Krasny Krim*	6,934	2	3	15 5·1-in., 8 4-in. A.A.	50,000	24

The construction of one to three battleships is persistently reported. Several cruisers are being built.

There are believed to be in service 360 submarines, 70 destroyers, 34 sea-going torpedo boats, 460 motor torpedo boats and large numbers of escort and patrol vessels, minesweepers and auxiliaries.

Air Defence.

The air forces are integral parts of the Army and Navy. The Red Air Fleet is in 2 divisions, one in the west, the other in the Far East. In addition, there is an Independent Striking Force at the disposal of the Supreme Command. The Air Force is organized in about 500 'regiments' of about 30–35 planes each. The Naval Air Force is under the various naval commands, *i.e.*, Baltic, Black Sea and Northern Pacific; it comprises less than 2,000 planes, nearly all fighters. There are no aircraft carriers.

The Soviet Air Force is believed to consist of about 800–1,000 long-range bombers, 1,000 jet interceptors, 12 tactical air armies of 1,000 planes (fighters and fighter-bombers) each, and 1,000 coastal defence planes.

A reasonable estimate of annual production of aircraft is as follows :— Heavy bombers, 1,500–1,800; light bombers, 3,000–4,000; fighters, 5,000–6,000 (50% jet propelled); transport aircraft, 1,200–1,400; training aircraft, 3,000–4,000.

Berchin (M.) and *Ben-Horin* (E.), The Red Army. London, 1943.
Goudima (R.), L'Armée Rouge dans la paix et la guerre. Paris, 1947.
Herr (W. A.), The Russian Army: Its Men, its Leaders and its Battles. London, 1944.
Lee (A.), The Soviet Air Force. London, 1950.
Mitchell (M.), The Maritime History of Russia, 848–1948. London, 1949.
White (D. F.), The Growth of the Red Army. Princeton (U.S.A.) and Oxford, 1944.

Agriculture and Forestry.

The Soviet Union, not long since predominantly agricultural in character, has become an industrial–agricultural country. In 1913 industrial production was 42·1% of the total, and agricultural production 57·9%. In 1937 industrial production was 77·4% and agricultural production 22·6%.

Forest land occupies 950,000,000 hectares (44% of total territory); pasture, 241,084,000 hectares (11%); arable land, 197,611,000 hectares (9%); grassland, 46,415,000 hectares (2%) [illegible] 461,000 hectares (0·5%); non-agricultural land, [illegible]). All these figures relate to the 1939 territory.

The total area under cultivation (including single-owner peasant farms, state farms and collective farms) was 129,700,000 hectares in 1933 and 157,000,000 hectares in 1941.

In 1941 there were in the Union 243,000 collective farms, 1,300,000 individual peasant owners, 3,961 state farms; about 70% of the power used in agriculture was mechanical. In 1950, over 813,500 (in terms of 15-h.p. units) tractors, 229,000 combines and 342,000 lorries were in use; the collective farms were served by 8,400 tractor stations. 400 special machine stations have also been set up for the mechanization of afforestation in the steppes and for amelioration of meadows and pastures. During 1950 a movement developed for the merging of small collective farms with 150–300 hectares of arable land into larger units with 8,000–15,000 hectares.

About 90% of all ploughing and fallow ploughing for collective farms in 1950 was carried out by tractor haulage and half their grain crops was harvested by combines.

Rural electrical stations in 1940 had a capacity of 275,000 kw.; in 1950, over 1 million kw. At the end of 1948 collective farms had 26,000 electric power stations. A further 5,650 stations were being built and 3,500 stations began operation in 1949.

The extent of cultivated land in the U.S.S.R. (in million hectares) was in 1938:—Cereals, 102·4; industrial plants, 11·0; garden plants, 9·4; feeding stuffs, 14·1; total (including all items), 136·9. Vineyards covered 420,000 hectares in 1948.

The produce of the principal crops (in million double cwt.) was, in 1938:—Cereals, 949·9 (1949, 1,223·6); cotton, 26·9 (1950, 37·5); flax, 5·5; sugar beet, 166·8; oleaginous plants, 46·6.

In 1941, the total area under food grains was 111,000,000 hectares, and the area under technical plants, kitchens garden and orchards was 23,000,000 hectares. In 1950, special varieties of frost-resisting winter wheat giving a high yield were planted in new districts in the non-black soil area.

Grain crops (in million double cwts.):—1939, 1,050; 1950, 1,226. Collective and state farms in 1949 planted over 50,000 acres with fruit trees, berries and vine. Horticulture is extending further north. Frost-resistant varieties of vines are being cultivated in 40 regions of the central and northern belts of the U.S.S.R. New quick-ripening and frost-resistant strains are expected to yield up to 2,700 lb. of grapes per acre. Because of the increasing demand for perfumery and cosmetics, the acreage under geranium were to be doubled in 1950.

Tea production, 1940, 23,500 tons; sugar production, 4,160,000 tons (in 198 factories).

The number of animals (million heads) in 1950 was:—Horses, 13·7; cattle, 57·2; sheep and goats, 99·0; pigs, 24·1.

In 1941 there were 618,000 livestock-breeding sections of collective farms and about 1,500 wild-animal breeding farms.

In April, 1949, a 3-year plan (1949–51) was adopted for livestock-raising. In collective farms, the number of cattle was to be raised to 24,000,000 by the end of 1949, 28,000,000 by the end of 1950, and 34,000,000 by the end of 1951. By the end of 1951 the number of sheep is to be increased to 80,000,000, goats to 8,000,000, pigs to 18,000,000 and poultry to 200,000,000. In the state farms the head of cattle are to be brought up to 5,700,000 by the end of 1951; sheep, to 13,470,000; pigs, to 5,600,000.

Stud farms have been fully restored and new ones organized. New breeds of draught and saddle horses have been developed, among which the Budyenny and Terek horses of the North Caucasus are noted for endurance.

The U.S.S.R. contains a number of wild rubber-plants, the best known, the Kok-sagyz, discovered in 1931, is now cultivated fairly extensively in various parts of the Union.

The area under cotton in 1945 was 5,000,000 acres.

Silk is being more and more extensively cultivated, not only in Central Asia and Transcaucasia, but in a number of new areas—the Ukraine, Crimea, the Northern Caucasus and also in the Voronezh, Kursk and Stalingrad regions. The area under plantations for silk culture in 1940 was 51,000 hectares, and between 1941–47 it was planned to increase the area to 256,000.

Of the whole of the forest-land of the U.S.S.R., a large portion is administered and worked by the state, and the other, about 72,000,000 acres in extent, is granted for use to the peasantry free of charge.

A large proportion, estimated at 78% in 1947, of the forest-lands of the U.S.S.R. lies in Asiatic Russia, which, owing to the absence of roads, it is extremely difficult to exploit. The average annual increase of timber is about 700–800 million cubic metres, but only half of it is cut. The forests of the Caucasus, on the other hand, are capable of furnishing the world's market with an inexhaustable supply of many valuable varieties of timber. A total of 18,600,000 acres in the Caucasus is covered by forest lands.

Soil Conservation.—On 24 Oct., 1948, a government plan was published for planting [illegible] forest belts, introducing crop rotation with grasses and b[illegible] and water reservoirs in the steppe and forest-steppe areas of the European part of the U.S.S.R. The plan, which is to be carried out within 10–15 years, provides for the planting of a system of wooded belts (each 60–100 metres wide), totalling 5,320 kilometres (3,300 miles) in length, to act as a barrier against the hot, dry winds from Central Asia. Some 80,000 collective farms, covering 120 million hectares, are thus to be protected. Forty-four thousand ponds and reservoirs, as well as irrigation canals, are to be dug and collective farm hydro-electric stations built to irrigate the fields during dry spells. The biggest defence line against the destructive winds is to be planted from the Urals range to the Caspian Sea. By the end of 1950, some 1,350,000 hectares had been planted with shelter-belt trees.

Jasny (N.), The Socialized Agriculture of the U.S.S.R.: Plans and Performance. Stanford University, 1949.

Mining and Industry.

The organization of industry in Soviet Russia is based on state ownership and control, and is administered in accordance with the decree of 10 April, 1923, and subsequent modifications, by state chief departments acting under the direction of the ministry concerned. 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% 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 there are a number of separate trusts in the various parts of the Union.

The Soviet Union is rich in minerals. Soviet scientists claim that the U.S.S.R. contains 20% of the world's coal deposits, 58·7% of its oil, 53% of its iron ore, 76·7% of its apatite and 25% of all timber-land in the world. The U.S.S.R. has sufficient deposits of all kinds of non-ferrous and rare metals and chemical ores to cover the requirements of all branches of her industry for many decades. The output of some ores was as follows:— Iron, 1936, 28,200,000 metric tons; manganese, 1936, 2,800,000 metric tons; copper pyrites, 1934, 2,081,000 metric tons; gold, 1936, 7,350,000 fine oz.

In 1940, the output of pig-iron was 15,000,000 tons; steel, 18,300,000 tons; rolled metal, 13,100,000 tons; coal, 166,000,000 tons. Coal production (in million metric tons) was 164·2 in 1946; 209·7 in 1948; 264 in 1950. Output in 1948 (in 1,000 metric tons) of bauxite, 500; magnesium, 5; copper, 180; nickel, 25; platinum, 125,000 troy oz. Output (preliminary) in 1950 was (in tons), pig-iron, 19,940,000; steel, 27,600,000; rolled metal, 20,430,000.

Output of crude petroleum in 1950 was 37,600,000 tons.

The total length of pipeline on 1 January, 1939, was 4,212 kilometres, divided as follows:—Baku–Batumi, 1,717 km.; Grozny–Makhach-Kala, 150 km.; Grozny–Armavir–Tuapse, 618 km.; Armavir–Trudovaya, 488 km.; Guriev–Orsk, 845 km., and other 394 km.

On 1 Jan., 1936, the U.S.S.R possessed 574,064 industrial enterprises, which included 61,428 large enterprises. During 1946–50, over 6,000 big enterprises have been built.

During 1938–40, some 807,000 spindles and 8,150 looms were added to the textile industry. Output during this period was 10,870 million metres of cotton, 335 million metres of woollen, 175 million metres of silk and 786 million metres of linen material. Since 1945, the cotton industry has expanded, especially in the Urals, Central Asia and Siberia.

Although the Soviet industries are not yet sufficiently mechanised, the process of their mechanization and the installation of automatic remote control is being pushed ahead rapidly. The coal pits and oil wells are largely mechanized.

The number of industrial and clerical workers engaged in the whole national economy of the Soviet Union was nearly 27,000,000 in 1937. In industry there were 10,111,700 manual workers, in the building industry 2,023,000, in state farms and machine-tractor stations 2,837,000, in transport, 2,783,700. The number of technicians and engineers engaged in large-scale industry was 584,500. In 1950 the total number of manual and non-manual workers was 39,200,000; 494,000 young workers passed out of vocational, railway, mining and factory schools. There is an unstated amount of convict labour, used on large-scale construction projects, such as the building of canals and roads. The Soviet authorities do not disclose the number of convicts, but deny that it is anything like the 5 million estimated; they also maintain that their work does not contravene international agreements on penal labour.

The total value of the output of industry in 1940 was 138,500 million roubles; the heavy industries accounted for 84,800 million roubles. In 1947 the estimated investments were 83,900 million roubles in industry and 16,800 million roubles in agriculture. The gross output of industry in 1950 was 23% above that in 1949.

Under the Lend-Lease agreements, the United States delivered to the

Soviet Union non-military supplies worth $10,774,000,000, including 2,800,000 tons of steel, 2,600,000 tons of petroleum products, 802,000 tons of non-ferrous metals, 350,000 tons of sugar, 280,000 tons of wheat flour and over 15 million pairs of boots.

Enterprises, launched during the second world war, include the Magnitogorsk blast furnace no. 5, the Chussovaya blast furnace, the Chelyabinsk iron and steel works, the largest in Europe, new steel-smelting and pipe-rolling works in the Urals, the open-hearth department in Zlatoust, the aluminium works in Siberia, the tractor-building works in the Altai Territory, tank-building factories in Siberia, numerous aircraft factories, new turbines in the Chelyabinsk steam power-station, new power stations in the Central Urals and Krasnogorsk, a pipe-rolling mill near Baku (Sumgait), the North Pechora railway and new railways on the right bank of the Volga.

Electricity.—Big hydro-electrical power stations are being constructed (1) on the river Don, near the town of Kakhovka, with an ultimate capacity of 250,000 kw. and including a dam, a navigable lock and a large water reservoir with a capacity of 14,000 million cubic metres; (2) on the river Volga at Kubyshev, and (3) at Stalingrad, with an ultimate annual generation of 10,000 million kwh.

Total installed capacity of electrical plants in 1938 was 8,692,000 kw.; electricity output in 1940 was 48,300 million kwh.; in 1950, 86,700 million kwh.

Trade Unions.—Trade unions are organized on an industrial basis, all workers, whether manual or brain, in every branch of a given industry being members of the same union.

Since 1933, the trade unions have carried out the functions of the former Labour Commissariat; they control and supervise the application of labour laws, introduce new labour laws for approval by the government and administer the social insurance funds. The All-Union Congress meets at irregular intervals; the 9th Congress met in 1932, the 10th in 1949.

In 1944, there were 176 unions. This number was reduced by amalgamation of unions to 67 in 1949, with a membership of about 28,500,000. Subscriptions are 1% of wages.

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Planning.

Planning lies at the basis of the Soviet economy. The first plan drawn up by Gosplan (the State Planning Commission) was the 'Goelro' drawn up in 1920. This was to be the basis for the economic development of the country and for the construction of a system of electrical power plants with an aggregate capacity of 1,750,000 kw., in the course of 15 years. In 7 years,

by 1927–28, the capacity of the electrical stations in operation was already 1,792,000 kw. with an output of 5,160,000,000 kwh.

In 1925 Gosplan started to draw up annual plans (estimates) for the national economy, and in 1927–29 undertook to draw up the first Five-Year Plan for the national economy. This plan was to have run from 1 October, 1928, to 30 September, 1933. It was considered completed in December, 1932, when 93·7% of the planned industrial output for the 5 years had been carried out. Stress was laid on the development of the heavy industries, particularly in the outlying areas rich in natural resources and inhabited by the national minorities. In agriculture by the end of 1932, 61·5% of the total number (some 25,000,000 in 1928) of peasant farms had joined the collectives, forming over 211,000 collective farms (*Kolkhozy*) which cultivated 75·6% of the total land sown by the peasantry. In 1932 the *Sovkhozy* (large state-owned farms) and *Kolkhozy* combined raised 84·2% of the marketable grain and 83% of the cotton crop.

The second Five-Year Plan ran from 1933–37. It aimed at strengthening the defensive capacity of the Soviet Union and more stress was laid than in the first Five-Year Plan on improvements in quality of the goods produced and on increasing the output of consumers goods. About one-half of the total investments in new heavy industrial constructions were allocated to the Eastern areas. By the end of 1937, the plan for large-scale industry was overfulfilled by 4%, but the target for the light industries and consumers goods was not reached. There were 244,000 collective farms embracing over 18,500,000 former individual peasant households. In 1937 the *Sovkhozy* and *Kolkhozy* together cultivated 99·1% of the total area under crops. By 1937 there were 5,617 machine-tractor stations, serving 90% of the sown area.

The third Five-Year Plan, 1938–42, envisaged an average annual increase in output of 13·5%, but that of the means of production was to be 15·2% and the means of consumption 11%; stress was to be laid on the military industry. The value of industrial output in 1942 was estimated to reach 180,000 million roubles as against 95,500 million roubles in 1937 (in 1926–27 prices in each case). During the first 3½ years, industrial output was increasing annually by an average of 13%. In the Urals, the Volga area, Siberia and Central Asia, industrial output increased during 1938–40 by about 50%. The cereal crop in 1940 amounted to 119,000,000 tons. One of the richest grain-growing areas of the Soviet Union was created in the eastern part of the country. Capital construction amounted in value to a total of 130,000 million roubles; some 3,000 mills, factories, mines, power stations and other enterprises were put into operation. More than one-third of the capital construction work in this period fell to the eastern areas.

The plan was interrupted in June, 1941, when Hitler attacked the U.S.S.R. The whole of the national economy was switched to help the war effort and whole industries were shifted from the western areas to the east. In the early half of 1945 industrial output in the eastern areas of the U.S.S.R. was twice as great as in the first half of 1941, while the output of the war industries was 5·6 times as great.

In March, 1946, the Supreme Soviet adopted the fourth Five-Year Plan. The following shows the estimated output in 1950 of some of the most important goods:—

Iron (tons)	19,500,000	Electric power (kwh.)	82,000,000,000
Steel (tons)	25,400,000	Long-distance steam locomotives	2,200
Rolled goods (tons)	17,800,000	Long-distance diesel locomotives	300
Coal (tons)	250,000,000	Long-distance electric locomotives	220
Petroleum (tons)	35,400,000		
Coal and shale gas (cu. m.)	1,900,000,000		
Natural gas (cu. m.)	8,400,000,000		

Trucks	428,000	Tractor-drawn cultivators	82,300
Equipment for iron and steel mills (tons)	102,900	Tractor-drawn seed drills	83,300
Steam turbines (kw.)	2,906,000	Power-driven threshers	18,300
Water turbines, large (kw.)	372,000	Mineral fertilisers—superphosphates, nitrates and potash (tons)	5,100,000
Water turbines medium (kw.)	150,000	Synthetic dyes (tons)	43,000
Water turbines, small (kw.)	500,000	Felled timber (cu. m.)	280,000,000
Electric motors up to 100 kw.	624,000	Sawn lumber (cu. m.)	39,000,000
Electric motors over 100 kw.	9,000	Cotton fabrics (metres)	4,686,000,000
Metal-working machines	74,000	Woollen fabrics (metres)	159,400,000
Spinning frames (spindles)	1,400,000	Leather footwear (pairs)	240,000,000
Looms	25,000	Meat (tons)	1,300,000
Tractors	112,000	Butter (tons)	275,000
Tractor-drawn ploughs	110,000	Sugar (tons)	2,400,000

The total value of the output of the national economy in 1950 is estimated at 205,000 million roubles (1926–27 prices) as compared with 138,500 million roubles in 1940. Iron-ore extraction in 1950 is to be 40,000,000 tons and 45 blast furnaces, with a total output of 12,800,000 tons, 165 open-hearth furnaces, 15 convertors and 90 electric furnaces with a total output of 16,200,000 tons of steel, 104 rolling mills with a total output of 11,700,000 tons and 63 coke batteries with a total output of 19,100,000 tons are to be rehabilitated or newly built and put into operation. New iron-ore mines with an annual output of 35,400,000 tons are to be opened.

New coalfields and regions will be opened in Bureya in the Khabarovsk Territory, in Ekibastuz in the Kazakh S.S.R., in Kuyurgaz in the Bashkir A.S.S.R. and in Uzgen in the Kirghiz S.S.R.; coal-mines with a total capacity of 183,000,000 tons are to be put into operation. Work on the underground gasification of coal is to be continued so as to attain an output of gas produced by this method of 920,000,000 cubic metres a year by 1950. By 1950 the output of liquid fuel from coal and shale is to reach 900,000 tons. Four oil-refining plants and 16 oil-refining installations are to be built. Power stations with a total capacity of 2,300,000 kw. are to be put into operation

In the chemical industry factories for the production of calcined soda with a capacity of 813,000 tons, caustic soda with a capacity of 278,000 tons and superphosphates with a capacity of 2,720,000 tons are to be put into operation.

17,500 kilometers of timber transport roads for mechanical traction—6,500 kilometres of narrow-gauge railway, 2,500 kilometres of tractor roads and 8,500 kilometres of motor roads—are to be built in the lumber regions, mainly in the northern and north-west regions and the Urals (Kama Basin). The capacity of spinning-mills is to be increased by 2,860,000 spindles, of the artificial silk industry by 102,000 tons, of the boot and shoe industry by 100,000,000 pairs and of the stocking industry by 354,000,000 pairs of socks and stockings.

Granaries and elevators with an aggregate capacity of 6,400,000 tons are to be rehabilitated or newly built, the capacity of the flour-mills to be increased by the end of 1950 to handle an additional 20,000 tons of grain per day. At the end of the 5-year period the annual grain harvest is to be 127,000,000 tons, with an average yield of 12 centners per hectare. In 1950 the farms (state and collective) are to be supplied with 5,100,000 tons of nitrates, phosphates and potash and 400,000 tons of powdered phosphorite.

New railway lines are to be built to a total of 7,230 kilometres, including the Stalinsk–Magnitogorsk trunk line. Secondary tracks to a total length of 12,500 kilometres are to be built or restored. Lines totalling 5,325 kilometres are to be electrified, and automatic block signalling systems installed on 10,400 kilometres of track. On existing railways 50,000 kilo-

metres of new rails are to be laid, including 3,000 kilometres for reconstruction of tracks, and 29,000 kilometres for capital repairs.

The total length of navigable inland waterways is to be increased to 115,000 kilometres. The mercantile fleet is to be increased by 600,000 tons, including 400,000 tons of self-propelled craft and 90,000 tons of towed craft.

The civil airline network is to be enlarged to 175,000 kilometres. 7,800 kilometres of trunk telephone and telegraph cables are to be restored or newly laid; 50,000 kilometres of overhead non-ferrous metal wires are to be laid. Fifty-five radio-telegraph and telephone transmitters and 28 new [illegible] stations are to be erected.

The national income in 1950 is estimated at 177,000 million roubles (in 1926–27 prices). The number of workers by hand and brain in the national industries will be about 33,500,000 and the total pay-roll 252,300 million roubles. The average annual earnings per worker will be about 6,000 roubles. To attract workers to key industries, higher wages are to be offered to all classes of workers in the heavy industries—coal, iron and steel and oil.

By 1950 the number of primary, 7-year and secondary schools is to be raised to 193,000, and of their pupils to a total of 31,800,000. The number of students in higher educational establishments is to be raised to 674,000, and of students in specialized secondary schools to 1,280,000; the number of young specialists graduated from the higher educational establishments will amount in the 5-year period to 602,000, and of graduates from the technical colleges and other specialized secondary schools to 1,326,000. The number of children accommodated in kindergartens in 1950 will be increased to 2,260,000, or double the number in 1940.

Total investments in capital house construction in 1946–50 is fixed at a total of 42,300 million roubles, as against 15,500 million roubles in the period of the third Five-Year Plan (not counting individual building). The volume of the reconstruction and building of dwelling-houses in rural areas by collective farms and peasants at their own expense and with government loans is fixed at 3,400,000 houses, including 2,240,000 in the former occupied areas.

During 1946–48, over 1,600,000 publicly owned and 100,000 privately owned houses and flats were built.

According to the Central Statistical Administration of the U.S.S.R. Council of Ministers, the 1950 target of the gross output of industry was exceeded by 2%. Cost of production was 6% below 1949 and the productivity of labour 12% above that in 1949. The total area sown to all crops in 1950 increased, compared with 1949, by 6·6 million hectares, including: wheat by 1·7 million hectares and cotton by more than half a million hectares. There was a considerable increase in the area sown to fodder crops.

The national income in 1950 was 21% above that in 1949.

All the Statistical Administrations of the 16 Republics of the Union report the complete fulfilment, in the main, of their Five-Year Plans.

Results of the First Five Year Plan in the Development of the National Economy of the U.S.S.R. Moscow, 1933.

Atlas and Diagrams: Results of the First Five Year Plan in the Reconstruction of the U.S.S.R. Moscow, 1933.

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Commerce.

Retail home trade takes three forms—state, co-operative and the free market (*i.e.*, sales by individual farmers, collective farm members and by the

collective farms of their surplus products, after having fulfilled their statutory deliveries and made their regular allocations to their members).

In 1940, state retail home trade accounted for 61·3%; consumers' co-operatives, 19·6%; kolhoz market, 19·1%.

Between 1935 and 1946 the consumers' co-operatives traded almost exclusively in the rural areas, but on 9 Nov., 1946, the co-operatives were given the right to develop their retail trade, both in foods and industrial products, also in the towns and urban settlements.

In 1948, the co-operatives had a membership of 32,000,000 and accounted for a half of the total retail trade of the U.S.S.R. They were organized in 28,000 societies and had about 220,000 stores. In 1949, about 13,000 new village retail shops were opened.

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 Ministry 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 Soviet 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.

There are 15 export organizations, 4 import organizations, and 1 export and import organization. The co-operative organizations which are granted the right of 'exit to the foreign markets' are Centrosoyus (Central Union of Co-operative Societies), Selskosoyus and several other organizations.

The following table gives the value of imports and exports for 5 years :—

Year	Imports		Exports	
	Quantity (thousands of metric tons)	Value (millions of roubles)	Quantity (thousands of metric tons)	Value (millions of roubles)
1934	1,025	1,018	17,340	1,832
1935	1,259	1,115	17,190	1,697
1936	1,155	1,425	14,204	1,433
1937	1,286	1,311	12,969	1,728
1938	1,127	1,423	9,682	1,332

Soviet foreign trade in 1938 was distributed by countries as follows (in thousands of roubles) :—

Country	Imports	Exports	Country	Imports	Exports
Afghanistan	13,716	14,763	Iran	63,772	57,984
Argentina	4,226	312	Italy	56	—
Australia	50,855	7	Japan	17,597	6,986
Belgium-Luxemburg	64,294	116,803	Latvia	8,440	8,797
Canada	30,649	1,547	Lithuania	12,695	11,646
China (excluding Mongolia)	68,461	44,148	Mongolia	38,510	69,838
Czechoslovakia	19,422	13,231	Netherlands	102,535	92,348
Denmark	5,143	27,432	Norway	9,883	21,626
Egypt	279	12,074	Poland	1,460	7,822
Estonia	7,080	7,099	Spain	26,307	52,450
Finland	3,441	10,815	Sweden	27,390	13,453
France	39,396	59,745	Switzerland	11,846	12,179
Germany	67,193	88,327	Tannu-Tuva	12,671	5,893
Great Britain	240,309	375,124	Turkey	22,740	22,746
Greece	1,474	17,344	Union of South Africa	559	7,587
India and Ceylon	—	3,626	United States	405,858	96,749

Total trade between the U.S.S.R. and the United Kingdom in £ sterling for 5 years (Board of Trade returns) :—

	1938	1947	1948	1949	1950
Imports into U.K. . .	19,498,618	7,536,490	27,126,010	16,051,483	34,223,926
Exports from U.K. .	6,462,268	12,272,396	5,337,173	8,613,237	11,558,401
Re-exports from U.K. .	10,944,749	2,154,521	1,741,822	1,720,286	2,649,582

Hubbard (L. E.), Soviet Trade and Distribution. London, 1938.

Communications.

Railways.—The length of railways in 1945 was 66,000 miles, of which 30% were double-track lines. A new railway 100 miles long was commissioned in 1947 between the towns of Sosva and Alapayevsk in the Urals. Work is proceeding on the construction of the South Siberian Railway, which will connect the Kuznetsk coalfield with the central regions of the U.S.S.R.; and on the Charjou–Kungrad trunk line, along the lower reaches of the Amu-Darya in Central Asia. In 1940, the length of the electrified railways in the U.S.S.R. was 1,900 kilometres. An extensive programme of electrification of railways is being carried out in the Urals, Siberia, Transcaucasia and the suburbs of Moscow, Leningrad and Tallinn. The Southern Urals electric railway line (1,470 miles) was being built in 1948, and in Nov., 1948, the first section between Chelyabinsk and Zlataust was put into operation. The goods traffic on the Soviet railways was, in 1940, 592,600,000 tons; passenger traffic, 1938, 1,230,000,000.

Shipping.—Merchant marine, 1 July, 1939, 716 vessels; tonnage, 1,315,766 gross tons. In 1937 marine transport accounted for 8·6% of the total goods transported. Goods carried in 1938 was 30,336,100 tons, mainly in ships of the Soviet marine merchant fleet. Marine goods transport in 1940 was 23,000 million tons–kilometres, about one-fifth of the total being to foreign countries, mainly via the Baltic ports. Over one-fourth is carried along the Black Sea, the chief items being timber, grain, oil, manganese and cement.

The North Sea route forms convenient communication between the European U.S.S.R. and the Far East along the Soviet coast, for the produce of the basins of the Obi, Enissei, Lena and Kolyma Rivers.

The length of navigable rivers amounts to 68,000 miles, in addition to which the length of floatable rivers was 44,000 miles. There are several thousand miles of canals and other artificial waterways. Some of the new canals are very long indeed; for example, the Baltic and White Sea Canal (141 miles), the Moscow–Volga Canal (79 miles). Goods transport on rivers in 1940 was 36,000 million tons–kilometres.

The construction of the Volga–Don Shipping Canal, which was interrupted by the war, was resumed in 1948 and is to be completed in 1951. The Volga–Don waterway from Stalingrad to Rostov is 540 km. long, of which the Volga–Don canal is to comprise 101 km. The river Don is at present unsuitable for shipping, but the Volga–Don waterway is to transform the section of the river from Kalach, where the Don is joined by the Volga–Don canal, to Rostov into a deep-water highway suitable for big Volga shipping. The canal will link the White, Baltic, Caspian, Azov and Black Seas into a single water transport system.

On 12 Sept., 1950, a plan was published for the construction of a Turkmenian Canal from the Amu Darya River to Krasnovodsk, some 700 miles

long. Its purpose is to supply water to industrial enterprises, to irrigate new lands, mainly for development of cotton growing, to assure water supply for pastures in the southern districts of the Caspian lowland in Western Turkmenia, by the lower reaches of the Amu Darya River, and in the western part of the Kara Kum Desert, as well as to produce hydro-electric power for industry and agriculture in those areas. This waterway will pass along the Stalin White Sea–Baltic Canal, enter the Volga with its vast reservoirs at Kubyshev and Stalingrad, cross the Caspian Sea and pass along the main Turkmenian Canal to the river Amu Darya. It is claimed that with the completion of the main Turkmenian Canal it will be possible to organize a direct Moscow–Amu Darya waterway. At present the main navigable route to the Republics of Central Asia is the river Amu Darya alone, which ends in the Aral Sea.

The building of a dam on the Amu Darya at Takhya-Tash will raise the level of the water in the river, and make it easily navigable. Navigation on the main Turkmenian Canal which will cut through the Kara Kum Desert, will bring the outlying districts of this desert, communication with which has so far been maintained only by plane, into the country's economic and cultural life.

On 21 Sept., 1950, a plan was announced for the removal of the drought threat from an area of Southern Ukraine and Northern Crimea, by diverting water from the river Dnieper. The plan includes the building of two canals with a total length of over 340 miles with a series of large reservoirs, dams and power stations, and an irrigation system which will water about 8 million acres. The South Ukrainian Canal will run along a line from Zaporozhye on the Dnieper to the river Molochnaya and will continue further in the direction of Askania-Nova up to Sivash. As its continuation, a North Crimean Canal will run along a line from Sivash to Dzhankoi across the steppe areas of the Crimea and up to Kerch. A dam is to be built with a water reservoir on the line of the canal on the river Molochnaya, north of Melitopol, with smaller reservoirs along the line of the canal to draw water from the Dnieper into the South Ukrainian Canal. Another canal about 40 miles long will be dug between Askania-Nova and Kakhovka, linking up the South Ukrainian Canal with the Kakhovka water reservoir.

In all the length of the irrigation canals will be about 200 miles and the Ukrainian regions of Kherson, Zaporozhye, Nikolayev and Dniepropetrovsk as well as the northern Crimea will be irrigated.

Roads.—On 1 Jan., 1935, there were 1,368,000 kilometres of constructed roads, of which 1,146,400 kilometres were natural gravel roads and 221,600 kilometres were built roads. The total length of highways and other roads of improved type is over 220,000 miles. The number of motor cars and lorries before the war was about 1,000,000.

Aviation.—Civil aviation started in 1922. In 1948 the total length of the airlines in the U.S.S.R. was approximately 137,000 miles. The principal airlines were Moscow–Vladivostok and Moscow–Tbilisi, the former, which is over 8,000 kilometres long, was the longest of all existing national land-lines in the world, and was of international as well as all-Union importance as it linked Europe with the Pacific coast. The Central Asiatic airways in some instances provide the only means of communication across the desert and mountainous regions of the local republics. An 8,500-kilometre passenger, goods and postal airline was opened in February, 1941, between Moscow and Anadyr (Eastern Siberia), running through Archangel, Igarka, Khatanga, Tixie Bay and Cape Schmidt, *i.e.*, along the entire course of the Northern Sea Route. This line is in operation practically the whole

year round. There are also other Arctic airlines, *e.g.*, Igarka–Gulf of Kozhevnikov; Igarka–Dickson Island; Yakutsk–Tiksi Bay; Yakutsk–Vilinsk; Yakutsk–Verkhoyansk.

In 1946 a regular passenger air-service was opened between Moscow and Vladivostok, Chukotsk, Tashkent, Stalinabad and Alma-Ata. The trans-Siberian airline, 5,500 kilometres long, was opened during the war. Many large cities have direct air connexion with the southern health resorts. In 1947, 12,000 kilometres of new airlines were added in the U.S.S.R. New direct airlines were opened on 1 May, 1950, between Moscow and South Sakhalin, Ufa, Uzhgorod, Guryev and Dniepropetrovsk.

Post.—In 1947, the number of post offices was over 51,000.

The number of telegraph offices was 31,500 in 1947; the total inter-town telegraph and telephone lines in 1940 was 1,578,000 kilometres. Number of telephones in 1949, 1,500,000.

The international radio-telecommunications services are operated by the Ministry of Communications of the U.S.S.R. The Great Northern Telegraph Co., Ltd., of Denmark, operate cables connecting Denmark with Leningrad, whence connexion is made by means of a trans-Siberian land-line with Vladivostok. From the latter place the Great Northern Telegraph Co. owns cables connecting with Japan, China and Hong Kong.

Soviet Ports: Black and Azov Seas. Handbook of General Information. Issued by Sovfracht, All-Union Chartering Corporation. Moscow, 1935.
Tverskoi (K. N.), The Unified Transport System of the U.S.S.R. London, 1935.

Money, Weights and Measures.

Banking.

The State Bank began operations on 16 Nov., 1921. Besides the State Bank (*Gosbank*) and the savings banks there is the Agricultural Bank (*Selkhosbank*), the Industrial Bank (*Prombank*), the Trade Bank (*Torgbank*), the Municipal Bank (*Tsekombank*) and others. Keeping accounts with these banks is compulsory for industrial, agricultural and municipal undertakings. The short-term financing of industry and agriculture is done through the State Bank. The specialized banks provide long-term capital investment. In 1939 the State Bank was partly reorganized, a number of territorial offices were newly established and at the Central Management new departments were organized. All these institutions are state organizations.

The savings bank deposits on 1 Jan., 1939, amounted to 6,400 million roubles. Number of depositors, 16,000,000. Number of savings banks, 26,362.

On 14 Dec., 1947, a currency reform was announced, with effect from 16 Dec. Notes in circulation were to be exchanged on the basis of one new rouble for ten old; bank deposits up to 3,000 roubles at par, the next 7,000 in the ratio of two new to three old and above 10,000 in the ratio of one for two. Investments in State loans were written down by two-thirds.

Money.

The currency in circulation is (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% silver and 10% copper) in denominations of 50 kopecks and 1 rouble; or change silver (50% silver and 50% copper) in denominations of 10, 15 and 20 kopecks; (4) copper coins in denominations of 1, 2, 3 and 5 kopecks; (5) bronze

coins in denominations of 1, 2, 3 and 5 kopecks. Owing to the scarcity of silver, nickel pieces (the first ever to be used in Russia) of 10, 15 and 20 kopecks were introduced in 1932.

On 1 Jan., 1937, the value of gold was calculated at the rate of 5·6307 roubles for 1 gramme of pure metal. In Dec., 1949, the official rates of exchange were £1 sterling = 14·84 roubles; $1 (U.S.) = 5·30 roubles.

On 28 Feb., 1950, the rouble was placed on a gold basis (0·222168 gramme of gold) and, with effect from 1 March, revalued at 4 roubles = $1 and 11·20 roubles = £1 sterling.

Weights and Measures.

The metric system of weights and measures has been in use since 1 Jan., 1927. For the old Russian weights and measures *see* The Statesman's Year-Book, 1947, p. 1292.

The Soviet Government issued a decree adopting the Gregorian Calendar as from 14 Feb., 1918. A 7-day week (6 working days and one holiday for all) was adopted on 27 June, 1940.

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Diplomatic Representatives.

1. Of the Soviet Union in Great Britain (13 Kensington Palace Gardens, W.8).

Ambassador.—Georgii Nikolaevich Zaroubin (accredited 23 January, 1947).

Counsellors.—N. B. Korovin; V. Y. Yerofeev; Alexei Voina.

First Secretaries.—V. N. Khramelashvili; V. Stefankin; G. Rodionov.

Attachés.—Y. I. Modin; A. Malikov; M. Borinskin; S. Voronin; V. Kuznetsov; A. M. Verevkin; P. Kuznetsov; I. Sychev.

Military Attaché.—Maj.-Gen. B. Razin.

Military Air Attaché.—Maj.-Gen. V. Chetverikov.

Naval Attaché.—Capt. Georgi P. Timchenko.

Trade Representative.—N. M. Andrienko.

2. Of Great Britain in the Soviet Union.

Ambassador.—Sir David Kelly, G.C.M.G., M.C. (appointed Feb. 1949).

Minister.—J. W. Nicholls, C.M.G., O.B.E.

Secretaries.—J. L. B. Titchener, O.B.E.; F. A. Warner; J. A. Dobbs; R. H. Bates.

Naval Attaché.—Capt. R. I. A. Sarell, D.S.O., R.N.

Military Attaché.—Maj. M. W. Brynne, O.B.E.

Air Attaché.—Air Commodore I. C. Bird, O.B.E.

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Voprosy Torgovli. A monthly journal published by the Ministry of Trade of the U.S.S.R.
Vneshnaya Torgovlya. Published by the Ministry for Foreign Trade. Monthly. Moscow.
Trud. The organ of the All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions (daily).
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RUSSIAN SOVIET FEDERAL SOCIALIST REPUBLIC (R.S.F.S.R.).

(ROSSISKAYA SOVIETSKAYA FEDERATIVNAYA SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA RESPUBLIKA.)

The greater part of the former Russian Empire now constitutes the Russian Soviet Federal Socialist Republic (R.S.F.S.R.). This contains:—

(1) *Territories*:—Altai, Khabarovsk, Krasnodar, Krasnoyarsk, Primorye, Stavropol.

(2) *Regions* :—Archangel, Astrakhan, Briansk, Chelyabinsk, Chita, Chkalov, Crimea, Gorki, Grosny, Irkutsk, Ivanovo, Kaluga, Kalinin, Kaliningrad, Kemerovo, Kirov, Kostroma, Kuibyshev, Kurgan, Kursk, Leningrad, Molotov, Moscow, Murmansk, Novgorod, Novosibirsk, Omsk, Orel, Penza, Pskov, Rostov, Ryazan, Sakhalin, Saratov, Smolensk, Stalingrad, Sverdlovsk, Tambov, Tomsk, Tula, Tyumen, Ulyanovsk, Velikie Luki, Vladimir, Vologda, Voronezh, Yaroslavl.

(3) *Autonomous Regions* :—Adygei, Cherkess, Jewish, Khakass, Gorno-Altai, Tuva.

(4) *Autonomous Soviet Socialist Republics* :—Bashkir, Buryat-Mongol, Chuvash, Daghestan, Kabardinian, Komi, Mari, Mordovian, North Ossetian, Tatar, Udmurt, Yakut.

The R.S.F.S.R. is the largest of the constituent republics of the Soviet Union. It was the first part of the Tsarist Empire over which the Soviets held sway. On 7 Nov,. 1917, a proclamation was issued in the name of the Military Revolutionary Committee, the organ of the Petrograd Soviet of Workers' and Soldiers' Deputies, establishing a revolutionary government. The same day the Second All-Russian Congress of Soviets of Workers' and Soldiers' Deputies announced that it had assumed state power, and on 8 November, 1917, the Congress promulgated a decree forming a Workers' and Peasants' Government.

At the Third All-Russian Soviet Congress in Jan., 1918, a Declaration of Rights of the Workers was adopted, which was subsequently incorporated in the First Constitution of the R.S.F.S.R. and adopted on 10 July, 1918. This constitution served as a model for the other Soviet Socialist Republics, which later joined with the R.S.F.S.R. to form the Soviet Union.

The principles of the 1918 Declaration of Rights have been and are still the foundation of the constitution of the U.S.S.R., as also of those of the constituent republics of the Union.

The R.S.F.S.R. adopted its present constitution at the 17th Extraordinary All-Russian Congress of Soviets in Jan., 1937. Since then slight alterations have been introduced in the constitution from time to time.

President of the R.S.F.S.R.—B. N. Chernousov.

The R.S.F.S.R. occupies over 76% of the total area of the U.S.S.R., stretching from the Far North to the Black Sea in the south and from the Far East to Leningrad in the west. Its population in 1939 was over 109,000,000 (72,600,000 live in rural areas and 36,700,000 in urban areas), of whom three-fourths are Russians, the rest being national minorities such as the Tatars, Jews, Moldavians, Chuvashis, Bashkirs, Poles, Germans, Chechens. It contains a greater variety of nationalities than any of the other republics. Calculated on the basis of the 763 electoral districts, each with population of 150,000, in Dec., 1950, the population in 1950 should be about 114,400,000. The two principal towns are Moscow, the capital, with a population (Jan., 1939) of 4,137,018, and Leningrad, the second capital (3,191,304). Amongst other important large towns are Gorki (644,116), Rostov-on-Don (510,253), Stalingrad (445,476), Sverdlovsk 425,544), Novosibirsk (405,600), Kazan (401,6[illegible]), and Kubyshev (390,267).

The R.S.F.S.R. has a variety of climates (ranging from arctic to sub-tropical) and of geographical conditions (tundra, forest lands, steppes and rich agricultural soil). It also contains great mineral resources: iron-ore in the Urals, the Kerch Peninsula and Siberia, coal in the Kuznetz Basin,

Eastern Siberia, Urals and the sub-Moscow Basin; oil in the Urals, Azov–Black Sea area and Bashkiria. It also has abundant deposits of gold, platinum, copper, zinc, lead, tin and rare metals. Its coastline is 43,000 kilometres (26,500 miles) long.

The R.S.F.S.R. produces about 70% of the total industrial and agricultural output of the Soviet Union. Nine-tenths of the forest area of the U.S.S.R. lie in the R.S.F.S.R.

The Black Earth Central Area, consisting of the Kursk, Orlov, Tambov, Voronezh regions, has a comparatively mild climate and fertile soil, and has made great economic progress since the Soviet revolution.

The Northern District covers about a third of the European part of the U.S.S.R. Among the most important industrial centres here are Archangel, at the mouth of the northern Dvina, noted for its timber, saw-mills and timber exports, and Kirovsk, a new socialist town, situated beyond the Polar Circle near the abundant apatite deposits. A large part of the south-western section of this area is, however, comparatively densely populated, and specializes in the cultivation of flax and stock-breeding, particularly for the dairy industry. The northern Pechora railway, built during the war, now links the northern Dvina with the Pechora and the Arctic end of the Ural mountain-range, while the Soroka–Plesetsk and the Konosha–Byelsk railways connect the Kola Peninsula with other parts of the European-north of the U.S.S.R. A new coal-mining centre which supplies the entire European-north of the U.S.S.R. has been created in distant Vorkuta (about 120 miles west of the mouth of the river Ob), from which the new railway runs south-west to Kotlas, Byelsk and Konosha.

The Western Area, embracing the Smolensk and Kalinin regions, with a temperate, moist climate, has extensive valuable forest-lands and large deposits of peat.

The Volga Area covers a huge part of the R.S.F.S.R., including both forest-land and vast steppes. It contains deposits of shale, peat, salt and oil, and produces valuable timber, wheat and other grain crops, hemp, potatoes and sunflower. Among the industries are machinery, machine tools, tractor and locomotive construction, ship-building, motor-cars and trucks, chemical, woodworking, food, building materials, fishing. There are also extensive orchards and stock-breeding farms.

The South Area has a warm climate; deposits of iron ore, oil and cement clay. It includes: (1) the agricultural Kuban, which yields fine crops of wheat, maize, sunflower, as wells as herds of livestock, and (2) the Black Sea coast and the Crimea, with their orchards, vineries, tobacco and their picturesque health resorts, as well as the Don and Salsk steppes, with their grain-fields and livestock-breeding farms. Silk industry is developing; the target is 36 million mulberry trees.

The Urals Area is extremely rich in minerals. Its oil deposits extend from the western and southern slopes of the Ural mountains and beyond the river Volga, covering over a million square kilometres, and it is known as the 'Second Baku.' In 1938 it was estimated that the oil reserves in this area amounted to about 2,700,000,000 tons. In addition, the Urals area has deposits of both ferrous and non-ferrous metals, huge industrial works, including the Magnitogorsk metallurgical plant, the Chelyabinsk tractor works, the Sverdlovsk machine-construction works, Novotagil railway-carriage and truck works. The Chelyabinsk ferrous-alloys plant, covering 125 acres, was one of the first Soviet plants for the production of

special steels. Recently a method was evolved for separating cobalt from the Urals deposits of copper pyrites, copper-nickel and silicate ores, all of which also contained cobalt, and in 1942–43 the construction of cobalt mines in the Urals was speeded up. A large hydro-electric power station is under construction on the river Kama near Molotov City.

The R.S.F.S.R. also includes the following areas in Asia :—

Region	Area in sq. miles	Population, Jan. 1939	Region	Area in sq. miles	Population, Jan. 1931
Far Eastern Region	900,731	1,593,400 [1]	Tuva Autonomous Region	64,000	65,000
Yakutsk Autonomous Republic	1,454,834	400,544	Western Siberia	503,650	8,767,200
Buriat - Mongol Auton. Republic	150,192	542,000	Eastern Siberia	1,227,248	2,568,400

[1] 1931.

The Far Eastern Region runs along the Pacific Ocean and stretches from Vladivostok to the Behring Straits. In the north it is bounded by the Arctic Ocean.

Khabarovsk (population, 1939, 199,364) is the principal city of the Far Eastern Region. Other important towns are Komsomolsk, Mogadan, Roichikhirsk and Birobidzhan (capital of the Jewish Autonomous Region). The Kamchatka region (the peninsula) occupies an area of 180,600 square kilometres (69,711 square miles). The population of Kamchatka, which is very sparse, derives its income mainly from fishing and hunting; agriculture and cattle-breeding are being developed. There are 3 big state farms, with over a thousand head of cattle, and an area of some hundreds of hectares; collective farms have been organized. The majority of the population in the Vladivostok area is engaged in agriculture, industry and transport. The Far Eastern Region is one of the biggest producers of soya. The forests constitute one of the most important of the natural resources. The total forested area of the Far Eastern Region is 900,000 square kilometres, of which at least one-half can be exploited. 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. 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. The airline Chukotka–Moscow was started at the end of 1947.

YAKUTSK AUTONOMOUS SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLIC.

Population, 1939, 400,544. The two principal industries are hunting and gold-mining. The Soviet Trust Soyus-Zoloto and a number of individual prospectors are working the fields. Silver- and lead-bearing ores and coal are worked. There is also some trade in salt. A severe climate and lack of railways are serious obstacles to the economic development of the republic. The Angara–Lena railway is nearing completion. There is an air service between Irkutsk and the town of Yakutsk, the capital of the republic.

In 1932 there were 442 schools, with 39,000 pupils. Number of schools in 1944, 540. There were also 50 higher schools, with about 9,000 pupils.

In 1949, the Chukchi, Eskimoes and Chuvans in the Chukotka, north-east of Yakutia, had 74 schools and 50 medical centres. There is an agricultural school at Anadyr.

BURIAT-MONGOL AUTONOMOUS SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLIC.

The Buriat-Mongol Republic, situated to the south of the Yakutsk Republic, adopted the Soviet system on 1 March, 1920. Cattle breeding is the principal occupation of the population. In 1940, 95% of the peasant farms had joined the kolkhozy and each of these had an average of nearly 3 livestock-breeding farms. There are also fox-breeding farms, poultry farms and apiaries. The number of workers employed in industry was 25,000 in 1940.

In 1950 there were 700 schools, 10 technical colleges and 3 higher educational institutions.

SIBERIAN REGIONS.

Eastern and Western Siberia are no longer administrative areas, but because of their size and importance they are always given in Soviet geographies as separate geographical areas within the R.S.F.S.R. Western Siberia includes the Kurgan, Tiumen, Omsk, Novosibirsk, Tomsk, Kemerovo regions and the Altai Territory (including the Gorno-Altai autonomous region). Eastern Siberia includes the Krasnoyarsk Territory, the Irkutsk and Chita regions, the Buriat-Mongol and Yakut Autonomous Soviet Socialist Republics and the Tuva autonomous region.

The capital of the former Western Siberian Region was Novo-Sibirsk (population, 1939, 405,589), and that of the former Eastern Siberian Region was Irkutsk (population, 1939, 243,380). Other large cities in this area are Omsk with a population (on 17 Jan., 1939) of 280,700; Krasnoyarsk, 190,000; Barnaul, 148,130; Tomsk, 141,200, and Biisk, 80,000. The Siberian regions include 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.

Eastern Siberia, particularly the Irkutsk region, has great mineral resources; the surveyed coal reserves of this region are larger than those of the Donbas and it has sufficient iron deposits to warrant the establishment of iron, steel and engineering industries. It also contains large deposits of high-grade mica, gold bauxites, marble, non-ferrous metals and other minerals.

The Eastern Siberian branch of the Academy of Sciences of the U.S.S.R. (organized in 1949) has 2 institutes and 7 laboratories; the compilation of an economic-geographical atlas of the Yakut Region has begun.

The main products of Western Siberia are:—Coal, metals, grain, livestock and timber. The main products of Eastern Siberia are timber, furs and gold.

In 1943 a Western Siberian branch of the Academy of Science was organized, and in 1944 it established 4 institutes in Novosibirsk.

During the past 30 years the area of cultivated land in the Far North has increased by six times, covering 790,000 acres in 1944. Agriculture moves further north each year. Potatoes, and a fairly large number of vegetable varieties, are now grown on Kamchatka, in the Anadir Basin and on the northern shore of the Okhotsk Sea. Grain crops may be found on Kamchatka and in other areas. Flax and sugar beet have also been raised in the tundra of the Arctic and successful experiments have recently been carried out in growing the Kok-sagyz rubber plant in the Yemalo–Nenetz National Area north of the Arctic Circle.

The breeding of silver-black and blue fox is being organized in collective farms.

In the villages and district centres of the extreme North and the

Khabarovsk territory 12 new hospitals, each with from 25 to 30 beds and several dispensing stations and nurseries are being built. About 100 doctors were sent to the extreme North in 1950–51.

A large-scale reclamation programme is being carried out in the Baraba steppe, which occupies 51,110 square miles.

In 1946 some 7,500 acres of new orchards and berry gardens were laid out in Siberia, the Urals and the Soviet Far East; the total fruit-growing area amounting to 37,500 acres.

The output of electricity in 1940 was 31·0 milliard kwh. In million tons the output of coal was 72·5; oil, 7 0; peat, 24·0; pig-iron, 5·7; steel, 9·6.

In 1938 the length of railways in the R.S.F.S.R. was 56,000 kilometres and length of navigable rivers was 70,000 kilometres.

The **Tuva** region was incorporated with the R.S.F.S.R. in 1944. It is situated 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. The area is about 64,000 square miles. The total population is about 65,000, of whom some 50,000 are Tuvinians, 12,000 Russians and the rest Chinese and Mongols. The Tuvinians are a Turki people, formerly ruled by hereditary or elective tribal chiefs. (For the earlier history of the former Tannu-Tuva Republic, *see* THE STATESMAN'S YEAR-BOOK, 1946, p. 798.)

Tuva is well-watered and has much good pastoral land. The Tuvinians are mainly herdsmen and cattle farmers and the Russians are 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 other parts of the U.S.S.R.

Education.—According to the Central Statistical Administration of the R.S.F.S.R. by the end of 1950 there were 20,600,000 pupils in primary, 7-year and secondary schools, technical schools and other secondary educational establishments. There were 687,000 students in 502 higher educational establishments of the R.S.F.S.R., including correspondence students. The number of schools in 1950 was 120,000. Over 1,000,000 children attend kindergartens and residential schools. Expenditure on education in 1950 was estimated at 21,696 million roubles.

Finance.—Estimates for revenue and expenditure for 5 years (in million roubles):—

	1947 (preliminary returns)	1948 (preliminary returns)	1949 (preliminary returns)	1950 (preliminary returns)	1951 (estimate)
Revenue . .	47,199	47,644	53,024	57 698	54,262
Expenditure . .	46,144	49,172	52,112	53,200	54,133

Deposits in savings banks total nearly 13,000 million roubles. Nine-tenths of budget resources were invested for social and cultural needs.

Japanese **Sakhalin** (or **Karafuto**) consists of that portion of Sakhalin which lies to the south of the parallel of 50° north lat. It has been (1945)

returned to the U.S.S.R. It has an area of about 13,935 square miles, and, in 1938, the population was 339,357, of whom 329,743 were Japanese, 7,628 Koreans and 338 Europeans. The most important industry of the island is the herring fishery (value of catch, 9,660,078 yen in 1937), but large areas are fit for agriculture and pasturage, and Japanese settlers had been provided with seed and domestic animals. There is a vast forest area of larch and fir trees, covering 8,207,500 acres. The minerals found are coal and alluvial gold; coal raised in 1938, 343,539 tons. Petroleum also abounds; output in 1939, 3,869,000 barrels. Total length of railways, 404 miles.

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UKRAINE.

(RADYANSKA SOVIETSKA SOTSIALISTICHNA RESPUBLIKA.)

The Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic was proclaimed on 27 Dec., 1917, that is, soon after the Soviet Revolution of 7 November, 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 Soviet Federal Socialist Republic.

On 6 July, 1923, the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic formed, together with the other Soviet Socialist Republics in Russia, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. On 1 November, 1939, Western Ukraine (about 88,000 square kilometres) was incorporated in the Ukrainian S.S.R. On 2 Aug., 1940, Northern Bukovina (about 6,000 square kilometres), ceded to the U.S.S.R. by Rumania 28 June, 1940, and the Khotin, Akkerman and Izmail provinces of Bessarabia were included in the Ukrainian S.S.R. and on 29 June, 1945, Ruthenia (sub-Carpathian Russia), about 7,000 square kilometres, was also incorporated. The fixing of the exact frontier was left to the joint decision of the Supreme Soviets of the Ukrainian and Moldavian Soviet Socialist Republics (subject to ratification by the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R.) with the object of including areas in Moldavia with a mainly Ukrainian population in the Ukraine and vice versa. From the new territories two new regions (provinces) were formed, Chernovitz and Izmail.

The Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic consists of the following regions:—Chernigov, Chernovitzy, Dniepropetrovsk, Drogobych, Izmail, Kamenetz-Podolsk, Kharkov, Kherson, Kiev, Kirovogradsk, Lvov, Nikolaievsk, Odessa, Poltava, Rovno, Stalino, Stanislav, Sumy, Ternopol, Vinnitza, Volhynia, Voroshilovgrad, Zakarpatsk (Transcarpathia), Zaporozhe, Zhitomir.

Area and Population.—In 1938 the Ukrainian S.S.R. covered an area of 445,000 square kilometres (170,998 square miles). In 1946 it covered 576,600 square kilometres (225,000 square miles).

The population of the Ukraine in 1939 was 30,960,221, of whom 80%

were Ukrainians, 9·2% Russians, 5·4% Jews, and 5·4% of other origins. At the end of 1940 the population was about 38,500,000.

The principal towns (with their populations on 17 Jan., 1939) are the capital, Kiev (population 846,293), Kharkov (833,432), Odessa (604,223), Dniepropetrovsk (500,662), Stalino (462,000) and Nikolaiev (141,400). The chief town of Northern Bukovina, Chernovitzy, had a population of 109,821 in 1938. In 1930 it was decided to construct 14 new towns in the Donetz Basin, among them Gorlovka. The cost of construction amounted to a total of nearly 650 million roubles.

The population of the Ukraine belongs to a variety of Churches, the chief being the Orthodox Greek Church and the Catholic Church. The Western Ukraine Uniate Church, which in 1596 had been forced by the Poles to establish unity with the Roman Church, severed this connexion in March, 1946, and rejoined the Orthodox Church. There are also some Protestants, and adherents of other Christian sects, as well as Jews and others.

Education.—In 1950, there were 29,500 schools and 7,170,000 pupils in the primary, secondary and technical schools. In Northern Bukovina there were, in 1947, 791 schools with 112,863 pupils, 31 secondary schools, 14 technical schools, 4 music schools, a midwifery school and a state university in Uzhgorod. In Western Ukraine there were, in 1949, 7,680 primary and secondary schools with over 1,130,000 pupils, 3 universities and 20 other higher institutions with 20,000 students, 120 technical colleges; in 1950 there were 500 hospitals.

In 1946 there were 236 scientific research institutes with 5,800 research workers. The Ukrainian Academy of Science was established in 1920.

Finance.—Budget estimates for 1948, 15,183 million roubles; 1949, 16,503 million roubles; 1950, 17,194 million roubles; 1951, 17,247 million roubles.

Agriculture.—The Ukraine contains some of the richest land in the U.S.S.R. It raises wheat, buckwheat, beet, sunflower, cotton, flax, tobacco, soya, hops, the rubber plant *kok-sagyz*, fruit and vegetables, and before the war provided about a quarter of the grain production in the U.S.S.R. and two-thirds of the sugar beet. Nine-tenths of the grain exported from Russia came from the Ukraine. The area under cultivation in 1939, *i.e.*, before the new territories were added, about 27 million hectares, of which over 1 million hectares are under beet. Arable land extended to 70,408·8 thousand acres (64%); pastures to 4,712·4 thousand acres (4·3%); forests to 8,384·4 thousand acres (7·6%) and permanent meadows to 4,658 thousand acres (4·2%). In 1938 the cultivated area was 63,262,100 acres (wheat, 25,324,200 acres; rye, 7,705,800 acres; barley, 6,922,000 acres; oats, 3,994,800 acres; millet, 1,033,900 acres; sugar beet, 1,991,000 acres; flax (1940), 407,000 acres). The area sown in 1950 was 29,564,000 hectares (two-thirds of which was under grain).

In 1940 there were 872 sovkhozy and 1,225 machine-tractor stations, and 27,400 kolkhozy embracing almost all former individual peasant farms in the Ukraine. In Western Ukraine, in 1950, there were over 7,000 kolkhozy serviced by 205 machine-tractor stations covering about 90% of the total land under tillage. Some 19,000 livestock farms had been organized by the kolkhozy. Electricity was supplied (1949) to 711 collective farms and about 100 machine-tractor stations. During 1950, 110 hydro-electric power-stations and 204 telephone stations were constructed in the rural areas of the Ukraine.

The average harvest yield of grain in the Ukraine in double centners per hectare was :—

	1938	1939	1940
All grains crops	10·9	13·9	14·6
Maize	14·1	17·0	20·5
Millet	9·7	12·0	17·1
Sugar beet	164·1	144·7	179·9
Sunflower	10·2	11·6	14·5
Potatoes	76·2	71·9	108·0

In 1940 4,125 acres of rice was grown in the Ukraine with a yield of 52–60 bushels per acre.

A new variety of sunflower has been evolved in the Ukraine with a yield of 25–30 centners per hectare and 50% oil content in the seed, which is some 15% above that of the old varieties. Another variety is exceptionally quick ripening and suitable for raising in northern districts, such as beyond the Urals and in Siberia; it gives a good yield and the oil content of the seed is 33%.

The census in 1940 showed 3,256,900 horses, 7,741,400 large cattle, 4,735,700 sheep and goats and 7,335,700 pigs. In 1949, silver-fox breeding farms were started.

By the end of 1950, 717,000 acres were afforested.

Industry.—Some of the industries of the Ukraine are amongst the most important in the whole of the U.S.S.R. Coal in the Donetz field (area of Donetz basin, 10,000 square miles, stretching from Stalino to Rostov), estimated in 1938 to contain 60·8% of the bituminous and anthracite-coal reserves of the Union, yielded an output in 1940 of 84,000,000 metric tons—about 60% of the Union production. Cutting, screening and underground transport in the Donetz coalfields are now almost completely mechanized; automatic and remote control apparatus are being installed, radio installations are also being made. Peat production in 1940 was 3·1 million tons.

Combining coal from the Donetz field with the iron-ore from the mines in Krivoi Rog—which accounted in 1938 for 16,070,000 tons, 59% of the Soviet Union total—has made possible the development of a large ferrous metallurgical industry in the Ukraine. Output of iron ore in 1940 was 18·9 million tons.

Manganese is also available at Nikopol; the mines there produced 957,000 tons of ore in 1937, of a total of 2,752,000 tons for the whole U.S.S.R.

Ukrainian blast furnaces turned out 9,200,000 tons of pig-iron and 8,621,700 tons of steel in 1940. On 1 Jan., 1935, there were 55 blast furnaces in the Ukraine, representing 55% of the capacity of the country, and 117 open-hearth furnaces, representing 40%.

In 1940 the Ukraine produced 61·6% of the total output of pig-iron in the Soviet Union, 47·3% of the steel, 47·8% of the rolled metal and 63·3% of the iron-ore.

The Ukraine also contains oil, rich deposits of salt and various important chemicals. It has a highly developed chemical industry and machine-construction industry producing one-fifth of the total output of machinery and chemicals in the Soviet Union. In Northern Bukovina there are deposits of gypsum, oil, alabaster, brown coal and timber.

In 1932 the construction of a dam across the Dnieper River at Alexandrovsk (now called Zaporozhye) was completed. In connexion with the Dnieper hydro-electrical station, large industries were set up, including the largest aluminium plant in the U.S.S.R. The total power of the Ukraine electrical stations in 1940, was 2,500,000 kw., and their output was 11,938 million kwh.

Railways.—The total length of railways of the Ukrainian S.S.R. in 1940 was 14,800 kilometres (over 9,000 miles), and the navigable rivers 2,851 kilometres (1,782 miles). Length of motor roads, in 1941, was 13,700 kilometres.

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WHITE RUSSIA.

(Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic.)

The Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic was set up on 1 Jan., 1919. It 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.

Byelorussia is situated along the Western Dvina and Dneiper, it is hilly with a general slope towards the south. It contains large tracts of marshland, particularly to the south-west. By comparison with Central European Russia it has a higher rainfall and a more equitable climate, being cooler in summer and much less cold in winter. It contains valuable forest-land wooded with oak, elm, maple and white beech.

Area and Population.—In 1946 its territory covered 207,600 square kilometres (81,090 square miles). The capital is Minsk (population, Jan., 1939, 238,772). Other important towns are Vitebsk and Gomel. On 17 Jan., 1939, the population numbered 5,567,976, of whom the urban population numbered 1,372,522. On 2 November, 1939, western Byelorussia was incorporated with an area of over 108,000 square kilometres and a population of about 4,800,000. About 80% of the population are Byelorussians, 10% Jews living mainly in the urban areas, the rest being Russians, Ukrainians and Poles.

White Russia now comprises the following regions:—Baranovichi, Bobruisk, Brest, Gomel, Grodno, Mogiliev, Molodechno, Minsk, Pinsk, Polessye, Polotsk, Vitebsk.

Education.—In 1940 there were about 1,118,000 pupils in primary and secondary schools. There were 22 higher educational institutions, with

15,400 students; 130 technical high schools, with 32,200 pupils; 61 workers' faculties, with 15,760 pupils. There were also 39 scientific institutions and an Academy of Sciences. There were 3 institutions of university rank—the White Russian State University, the Communist University and the Agricultural Academy with 4,418 students. Nearly all these were destroyed during the war, but 27 higher educational institutions and the Academy of Science with 41 research institutes were functioning in 1948. In 1950, there were 13,100 primary and secondary schools with over 1,500,000 pupils.

Finance.—Estimates for 1948, 3,557 million roubles; 1949, 3,741 million roubles. 1950, revenue, 3,777 million roubles; expenditure, 3,730 million roubles. Estimates for 1951, 3,687 million roubles.

Agriculture.—The area under cultivation (in hectares) in 1937 was 4,000,000, of which 2,400,000 hectares were under grain, 255,000 hectares under hemp and flax and 640,000 hectares under potatoes. The total number of heads of livestock was 9,030,900 in peasant farms, including 1,091,800 horses, 2,096,200 cattle, 3,449,600 sheep and goats and 2,293,300 pigs.

Agriculturally, Byelorussia may be divided into three main sections :— North[illegible], fodder, grasses, and breeding cattle for meat and dairy [illegible]: potato growing and pig breeding; Southern : good natural pasture-land, hemp cultivation and cattle breeding for meat and dairy produce.

By 1940, 99·3% of the former individual peasants had formed kolkhozy serviced by 349 machine-tractor stations. In 1949, there were 4,000 kolkhozy covering some 200,000 farms. Livestock breeding is carried on in 25,000 farms. About 160,000 hectares of the marshland had been drained by 1940. This land has been found to be as rich as the soil of the Black Earth zone and yields rich harvests of grain, fodder, potatoes, Kok-sagyz and other crops.

Industry.—The industries of Byelorussia had been developed very considerably between 1919–40. The agricultural-machinery plant in Gomel turned out, amongst other things, fodder cutters, potato-washing machines, clover-sorting machines, hay cutters, spare parts for tractors.

The republic also contains timber works, a match factory in Borisov, cement, building materials, textiles, machine, automobile lorries and tractors and pre-fabricated house construction, glass-blowing and other factories. It also contains large-scale canneries, creameries and various other food industries, chemical works, artificial-silk works, flax-spinning works and leather works.

Particular attention had been paid to the development of the peat industry with a view to making Byelorussia as far as possible self supporting in fuel, and in 1939 local peat provided 67·5% of her total requirements of fuel. More than 200 modern peat works were in operation in 1950.

Among the work carried out in Western Byelorussia in 1940–41 was the reconstruction of the main waterways including in particular the digging of the Dnieper–Bug Canal.

There are also rich deposits of rock salt. In 1939 there were about 200,000 industrial workers.

By the end of the war the republic was thrown back to its state in 1913. But by the end of 1947 over 6,000 large- and small-scale enterprises had been restored, including cement, glass, machine-construction, tractor and other works, as well as peat works and power-plants.

Output of electricity in 1937 was 430 million kwh. Length of railways, 3,100 kilometres.

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AZERBAIJAN.

(AZERBAIJAN SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLIC.)

The 'Mussavet' (Nationalist) party which dominated the National Council or Constituent Assembly of the Tartars, declared the independence of Azerbaijan on 28 May, 1918, with a capital, first at Ganja (Elizavetopol) and later at Baku. On 28 April, 1920, Azerbaijan was proclaimed a Soviet Socialist Republic. With Georgia and Armenia it formed the Transcaucasian Soviet Federal Socialist Republic. In 1936 it assumed the status of one of the republics of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and adopted a constitution in conformity with that of the Union.

Area and Population.—Azerbaijan covers an area of 85,700 square kilometres (33,460 square miles) and has a population (1939) of 3,209,700, including 2,049,000 rural and 1,160,700 urban. Its capital is Baku, population 809,347 (1939). Azerbaijan includes the Nakhichevan Autonomous Soviet Socialist Republic and the Nagorno Karabakh Autonomous Region.

About three-fifths of the population are Azerbaijan Turks. Other nationalities are Armenians, Georgians and Russians. Situated in the eastern area of Transcaucasia it is protected by mountains in the west and north and washed by the Caspian Sea in the south and east. Its climate is inclined to drought.

Education.—In 1947 there were 534,000 pupils in elementary and secondary schools. There were 91 technical colleges with 17,200 students, 20 higher educational institutes with 11,600 students. In the Baku University and the Medical Institute in 1940 there were 2,500 students. The Azerbaijan Academy of Science opened over 60 research institutes during the war.

Agriculture and Industry.—The chief agricultural products are grain, cotton, rice, vine, fruit, vegetables, tobacco and silk. The Mexican rubber plant *grayule* has been acclimatized. A new kind of high yielding winter wheat has been produced for use in mountainous parts of the Republic. Experimental sowing in collective farms gave a harvest of 30 to 35 and more centners in 1950.

Livestock in 1941 :—Cattle 1,357,000; pigs 119,500; sheep and goats 2,907,000. Azerbaijan has a valuable breed of saddle horses. Camels, mules, donkeys and buffalos are used as draft animals.

Azerbaijan is being converted into an important cotton-growing and sub-tropical base. On the irrigated land, of which there is now a considerable area, excellent crops of Egyptian and Sea-Island cotton are obtained. Here, too, rice and lucerne are cultivated, and in the mountain valleys there are also orchards, vineries and silk cultures. The Azerbaijan silkworm, a newly bred variety, is said to produce twice as much silk as the Baghdad silkworm.

In the south along the coast of the Caspian where the climate is more moist, there are tea plantations, and citrous fruits and other sub-tropical plants are grown. In 1944 tea plantations covered 10,000 hectares.

In 1941 a scientific research institute for sub-tropical research was opened to develop the culture of sub-tropical plants in Azerbaijan and other

parts of Transcaucasia. A forestry research institute was opened in 1949.

The republic is rich in natural resources:—Oil, iron, aluminium, copper, lead, zinc, precious metals, sulphur pyrites, limestone and salt.

The most important industry is the oil industry, especially in the Baku Region. The total output of oil was:—In 1938, 22,100,000 tons; in 1939, 23,000,000 tons; in 1940, 25,000,000 tons. The largest producing area lies along the western shore of the Caspian Sea, north and south of Baku, where the largest refineries are located. Other wells lie west of Baku, and some have been drilled in the Caspian itself, off the Apsheron Peninsula. The northernmost coastal field is at Makhach Kala. West of this is the large Grozny field, and still farther west is the Maikop field. Baku is connected by a double pipeline with Batum on the Black Sea. Makhach Kala, Grozny and Maikop pipe their product to Tuapse, on the Black Sea, or to Trudovaya in the Eastern Ukraine. 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. Azerbaijan has also copper, chemical, cement and building material, food, timber, salt, textiles and fishing industries.

In 1938, the total power of electrical stations was 62,000 kw. In 1945 the construction of the Minechaursk hydro-electrical station on the Kura River was started. Three powerful pumping stations are now being built on the Kura River, calculated to irrigate about 75,000 acres in the Kura Arak lowlands of South Azerbaijan, power for the pumps being supplied by special hydro-electric stations, one of which was in operation at the end of 1947. The Kura River is navigable for about 600 kilometres.

Finance.—The budget for 1948 was 1,761,654,000 roubles. Estimate, 1949, 1,830 million roubles; 1950, 1,921 million roubles; 1951, 1,908 million roubles.

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GEORGIA.

(Sakartvelos Sabchota Sotsialisturi Respublica.)

The independence of the Georgian Social Democratic Republic was declared at Tiflis on 26 May, 1918, by the National Council, elected by the National Assembly of Georgia on 22 Nov., 1917. The Act of Independence of Georgia was confirmed on 12 March, 1919, by the Constituent Assembly. On 25 Feb., 1921, Georgia was proclaimed the Georgian Soviet Socialist Republic. At the first Transcaucasian Soviet Congress, 15 Dec., 1922, Georgia, together with Armenia and Azerbaijan, united to form the Transcaucasian Soviet Federal Socialist Republic, and a federal constitution was adopted and published 16 Jan., 1923. In 1936 the Georgian Soviet Socialist Republic became one of the constituent republics of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and, like other republics of the Union, adopted a new constitution in harmony with that of the U.S.S.R.

The Georgian Soviet Socialist Republic includes the Abkhazian A.S.S.R. (capital, Sukhumi), Adzharian A.S.S.R. (capital, Batoumi), South Osetian Autonomous Region (capital, Stalinir).

Area and Population.—Georgia occupies the whole of the western part of Transcaucasia and covers an area of 76,200 square kilometres (37,570 square miles). Its population on 17 Jan., 1939, was 3,542,300 (2,475,700 rural and 1,066,600 urban).

Protected from the north by the Caucasian Mountains and receiving in the west the warm moist winds from the Black Sea into which most of its rivers flow, Georgia is outstanding for its fine warm climate and its natural wealth, variety and beauty. It has the highest snow-capped peaks of the Caucasian mountains. Georgia contains valuable sulphur and other medicinal springs. Georgians, an ancient highly-cultured people, form about two-thirds of the population, Armenians 10%; others include Abkhazians, Adzharians. Ossetins, Russians, Ukrainians, Greeks and Jews.

Tbilisi (formerly Tiflis) (population 519,175 in 1939) is not only the capital of Georgia, it is also the capital of Transcaucasia.

Education.—In 1949 there were 745,000 children in 4,777 elementary and secondary schools, 21,560 in technical schools and over 25,000 students in 22 higher educational institutions. In Abastuman there is an astro-physical observatory. In 1936 a branch of the Academy of Sciences of the U.S.S.R. was formed in Tbilisi, and in February, 1941, a Georgian Academy of Sciences was opened, which in 1947 had 80 research institutes.

Agriculture and Industry.—There are three main agricultural areas:—(1) The moist sub-tropical area along the Black Sea coast, where are cultivated tea, citrous fruits (lemons, oranges, mandarins, etc.), the tung tree (which yields special industrial oils), eucalyptus, bamboo, high-quality tobacco (Abkhazia takes first place in the U.S.S.R. for the output of Turkish tobacco); (2) Imeretia (the Kutais region), where the chief cultures are grapes and silk, and (3) Kakhetia, along the Alazani (a tributary of the Kura River), famed for its orchards and wines. Over a million hectares are under cultivation; tea (1946), 51,800 hectares; vineries, over 60,000 hectares; tobacco, 16,000 hectares; citrus fruits, 19,000 hectares.

In 1946, 99·5% of sown area was worked by kolkhozy. There were 78 state farms and 60 machine tractor stations. In the Colchis area 45,000 acres of extremely rich land have been reclaimed.

Livestock in 1947:—Cattle, 1,500,000; pigs, 600,000; sheep and goats, 2,000,000.

In the East Georgia and Imerety districts, 77 rural power stations have been put into service after the war, supplying electricity to 277 collective farms.

Georgia is rich in forest lands where fine varieties of timber are grown. Area covered by forests, 2·4 million hectares.

The most important mining industry of G[illegible] exploitation of the manganese deposits, the richest of which li[illegible] 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 Tkvarcheli (deposits estimated at 250,000,000 tons), and Tkibuli (deposits of 80,000,000 tons). Other important minerals are baryta, the best in the U.S.S.R., fire-resisting and other clays, diatomite, shale, oil, gold, agate, marble, cement, alabaster, iron and other ores, building stone, arsenic, molybdenum, tungsten and mercury. In 1941, a goldfield was also discovered. Output of coal, in 1946, was 837,000 tons.

The pre-war 5-year plans included the building of about 800 factories in Georgia. After the war the industrialization of the food industry has

been fostered, including the production of special machinery for use on the tea plantations, said to improve the quality of the tea leaves.

Among the enterprises in the course of construction in 1946 were the Transcaucasian Metallurgical Plant with an annual output capacity of 430,000 tons of pig-iron, 500,000 tons of steel and over 380,000 tons of rolled metal; the Kutais motor works with an annual capacity of 30,000 3½-ton motor lorries and other works.

Georgia's fast flowing rivers form an abundant source of energy. The most powerful electric station in Transcaucasia is in Georgia on the river Kura, the Zemo-Avchal hydro-electric station of 36,000 h.p. At the end of 1947, 3 rural hydro-electric stations in the Tiripon, Zhinval and Kistur districts of Georgia were in the course of construction. The Tiripon with projected capacity of 3,000 kw. will be the biggest rural power plant in the U.S.S.R. All three stations are scheduled to be set in operation in 1949. The construction of the first high-pressure hydro-electric power station was being completed in 1947, on the Khrami River. In 1946, the installed electricity power was 222,000 kw.

Transport.—Length of railways in 1945, was 765 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 Tkibuli, to the port of Poti, to the manganese mines of Chiaturi, to the mineral springs of Borjom 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.

A railway line from Akhal-Senaki along the Black Sea coast, through Sukhum to Tuapse, was completed in 1946.

Finance.—The budget (in million roubles) for 1948 balanced at 2,278; estimates, 1949, 2,500; 1950, 2,474; 1951, 2,580.

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ARMENIA.

(Armenian Soviet Socialist Republic.)

On 29 Nov., 1920, Armenia was proclaimed a Soviet Socialist 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. From 1922 to 1936 it formed part of the Transcaucasian Soviet Federal Socialist Republic. In 1936 Armenia was proclaimed a constituent republic of the U.S.S.R.

Area and Population.—Armenia (capital Erivan) covers an area of 29,800 square kilometres (11,640 square miles). It is situated in the south

of Transcaucasia and is bounded in the north by Georgia, in the east by Azerbaijan and in the south and east by Turkey and Persia. It is a very mountainous country with but little forest-land, has many turbulent rivers and a highly fertile soil, but subject to drought. On 17 January, 1939, the population was 1,281,600 (915,200 rural and 366.400 urban). The population of Erivan on 17 January, 1939, was 200,000. About 85% of the population are Armenians, the rest are Turks, Georgians, Russians, Kurds, Azerbaijanians, Persians and Jews.

Education.—In 1947 there were 1,150 schools with 276,000 pupils, 265 schools with 21,000 pupils for young men and women who under war conditions had been unable to attend the ordinary school; 51 technical schools and colleges with 10,000 students; 13 higher educational institutions with 8,700 students. There were also schools of music, art and dramatic art. In 1950, there was a total of over 300,000 pupils and 14,000 teachers. Erivan houses the Armenian branch of the Academy of Sciences of the U.S.S.R., 43 scientific institutes and other technical colleges, and the state opera.

Agriculture and Industry.—The chief agricultural area is the valley of the Arax and the area around Erivan. Here there are considerable cotton plantations as well as orchards and vineries. Area under tobacco, 7,900 hectares; grape vine and fruit, 21,000 hectares; sugar beet, 3,000 hectares; cotton, 63,500 hectares. Subtropical plants, such as almonds, figs and pomegranates are grown in many varieties. In the mountainous areas the principal natural pursuit is [illegible]. In 1945 the total cultivated area of Armenia amounted to 400,700 hectares, of which 358,300 were under grain. A number of canals have been built, also irrigation systems, which utilize Lake Sevan and other mountain lakes. One of the earliest irrigation plants is the Shirak Lenin Canal, 22 kilometres (13 miles) long, commenced in 1922 and completed in 1925. Among the more important of the canals and irrigation works are the Mikoyan Canal, 47 kilometres long, in the Spitak region, irrigating 2,300 hectares, and the Kamarlin irrigation works, which has brought 2,079 hectares of land under tillage.

Area of irrigated land in Armenia in 1948 was 527,000 acres, and the total length of canals and irrigation systems is over 6,250 miles. A reservoir with a capacity of 100 million cubic metres and a land reclamation scheme in the marshlands of the Arax Dayan steppes were under construction in 1949.

Some 98% of the Armenian peasantry belong to the collective farms and these together with the state farms till 98·9% of the total cultivated area. Livestock in 1945 included 1,078,400 sheep and goats and 517,400 cattle. All sovkhozy and machine-tractor stations and about half of the kolkhozy had been electrified by 1950.

Armenia contains large deposits of copper, zinc, aluminium, molybdenum and other metals. It is also rich in marble, granite, cement and other building materials. The mining of these minerals is becoming more and more important. Among other industries are the chemical, producing chiefly synthetic rubber and fertilizers and the extraction and processing of building materials such as cement, pumice-stone, tuffs, marble, volcanic basalt and fireproof clay, a number of ginning and textile mills, carpet weaving, food, including wine-making, fruit, meat-canning and creameries. Machine construction, tailoring and bootmaking and other large-scale works have also been established. Among the industrial centres are Erivan, Leninakan, Alaverdi, Kafan, Kirovakan, Daval, Megri and

Oktemberyan. There are over 50 hydro-electrical stations. Installed hydro-electric power in 1944 was 133,100 kw.

Armenia has some very fine health resorts; the curative properties of the mineral waters of Arani, 4,100 feet above sea-level, are not inferior to those of Wiesbaden. The mineral springs of Djermuk are similar to those of Carlsbad.

Transport.—Length of railways in 1947, 461 kilometres; motor roads, 7,450 kilometres; air lines, 570 kilometres.

Finance.—Budget estimates (in million roubles), 1948, 1,050; 1949, 1,103; 1950, 1,115; 1951, 1,158.

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KARELO-FINNISH SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLIC.

Before 1917, Karelia (then known as the Olonetz Province) was noted chiefly as a place of exile for political and other prisoners. Its industries at that time consisted of a few timber mills, one large smelting plant and a few very weak electric stations. Agricultural methods were extremely primitive.

After the November Revolution of 1917, Karelia formed part of the R.S.F.S.R. In June, 1920, a Karelian Labour Commune was formed and in July, 1923, this was transformed into the Karelian Autonomous Soviet Socialist Republic (one of the autonomous republics of the R.S.F.S.R.). On 31 March, 1940, after the Soviet–Finnish war, practically all the territory (with the exception of a small section in the neighbourhood of the Leningrad area) which had been ceded by Finland to the U.S.S.R., was added to Karelia and the Karelian Autonomous Republic was transformed into the Karelo–Finnish Soviet Socialist Republic as the 12th republic of the U.S.S.R. In 1946, however, the southern part of the republic, including its whole seaboard and the towns of Viipuri (Vyborg) and Koksholm, was attached to the R.S.F.S.R.

Karelia is chiefly noted for its wealth of timber, some 70% of its territory being forest-land. It is also rich in other natural resources, having large deposits of diabase, spar, quartz, marble, mica, granite, zinc, lead, silver, copper, molybdenum, tin, baryta, etc. New iron ore deposits were discovered in 1945–46. Karelia takes first place in the U.S.S.R. for the production of mica. It has 20,000 lakes, which, as well as its rivers, are rich in fish.

Area and Population.—The Karelo–Finnish Republic, capital Petrozavodsk, covers an area of 178,500 square kilometres (69,720 square miles). In Jan., 1939, Karelia itself had a population of 469,145, of whom 150,440 were urban and 318,705 rural. In June, 1941, the population of the newly-formed Republic was officially stated to be 606,333.

Education.—In 1941 there were 819 elementary and secondary schools with 100,000 pupils. The Karelo–Finnish University with 18 professorial chairs in Petrozavodsk had 400 students.

In the Finnish areas added to the republic in 1940, 270 new schools, 2 agricultural colleges, a forestry school and a teachers' training college were opened.

In 1946, the university in Petrozavodsk, 2 other higher institutes and a teachers' training college were again functioning. A branch of the Academy of Sciences was set up in 1949, with institutes of History, Languages, Literature, Biology, and departments of Economics, Timber and Mining.

Finance.—The budget for 1948 balanced at 684 million roubles. Estimates, 1949, 549 million roubles; 1950, revenue, 752 million roubles; expenditure, 750 million roubles. Estimates, 1951, 931 million roubles.

Agriculture.—The sown area in 1946 was 77,700 hectares. There were 21 Soviet state farms and 32 machine-tractor stations.

In the new areas added to Karelia in 1940, 15 new state farms, including 3 sugar-beet raising farms, 12 machine-tractor stations and 800 livestock-breeding farms were formed before June, 1941. In 1947, 35 small electric stations were built.

Industry.—During the first and second Five-Year Plans some 20 large-scale enterprises were constructed, such as timber mills, paper-cellulose works, mica, chemical plants, electrical stations and ski-producing factories; new mines have been opened. The most remarkable of the new plants set into operation in 1939 is the Segezh paper-cellulose and chemical plants, which works up all wood pulp into useful material without loss of any by-products. In 1941, there were 6 paper and cellulose factories.

The construction of the White Sea–Baltic Canal had a powerful influence on the economic development of Karelia. By July, 1946, the canal (227 kilometres long) was again being utilized.

Railways.—A railway between Petrozavodsk and Suoyarvi connects the capital and the Murmansk Railway with the main railway line Sortavala-Vyborg. A railway line was also laid between Kandalaksha and Kuolayarvi. Length of track, 1,600 kilometres; goods carried in 1940, 10,300,000 tons, mainly timber and building material. Length of motor goods roads, 1941, 14,056 kilometres.

Air Transport.—There is regular passenger, postal and goods air transport between Petrozavodsk and Leningrad, Vyborg, Sortavala and Kakisalmi.

MOLDAVIAN SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLIC.

The Moldavian Soviet Socialist Republic, capital Kishinev, was formed by the union of part of the former Moldavian Autonomous Soviet Socialist Republic (organized 12 October, 1924), formerly included in the Ukranian Soviet Socialist Republic, and the areas of Bessarabia (ceded by Rumania to the U.S.S.R., 28 June, 1940) with a mainly Moldavian population. As from 2 August, 1940, the M.S.S.R. includes the following districts of the former Moldavian Autonomous Soviet Socialist Republic: Grigoriopol, Dubossarsk, Kamensk, Rybnitz, Slobodzeisk and Tiraspol (including the town of Tiraspol), and the following districts of Bessarabia: Beltsk, Bendersk, Kagulsk, Kishinev (including the town of Kishinev), Orgeev and Sorok.

Area and Population.—The area is 33,800 square kilometres (13,200 square miles). In 1941, the population was 2,700,000, of whom about 70% are Moldavians. The rest are Ukrainians, Russians, Jews, Bulgarians and others.

Education and Health.—In January, 1949, there were 1,924 schools with about 400,000 pupils, 37 secondary schools and 8 higher educational institutions. In 1946 a state university and a number of institutes of the Academy of Sciences were opened; 14 research institutes were functioning in 1949. In 1947 Moldavia had 5,400 doctors, 800 medical centres, many district hospitals, a state medical institute and 9 medical schools with over 2,500 students.

Finance.—Budget estimates (in million roubles), 1948, 959; 1949, 1,055; 1950, 1,065; 1951, 1,163.

Agriculture.—In 1949, the kolkhozy embraced 80% of the peasant households. There were 98 machine-tractor stations and 68 state farms. About 70% of all farm work is mechanized.

After the cession of Bessarabia to the U.S.S.R., the landless Bessarabian peasants and those with very little land were granted over 250,000 hectares (about 625,000 acres) of land, mainly the former property of the big landed estate owners. In 1945, the area under cultivation was 1,900,000 hectares, 80% of which was under grain (wheat, maize and barley) and over 10% under industrial plants (sunflower, sugar beet, tobacco, soya and hemp).

Bessarabia has an equible climate and very fertile soil, raising wheat, maize, tobacco. It was famed in Tsarist times for its orchards and vineries, and in 1914 it occupied first place in Russia for its grape and wine production. The largest orchards and vineries were formed into Soviet state fruit- and vine-growing farms (sovkhozy). Bessarabia is also rich in fish in the south; sturgeon, mackerel, brill.

Industry.—By the end of 1940 the Moldavian Autonomous Republic had 253 big industrial enterprises, including 3 modern conserving as well as other food-production plants, 8 wine-making plants, woodworking, tailoring, leather and other industries. Work had been started in August, 1940, and resumed in 1946 for the utilization of 400 kilometres of waterways along the Dniester River and to utilize its energy to provide a cheap source of electricity.

There are lignite, phosphorites, gypsum and valuable building materials, possibly also oil.

By the end of 1947, about 600 industrial enterprises were again functioning; these included 10 canning plants, 36 wine-making plants and 4 woodworking factories. Thirty-five electrical supply-stations were in operation. In 1947, the Taraspol heat and power station and the

Karogosh irrigation plant began to work. Machinery, footwear and textile factories were set up in 1949.

Length of railways, over 1,100 kilometres (over 680 miles).

ESTONIA.

(ESTONIAN SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLIC.)

Estonia was an independent republic from 1918 to 1940. Under the Russo-German agreement of 23 Aug., 1939, the Russians occupied Estonia on 17–20 June, 1940. The newly installed regime applied for Estonia's admission to the Soviet Union, which was effected by decree of the Supreme Soviet on 6 Aug. This incorporation has been accorded *de facto* recognition by the British government, but not by the U.S. government, which continues to recognize the diplomatic and consular representatives of Estonia who are in the United States.

Area, 47,549 square kilometres (18,353 square miles); population, 1,117,300 (1 Sept., 1940). The capital is Tallinn (138,000 inhabitants in 1934).

Education.—In 1937–38, there were 1,224 elementary schools in Estonia. The number of middle schools for general education, gymnasiums, was 58, of which number 19 were private schools. In 1945, compulsory school attendance was extended to 7 years. The number of pupils in 1947 was 148,700. The Tartu (Dorpat) University (founded in 1632) had, in 1949, 2,700 students; the Lutheran theological faculty has been abolished. In 1949, only about 40 Lutheran pastors and 2 Roman Catholic priests were still ministering. The latest available religious statistics give about 888,000 Protestants (nearly all Lutherans), 213,000 Greek Orthodox and 2,000 Roman Catholics.

In 1946 the Estonian Academy of Sciences was founded with 22 scientific research institutes. In 1949 there were 8 higher educational institutions. In Jan., 1951, an Estonian Agricultural Academy was opened in Tartu.

Finance.—Budget estimates (in million roubles), 1948, 935; 1949, 967; 1950, 1,020; 1951, 1,095.

Production.—Agriculture and dairy farming are the chief occupations. The total area in 1938 was about 10,789,959 acres, divided as follows:—forest land, 2,314,141 acres (21·4%); fields, 2,683,259 acres (24·9%); meadows, 2,186,054 acres (20·3%); pastures, 1,774,697 acres (16·4%); untillable land, 1,502,368 acres (13·9%), including a peat bog of 329,440 acres. The chief crops are rye, oats and barley. In 1950, over 80% of all peasant farms had combined to form collective farms.

In 1939 Estonia had 706,000 head of cattle, 695,700 sheep, 442,000 pigs, 218,500 horses and 1,991,030 poultry.

In 1938 there were in Estonia 277 dairy factories, of which 88·4% were co-operative. Butter was the chief article of export. Butter production in 1937, 15,893 metric tons; in 1938, 17,500 metric tons.

After the formation of the Soviet Republic, 906 industrial enterprises and 412 big wholesale and retail establishments were nationalized. The number of Trade Unionists in June, 1940, was 15,200; in May, 1941, 175,000.

Some 22% of her territory is covered by forests which provide good material for its saw-mills, furniture, match and pulp industries, as well as wood fuel.

Estonia has rich high quality shale deposits (particularly in the N.E.)

which are estimated at 3,700 million tons. The construction of a factory for the production of gas from shale was started in 1947 and a pipeline (125 miles long) from Kotla Järvi to Leningrad was completed at the end of 1948. Estonia also contains valuable peat deposits, and some of her electrical stations work on peat.

In the neighbourhood of Tallinn, phosphorites have been found, and in 1947 a plant for refining and for the production of super-phosphates was started.

Transport.—Length of main railways 1,447 kilometres, of secondary lines 693 kilometres. Estonia has 20 ports, but Tallinn handles four-fifths of the total sea-going transport.

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LATVIA.

(Latvian Soviet Socialist Republic.)

Latvia was an independent republic from 1918 to 1940 Under the Russo-German agreement of 23 Aug., 1939, the Russians occupied Latvia on 17–20 June, 1940. The newly installed regime applied for Latvia's admission to the Soviet Union on 22 July, which was effected by decree of the Supreme Soviet on 5 Aug. This incorporation has been accorded *de facto* recognition by the British government, but not by the U.S. government, which continues to recognize the diplomatic and consular representatives of Latvia who are in the United States.

The existing administrative districts and parish councils were abolished in 1949 and replaced by 58 rural districts directly subordinated to the government.

Area and Population.—Latvia has a total area of 64,500 square kilometres (25,200 square miles). The coastline is 307 statute miles. Population, 1940, 1,950,000.

The chief town is Riga (the capital), population (1939) 393,211; population of other principal towns according to 1935 census, Liepāja (Libau) 57,098; Daugavpils (Dvinsk), 45,160; Jelgava (Mitau), 34,099; Ventspils (Windau), 15,671; Rezekne (Rositten), 13,139; Cēsis (Wenden), 8,748; Valmiera (Wolmar), 8,482.

The latest available religious statistics enumerate 1,070,000 Protestants (nearly all Lutherans), 479,000 Roman Catholics and 212,000 Greek Orthodox.

Education.—During the year 1938–39 there were 1,895 elementary schools in Latvia, with 229,825 pupils and 9,394 teachers. In the 114 secondary schools, 2,503 teachers taught 25,225 pupils.

The Riga Polytechnic was in 1919 raised to be the Latvian University. In 1950 the number of children in elementary and secondary schools was 282,000. There were also 10 higher schools (universities, colleges, etc.), 25 trade schools, 70 technical colleges, 3 teachers' training colleges and an agricultural academy. In 1945, an Academy of Sciences was opened which in 1947 had 19 research institutes and a staff of 800. There are 11 theatres and 213 cinemas.

Finance.—Budget estimates (in million roubles), 1948, 1,046; 1949, 1,498; 1950, 1,500; 1951, revenue, 1,428; expenditure, 1,406.

Production and Industry.—Latvia is mainly an agricultural country, but an increasing number of people are passing from agricultural to industrial life. Yield of linseed, in 1939, 20,050 metric tons.

Latvian forest-lands, state and private (4,317,482 acres), produced in 1937–38, 3,439,256 cubic metres of timber (firewood, 2,188,076 cubic metres).

Cattle breeding and dairy farming are the chief agricultural occupations. Oats, barley, rye, potatoes and flax are the main crops. Butter and timber were the chief exports before the war.

After the establishment of the Soviet regime, about 960,000 hectares (approximately 2,300,000 acres, mostly belonging formerly to landed estate owners) were distributed among the landless peasants or those with very small holdings. In 1950 there were 26 Soviet state farms, 100 machine-tractor stations and 500 horse-hiring stations. In 1950 there were over 4,600 collective farms, 3,500 of which had ancillaries for breeding sheep, pigs and poultry, and 100 farms have studs for race horses. Some 95% of peasant farms have formed kolkhozy (collective farms).

Livestock (26 June, 1939):—Horses, 414,470; cattle, 1,271,730; sheep, 1,469,570; pigs, 891,470; poultry, 4,729,120; beehives, 222,460.

On 31 Dec., 1938, there were 5,977 industrial enterprises in Latvia, employing 98,497 hands. After the absorbtion of Latvia by the U.S.S.R., 649 enterprises were nationalized. In 1941 the total number of industrial workers was 280,000, and a further 43,000 were employed in agriculture in the Sovkhozy as tractor drivers and mechanics.

By 1949 over 1,500 industrial enterprises had been restored, including the three largest textile plants, the Kegum hydro-electric station, the Riga electrical heat and power plant and 53 smaller urban and rural electric stations. The gross output of Latvian industry in 1949 was nearly 2½ times that in 1940.

The peat deposits extend over 645,000 hectares or about 10% of the total area, and it is estimated that the total deposits of peat are 3–4 milliard tons. It is also probable that Latvia contains soft coal.

Transport.—In 1946, the length of railways was 3,000 kilometres, and in 1945 goods carried was over 6·8 million tons. Riga is the largest port in the Baltic after Leningrad. Liepāja has been converted into a naval base; commercial shipping is excluded from the port.

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LITHUANIA.

(LIETUVOS TARYBINE SOCIALISTINE RESPUBLIKA.)

Lithuania was an independent republic from 1918 to 1940. Under the Russo-German agreement of 23 Aug., 1939, the Russians occupied Lithuania on 15–17 June, 1940. A 'people's diet,' elected on 14–15 July, applied for Lithuania's admission to the Soviet Union on 22 July, which was effected by decree of the Supreme Soviet on 3 Aug. This incorporation has been accorded *de facto* recognition by the British government, but not by the U.S. government, which continues to recognize the diplomatic and consular representatives of Lithuania who are in the United States.

Area and Population.—The total area of Lithuania is 65,200 square kilometres (25,500 square miles), and the population (1 January, 1940) 2,879,070. The capital is Vilnius (Vilna), with a population of 209,400 in 1940. Other large towns, with their population in 1940, are Káunas (Kovno), 154,100; Klaipéd (Memel), 38,900; Šaulai (Shavli), 31,600, and Panevéžys (Poneviej), 26,200. By a decree of 5 July, 1950, divisions of 'Uyezd' and 'Volost' (District and Rural District) have been abolished, and new divisions instituted: 'Oblast' (Region) and 'Raion' (District); 4 Regions (Vilnius, Kaunas, Klaiped and Shaulai), and 87 Districts have been formed.

The latest available religious statistics enumerate about 2,167,000 Roman Catholics, 117,000 Protestants (half of them Reformed and half Lutherans), and 51,000 Greek Orthodox.

Education.—In 1949 there were 3,648 elementary, 384 secondary, 41 technical, 9 teachers' training and 3 commercial schools, and 2 pedagogical, 2 music and 2 art institutes. The University of Vytautas the Great, at Kovno, was opened on 16 Feb., 1922. On 15 Jan., 1940, certain faculties were transferred to Vilnius as an independent institution under the name of the University of Vilnius. The number of university students was over 7,000 in 1947. Early in 1941 a Lithuanian Academy of Sciences was opened. In 1950, there were 11 higher educational institutions (universities, etc.).

Finance.—Budget estimates (in million roubles), 1948, 1,133; 1949, 1,307; 1950, 1,353; 1951, 1,530.

Production.—Lithuania used to be an agricultural country, but since 1940 has been considerably industrialized. Of the total population, 76·7% before 1940 was engaged in agriculture, 10% in commerce, industry and communications. The resources of the country consist of timber and agricultural produce. Of the total area, 49·1% is arable land, 22·2%

meadow and pasture land, 16·3% forests and 12·4% unproductive lands. In 1938 in the agricultural territory of Lithuania, 2,742,630 hectares (about 6,574,296 acres), there were produced (in metric tons) rye 623 729; wheat, 251,284; barley, 274,019; oats, 420,002; potatoes, 2,118,231; flax fibre, 25,784.

In 1946, 1,566,000 hectares were cultivated; chief crops are grain, of which the most important is rye, followed by oats, wheat and barley. Area under industrial crops, 93,000 hectares.

On 1 Jan., 1946, there were 344,900 horses, 617,700 cattle, 495,700 pigs, 361,600 sheep.

Forests cover 1,071,006 hectares (about 2,645,384 acres). 70% of the forests consist of needle-bearing trees, mostly pines, and the remainder of leaf-bearing trees.

Between 1940 and 1947, about 575,500 hectares (about 1,400,000 acres) were distributed among the landless and poor peasant farmers. In 1950, 113 machine-tractor stations and 295 machine- and horse-hiring stations served the farmers; there were over 6,500 kolkhozy and over 100 sovkhozy (state farms). By 1950, over 87% of all peasant farms had joined collective farms.

In 1946 there were 2,192 industrial establishments, with 60,000 workers. Industries are on a small scale. Output of industry in 1949 was 67% above that in 1940.

Length of railways (1948), 2,087 kilometres.

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SOVIET CENTRAL ASIA.

Soviet Central Asia embraces the Kazakh Soviet Socialist Republic, the Uzbek Soviet Socialist Republic, the Turkmen Soviet Socialist Republic, the Tadzhik Soviet Socialist Republic and the Kirghiz Soviet Socialist Republic.

Turkestan (by which name part of this territory was then known) was conquered by the Russians in the 1860's. In 1866 Tashkent was occupied and in 1868 Samarkand, and subsequently further territory was conquered and united with Russian Turkestan. In the 1870'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.

In the summer of 1919 the authority of the Soviet Government became definitely established in these regions. The Khan of Khiva was deposed in February, 1920, and a People's Soviet Republic was set up, the medieval 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 Soviet Socialist Republic within the R.S.F.S.R. on 11 April, 1921.

In the autumn, 1924, the Congresses of the Soviets of Turkestan, Bokhara and Khiva Republics decided to redistribute the territories of these republics on a national basis; at the same time Bokhara and Khiva became Socialist Republics. Later, as a result of the redistribution completed in May, 1925, the new states of Uzbekistan, Turkmenistan and Tadzhikistan and several autonomous regions were established. The remaining districts of Turkestan populated by Kazakhs were reunited to Kazakhstan.

KAZAKHSTAN.

(KAZAKH SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLIC.)

On 26 Aug., 1920, Uralsk, Turgai, Akmolinsk and Semipalatinsk, formed the Kazakh Soviet Socialist Republic within the R.S.F.S.R. It was made a constituent republic of the U.S.S.R. on 5 Dec., 1936. To this republic were added the parts of the former Governorship of Turkestan inhabited by a majority of Kazakhs. It consists of the following regions:—Akmolinsk, Aktyubinsk, Alma-Ata, Dzhambul, East Kazakhstan, Guryev, Karaganda, Kokchetav, Kustanai, Kzyl-Orda, North Kazakhstan, Pavlodar, Semipalatinsk, South Kazakhstan, Tubi-K[illegible], West Kazakhstan. Its constitution is similar to that of the other Union Soviet Socialist Republics. Its capital is Alma-Ata, formerly Verny; population (1939) 230,528.

It is bounded on the west by the Caspian Sea and the R.S.F.S.R., on the east by China, on the north by the R.S.F.S.R. and on the south by Uzbekistan and Kirghizia.

Area and Population.—The area of the republic is 2,754,000 square kilometres (1,072,797 square miles). It is next in size to the R.S.F.S.R., is far larger than all the other Central Asian Soviet Republics combined and stretches nearly 3,000 kilometres from west to east and over 1,500 kilometres from north to south. Population (1939) 6,145,937, of whom 1,706,150 live in urban areas. The Kazakhs form some 60% of the population and Russians and Ukrainians together about 35%. The two latter inhabit mainly the [illegible] areas along the northern border. Of the rest, most are Uzb[illegible] the extreme south. Up to 1917, large numbers of the Kazakhs were nomads occupied mainly in livestock-breeding.

Education.—Over 86% of the population is literate. In 1950 there were 1,200,000 children at 8,697 elementary and secondary schools. There are 89 technical colleges, medical institutes, schools for foreign languages, 23 higher educational institutions and 120 research institutes. In Nov., 1945, a Kazakh Academy of Sciences was founded. A meteorological station at Bepak-Dala (on the Hungry Steppe) was constructed in 1939–40.

Agriculture.—Some 35 to 40 million hectares of land in Kazakhstan, for the most part the central and western districts, form desert or semi-desert steppe-land; but in the north, south and east there is fertile agricultural land. As a result of extensive irrigation, however, part of the desert steppe has been brought under the plough.

By the end of 1940 the length of main and distributive irrigation canals was 1,321 kilometres, with 335 different hydrotechnical constructions. In 1940 a new Kirov irrigated agricultural district was organized in the Golodny (Hungry) Steppe, which gave a good yield of cotton. Subsequently many kolkhoz farms from other parts of the republic were resettled there.

An expedition of the Soviet Academy of Sciences after 2-years' study reported in Jan., 1944, that the soil of Kazakhstan was by no means

so sterile as had hitherto been assumed. In particular, the expedition explored the territory between the Sary-Su and Chu rivers. This area was formerly inhabited by nomads and stretches for over 1,000 kilometres from north to south, and is now famous for such centres of the coal and copper industries at Karaganda, Dzhezkazgan and Balkhash. The Agricultural Trust of Karaganda covers an area of nearly 5,000,000 acres in Central Kazakhstan. The irrigated area was, in 1945, 1,350,000 hectares (3,300,000 acres).

One of the largest dams in the U.S.S.R. and a hydro-electric station were being built in 1944 in the Syr Darya River in the Kzyl Orda region of Kazakhstan. The Kyzl Orda dam will store water for the irrigation of 100,000 acres of rice plantations. Subsequently the giant dam will make it possible to increase the irrigated area in the Kyzl Orda region to 375,000 acres. Work is proceeding on the Ust-Kamenogorsk hydro-electric station.

The total cultivated area in 1940 was 6,800,000 hectares, of which 5,512,000 hectares were under grain and 292,400 under industrial plants. The 'Ukrainka' winter wheat has been transformed into a spring wheat suitable for cultivation in Kazakhstan. This wheat gives excellent yields and withstands the dry steppe climate, the winds and many diseases. In 1939, the area under cotton was 105,000 hectares (about 260,000 acres). In 1940, 15,000 hectares were under sugar beet. In 1939, the produce of raw cotton was 1,123,000 double cwt.; of sugar beet, 4,200,000 double cwt.; of rice, 793,000 double cwt. Tobacco, rubber plants, and mustard are also cultivated. Kazakhstan has rich orchards and vineyards. On the collective farms of Central Asia large areas are being set aside for a crop new in the U.S.S.R.—kendyr (similar to hemp), which hitherto has only been found wild in Kazakhstan.

Kazakhstan is noted for its livestock, particularly its sheep, which account for about half the total, and from which excellent quality wool is obtained. The Akharomerino is a newly developed crossbreed of merino sheep and the wild Akhar mountain ram. Kazakhstan contains a great variety of medicinal plants and grasses.

Over 99% of all peasant farms have combined in over 6,700 kolkhozy and together with 254 sovkhozy they cultivate 6,400,000 hectares. Livestock, 15,372,000 heads (1942).

Industry.—Kazakhstan is extremely rich in mineral resources:—Coal and tungsten in Karaganda (in the centre), oil along the river Embe (in the west), copper, lead and zinc—Kazakhstan contains about one-half of the total deposits of these three metals contained in the U.S.S.R.—Iceland spar (in the south), nickel and chromium in the Kustenai and Semipalatinsk regions, molybdenum and other minerals. In 1943 big deposits of manganese were found in Eastern Kazakhstan; new coal seams were also discovered there. In South Kazakhstan new copper deposits and bauxite have been found. Some manganese-mines were set into operation in 1943. In 1946 a big iron-ore field was discovered in North-West Kazakhstan. Gold has also been found.

Industry has greatly developed. The annual coal output has now reached the 16·4 million tons planned for 1950. The Leninogorsk and Chimkent lead plants, the Balkhash, Irtysh and Karsakpai copper-smelting works and others supply the country with non-ferrous metals. A meat-packing plant has been built in Semipalatinsk, a fish cannery in Guryev, a chemical plant in Aktyubinsk and many other industrial enterprises elsewhere. The oil industry in Emba and Aktyubinsk yields high-quality aviation oil.

There are also a number of hydro-electrical stations; the regional

stations at Karaganda and Aktyubinsk were set into operation in 1944. In 1950, 87 rural power stations were set in operation. In all there are now 1,100 rural electric stations and others are under construction. In Jan., 1944, a tractor plant was established in Rubtsovsk (on the railway from Semipalatinsk to Barnaul) with machinery evacuated from the Kharkov tractor plant. A superphosphates factory was completed in 1944.

Railways and Roads.—A 430-kilometre railway line between the settlements of Mointi and Chu in Kazakhstan to complete the Transkazakh Trunk Line, connecting Petropavlovsk, Akmolinsk, Karaganda and Balkhash, was started in 1940. The new line links the Transkazakh Trunk Line with the Turkestan–Siberian Railway (906 miles long, completed in 1930) and shortens the run of trains carrying Karaganda coal to South Kazakhstan by more than 1,000 kilometres. Other lines in operation are Dzhambul–Chalaktan, Akmolinsk–Kartaly, Uralsk–Iletsk, Guriev–Kandagach. Total length (1942), 8,702 kilometres.

In 1940 a number of new roads were started with help of members of the kolkhozy. Among these is a road known as the eastern ring, 806 kilometres long, which passes across the most important agricultural and industrial areas of Semipalatinsk and the Eastern Kazakh regions and the Altai ore district, with its immense deposits of copper, lead and gold. The first section, 444 kilometres, was completed in 1940.

Finance.—The budget for 1949 balanced at 3,578 million roubles; 1950, 4,022 million roubles; 1951, revenue, 4,191, expenditure, 4,187 million roubles.

Graziosi (J.) and others, The Kazakhs under Changing Russian Regimes. Washington, 1951.

TURKMENISTAN.

(Turkmen Soviet Socialist Republic.)

The Turkmen Soviet Socialist Republic was formed on 27 October, 1924, and covers the territory of the former Trans-Caspian Region of Turkestan, the Charjui vilayet of Bokhara, and a part of Khiva situated on the right bank of the Oxus. In May, 1925, the Turkmen Republic entered the Soviet Union as one of its constituent republics. It is bounded on the north by the Autonomous Kara-Kalpak Republic, a constituent of Uzbekistan, 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 Turkmen 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. About 75% of the population are Turkmenians, most of whom were nomads before the First World War. The rest are Russians and Armenians living mostly in urban areas, and Uzbeks, Tadzhiks and Kara-Kalpaks in the rural areas.

The area of Turkmenistan is 484,800 square kilometres (189,370 square miles), and its population on 17 Jan., 1939, was 1,252,000.

The country comprises the following regions:—Ashkhabad, Chardzhou, Marysk, Tashauz.

The capital is Ashkhabad (Poltoratsk), population 17 January, 1939, 126,580; other large towns are Merv, Leninsk, Kerki, Tashauz, Krasnovodsk.

Education.—In 1949, the public educational system comprised 1,230 primary and secondary schools with 200,000 pupils and 18,000 teachers. There are 7 higher educational institutions, 39 technical schools and 11 music and art schools. Some 40 research institutes employing over 500 scientists were administered by the Turkmenian branch of the Academy of Sciences of the U.S.S.R., which on 2 March, 1951, was raised to the status of a Turkmenian Academy of Sciences.

Agriculture.—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 and the famous Karakul sheep.

In 1940, 98·3% of the peasant farms had joined the collective farms. The sovkhozy and kolkhozy together tilled 99·8% of the cultivated area. There were 54 machine-tractor stations and 26 sovkhozy.

A considerable area is under Egyptian cotton and from it has been evolved an original Soviet long-fibred cotton.

In 1945, the total area under cultivation was 353,000 hectares, of which 110,000 hectares were under cotton. The main grain grown is wheat. Sericulture, fruit and vegetable growing are also important. There is also fishing in the Caspian.

In 1940 the building of a number of hydro-technical constructions was started to supply water to the Kara Kum desert which covers about 350,000 square kilometres of Turkmenistan, the waters from the Amu-Darya River being utilized. Geological researches have revealed extensive zones of subterranean waters in the Kara Kum desert, and wells and water reservoirs have been and are being constructed. Subterranean water is also used to supply the water-works of Krasnovodsk on the Caspian.

Livestock in 1942:—Cattle, 260,000; pigs, 24,000; sheep and goats, 2,810,000; camels, 75,000.

Industry.—Turkmenistan is rich in minerals, such as ozocerite, oil, coal, sulphur and salt. Turkmenistan is being industrialized, and there are now chemical, tailoring, textile, light, food, oil refineries, agricultural implements, cement and other undertakings, as well as ore-mining.

In the Kara Kum desert deposits of magnesium, minerals and coal were discovered, as well as some 50 new salt-mines. Here a new oil town, Nebit-Dag, has sprung up. On the Kara-Bogaz gulf a sulphate industry has been developed.

In 1945, there were 410 large scale and 2,287 small scale industrial enterprises. Of the industrial workers in 1941, heavy industry employed 34·5%; light, 46·9%, and food, 18·6%.

Transport.—Length of motor roads, 10,000 kilometres. Motor communication exists between Ashkhabad and Meshhed (Persia). An airline runs between Leninsk and Tashauz.

Length of railways, 1,740 kilometres. Passenger traffic was opened on the first section of the Chardzhou-Kungrad Railway in Nov., 1948. This line crosses the Chardzhou and Tashauz regions of Turkmenia and runs across Uzbekistan.

Finance.—Budget estimates (in million roubles), 1948, 788; 1949, 1,222; 1950, 1,085; 1951, 989.

UZBEKISTAN.

(Uzbek Soviet Socialist Republic.)

The Uzbek Soviet Socialist Republic was formed on 5 Dec., 1924, from lands formerly included in Turkestan, Bokhara and Khorezm. It includes a large part of the Samarkand region, the southern part of the Syr Darya, Western F[illegible] the Western Plains of Bokhara, the Kara-Kalpak A.S.S.R., an[illegible] regions of Khorezm. In May, 1925, Uzbekistan, by the decision of the Congress of Soviets of the U.S.S.R., was accepted as one of the constituent republics in the Soviet Union.

Uzbekistan is bordered on the north by the Kazakh Soviet Socialist Republic, on the east by the Kirghiz Soviet Socialist Republic and the Tadzhik Soviet Socialist Republic, on the south by Afghanistan and on the west by the Turkmen 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 19th century. The several native states over which Uzbek dynasties formerly ruled were founded in the 15th 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 407,500 square kilometres (159,170 square miles). The population on 17 Jan., 1939, was 6,282,450, of whom 1,445,064 lived in towns. The country comprises the following regions :—Andizhan, Bokhara, Ferghana, Kashka Darya, Khorezm, Namangan, Samarkand, Surkhan-Darya, Tashkent and the Autonomous Soviet Socialist Republic of Kara-Kalpak. The capital of the republic is Tashkent (population 17 Jan., 1939, 585,005); other important cities are Bokhara, Khiva, Andijan, Kokand, Namangan, Samarkand.

Education.—In 1949 there were 4,500 elementary and secondary schools with 1,068,000 pupils, 34 higher educational establishments and 92 technical schools with a total of 45,000 students. Uzbekistan has an Academy of Sciences and 46 research institutes. There are universities and medical schools in Tashkent and Samarkand. In 1950, there were 4,348 medical institutions and 138 anti-malarial stations, 265 mother and infant welfare centres, 350 maternity homes, 21 children's hospitals and 29 children's sanatoria.

Agriculture.—Uzbekistan is a land of intensive farming, based on artificial irrigation. In 1937 Uzbekistan had more irrigated land than Turkmenistan, Tadzhikistan and Kirghizia combined. It is the chief [illegible] in the U.S.S.R. The irrigated area increased during [illegible] hectares (over 600,000 acres). In 1939 the Ferghan Canal (270 kilometres) was built.

During 1940, among the irrigation canals completed were : the Mikoyan North Ferghan Canal (165 kilometres), the Andreev South Ferghan Canal (108 kilometres) and the first section of the Molotov Tashkent Canal (63 kilometres). The [illegible] largest water reservoir in the U.S.S.R.—the Gissa[illegible] works were started. The Golodny Steppe is being brought into cultivation in both the Uzbekistan and Kazakhstan Republics.

Agriculture flourishes, particularly in the well watered, warm, rich oases areas, such as the Ferghana valley, Zeravshan, Tashkent and Khoresm,

where cotton, fruit, silk and rice are cultivated. In the higher lying plains grain is grown; the wide desert and semi-desert area of Western Uzbekistan is mainly given to pasture land and the breeding of the Karakal sheep. Orchards occupy some 35,000 hectares and grapes about 25,000 hectares. The Central Asian Branch of the Scientific Research Institute of Viticulture and Wine Production in Tashkent has produced new types of frost-resistant grapes by crossing the wild Amur grape with Central Asian and European types. More than 200 machine-tractor stations serve 93% of the total sown area of the collective farms.

Uzbekistan provides 60% of the total cotton, 50% of the total rice and 60% of the total lucerne grown in the U.S.S.R. One new sort of rice ripens within 80–90 days instead of 135–40 (the average time for Uzbekistan) and yields two crops annually.

The cotton harvests in Uzbekistan are rather uneven. The area under cotton was, in 1940, 875,000 hectares. In 1939 the output of raw cotton was 1,600,000 tons. A new variety of cotton plant was evolved in 1950 with an average weight of boll of 6·5–7 grammes; the cotton fibre content is 7% higher than in the more widespread varieties. The shape of this variety makes it possible to grow up to 200,000 plants per hectare instead of the usual 75,000–90,000. In 1941 the silk produced was 10,874 tons.

In 1948, scientists of the Central Asian Experimental Station of the US.S.R. Institute of Plant Industry produced five new varieties of jute, which are said to thrive on the salty and dry climate of Central Asia.

Afforestation over an area of 125,000 acres has been carried out to protect the Bokhara and Karakul oases from the advancing Kzyl-Kum sands and to stop the sand-drifts in a number of districts of Central Ferghana. In 1949, 44,500 acres of the Kzyl-Kum desert were afforested by means of sowing from aeroplanes.

Fish abound in the mouth of the Amu-Darya.

Industry.—Of its mineral resources, in addition to oil and coal, copper and building materials and ozocerite deposits are now also exploited. New coal deposits amounting to tens of millions of tons were discovered in 1944 and 1947 in the Central Asiatic Republics, especially near Tashkent.

Industry consists of cotton spinning, silk manufacture, oil and coal-mining. About 700 factories and mills have been constructed under the 5-year plans. They include a factory of agricultural machinery (in Tashkent), a cement factory, a sulphur-mine, an oxygen factory, a paper mill, a leather factory, textile mills, clothing factories, iron and steel works, the Chirchik electrochemical plant, a superphosphate plant in Kokand and oil refineries.

During the war the construction of 10 hydro-electrical stations was started on the river Chirchik, 6 of which were in full operation in 1947. The Farkhad power and irrigation plant on the Syr Darya River was begun in 1943 and put into operation in Feb., 1948. The collective farms constructed 28 rural hydro-electric stations in 1950.

Finance.—Budget estimates (in million roubles), 1948, 3,152; 1949, 3,190; 1950, 3,182; 1951, 3,362.

Railways and Roads.—The total length of railway in 1937 was 1,900 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, Namanchan, Andijan and other centres. In 1947, a new line was begun from Chardzhou to Kungard. The Great Uzbek Highway was completed in April, 1941. On the territory

of the republic there are 113 postal-telegraph institutions, an airline which serves all of Central Asia, and this airline is most developed in Uzbekistan.

TADZHIKISTAN.

(TADZHIK SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLIC.)

The Tadzhik Soviet Socialist Republic was formed from the former regions of Bokhara and Turkestan where the population consisted mainly of Tadzhiks. It was admitted as a constituent republic of the Soviet Union on 5 Dec., 1929.

Tadzhikistan 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 Kirghiz Soviet Socialist Republic; on the east by Chinese Turkestan and on the south by Afghanistan. It consists of the following regions: Garm, Kulyab, Leninabad, Stalinabad, and includes the Gorno Badakshan Autonomous Region. Its highest mountains are Stalin Peak (7,495 metres) and Lenin Peak (7,127 metres). Even the lowest valleys in the Pamirs are not below 3,500 metres above sea level. The huge mountain glaciers are the source of many rapid rivers—the tributaries of the Amu-Darya which flows from east to west along the southern border of Tadzhikistan.

Area and Population.—About three-quarters of the population are Tadzhiks. They 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 Tadzhiks are mostly Sunnis. Of the rest, most are Uzbeks living in the north-west of the republic. In the Western Pamirs there are small Iranian tribes closely related to the Tadzhiks and in the Eastern Pamirs there are nomadic Kirghizians.

The area of the territory is 142,600 square kilometres (55,700 square miles), and the population on 17 Jan., 1939, was 1,485,090. The capital is Stalinabad (formerly Dushambe), with a population in 1939 of 82,500.

Education.—In 1947, there were 312,000 pupils in about 3,000 primary and secondary schools. There were 7 higher educational institutions, 27 technical colleges, 6 scientific research institutes and a Tadzhik state university. In 1950, an Academy of Sciences was established. In 1940, a new alphabet based on Russian was introduced in the schools. Sixty-four newspapers have a total circulation of 270,000. There are 120 hospitals and clinics.

Agriculture.—The occupations of the population are mainly farming, horticulture and cattle-breeding. In 1939, 288,600 hectares (about 720,000 acres) of land were irrigated. Area under crops (1942), 1,000,000 hectares, of which 668,000 hectares were under grain and 110,000 under cotton. The Vakhsha valley is the chief cotton area.

The big Gissar irrigation canal irrigates about 38,000 hectares in Tadzhikistan and Uzbekistan. The northern part (80 kilometres) of the big Ferghan canal (270 kilometres) runs through Tadzhikistan, irrigating some 40,000 hectares. Total irrigated area in 1946, 320,000 hectares (about 770,000 acres).

Tadzhikistan also raises grain, a variety of fruit, including apricots, figs, olives, pomegranates, a local variety of lemons and oranges, and in the south, sugar cane has been grown. In the Tadzhik state farms, 200 tons of sugar cane per hectare have been obtained, giving a minimum of

2,000 litres of rum; this is claimed to be 2½ times that obtained on American plantations. Even on the highest mountain plateaux of the Pamirs, the roof of the world, the biological station of Tadzhikistan (3,860 metres above sea level) has succeeded in raising crops of 60 varieties of barley, 10 varieties of oats, 4 of wheat, as well as vegetables. Eucalyptus and geranium are grown for the perfumery industry.

Tadzhikistan contains rich pasture lands, and cattle breeding is a very important branch of its agriculture. In 1942, there were 560,000 cattle, 2,186,000 sheep and goats, 21,000 pigs.

The Gissar sheep is famous for its meat and fat, and the Karakul sheep is widely bred for its wool in the South. In 1945, there were 207,000 heads of Karakul.

Industry.—During the last 20 years the original small-scale handicraft industries have been replaced by big industrial enterprises, including mining, food, textile, silk, heavy, light and local industries and electrical stations.

In 1940, industrial output was 300 times that in 1914, 6 times that in 1933 and 66·5% above that in 1937. The mountainous regions contain ores, fuel and other minerals. There are rich deposits of brown coal, lead, zinc and oil (in the north of the republic), rare elements, such as uranium, radium, arsenic and bismuth. Asbestos, mica, corundum and emery, lapis lazuli, potassium salts, sulphur and other minerals have been found in other parts of the republic. Of 270 known deposits, 60 are being exploited.

There are 80 big electrical stations; after the war 2 new hydro-electric plants were built.

Communications.—At the end of 1933 Tadzhikistan had 12,000 kilometres of roads suitable for vehicular traffic, out of which 4,800 kilometres were automobile roads; a number of big motor roads have been built, such as the Osh–Khorog of 700 kilometres, Yausi–Bazar–Charm of 107 kilometres and others. A motor road, 557 metres long, was completed in 1940 between Stalinabad and Khorog in the Pamirs. A railway line between Termez and Stalinabad (about 200 kilometres—124 miles) connects the republic with the railway system of the U.S.S.R. The mountainous nature of the republic makes ordinary railway construction difficult; accordingly a number of narrow-gauge railways have been constructed (Kurgan–Tiube–Piandzh; Stalinabad–Kurgan–Tiube connecting Stalinabad with the Vakhsh valley).

A steamship line on the Oxus runs between Termez Saraya and Jilikulam on the river Vakhsh. Stalinabad is connected by an airline with Termez, Kagan, Khorog and Leninabad.

Finance.—Budget estimates (in million roubles), 1948, 906; 1949, 899; 1950, 1,048; 1951, revenue, 1,050; expenditure, 1,022.

KIRGHIZIA.

(KYRGHYZ SOVYETSKAYA SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA RESPUBLIK.)

After the establishment of the Soviet regime in Russia, Kirghizia was part of Soviet Turkestan which itself became an Autonomous Soviet Socialist Republic within the R.S.F.S.R., in April, 1921. In 1924, when Central Asia was reorganized territorially on a national basis, Kirghizia was separated from Turkestan and formed into an autonomous region within

the R.S.F.S.R. On 1 Feb., 1926, the Government of the R.S.F.S.R. transformed Kirghizia into an Autonomous Soviet Socialist Republic within the R.S.F.S.R., and finally at the Eighth All-Union Extraordinary Soviet Congress, Dec., 1936, which adopted the Stalin Constitution, Kirghizia was proclaimed one of the constituent Soviet Socialist Republics of the U.S.S.R.

Area and Population.—The territory of Kirghizia covers 196,900 square kilometres (76,900 square miles), and its population on 7 Jan., 1939, was 1,459,301, of whom 1,188,714 lived in rural areas. The republic comprises the following regions:—Dzhalal-Abad, Frunze, Issyk-Kul, Osh, Talas, Tian-Shan. Its capital is Frunze (formerly Pishpek); population, 1939, 92,659. Kirghizia is situated on the Tian-Shan mountains. It is bordered on the east by China, on the west by Kazakhstan and Uzbekistan, on the north by Kazakhstan and in the south by Tadzhikistan. The Kirghizians are of Tiurk origin and form two-thirds of the population of the republic, the rest are made up of Russians, Ukrainians, Uzbeks and others.

Education.—Kirghizia has 1,645 elementary and secondary schools, with 328,700 pupils. In Sept., 1940, a new alphabet based on Russian was introduced in the Kirghiz schools. In the towns school attendance is compulsory for 10 years and in the villages for 7 years. There are some 10,000 teachers. There are also 6 higher educational institutions, 34 technical and teachers' training colleges, as well as music and art schools. The Kirghizian section of the Academy of Sciences of the U.S.S.R. was opened in 1943. In 1946, it had 23 research institutes.

Agriculture.—Kirghizia is mainly famed for its livestock-breeding, of which it forms an important base in the Eastern U.S.S.R. There are excellent pasture lands on the mountains and in 1941 there were some 3,000,000 sheep, goats, horses and cattle. The Kirghizian horse is famed for its endurance, but it is of small stature. This has been rectified in recent years by crossing the original Kirghiz horse with Don, Arab and other breeds.

In 1945 there were 1,787 kolkhozy covering 181,000 farms, 66 machine-tractor stations and 42 sovkhozy. In 1941, 99·9% of all peasant farms in Kirghizia had joined kolkhozy. Area under crops (1942), 1,225,000 hectares.

Kirghizia raises wheat sufficient for its own use and other grains and fodder, particularly lucerne; also sugar beet, hemp, tobacco, medical plants and rice. Sericulture, orchards, vineries, vegetables and apiary are also important branches of Kirghiz agriculture. Agriculture is highly mechanized; over two-thirds of the area under crops is worked by tractors. In 1940, about 752,000 hectares were irrigated. The construction of a large new canal in the western Tien-Shan ranges of Central Asia was started in 1946.

Recently over an area of 172,000 hectares covered with wild fruit and nut trees, 10 different kinds of wild rose-bushes, rich in Vitamin 'C,' have been discovered.

Industry.—A geological survey has indicated some 1,200 localities in Kirghizia containing rare and non-ferrous metals, coal, oil, building materials and other mineral resources. Gold, silver, tungsten, lead, mercury, antimony and arsenic are already being produced. Kirghizia contains about 5,000 industrial enterprises, including sugar refineries, tanneries, cotton and wool-cleansing works, flour mills, a tobacco factory, food, timber,

textile, metal working, oil and mining enterprises. The output of coal in 1940 was 1,383,000 tons.

Industrial production now accounts for some 70% of the total production in the republic. A champagne factory was erected at Frunze in 1949, with a capacity of 250,000 litres monthly.

In 1944 the construction of 6 large power stations was started.

Railways and Roads.—The railways run only to the valleys; total length, 219 kilometres. The extension of the railway Frunze–Kant–Bystrovka to Rybachi on Lake Issyk-Kul is proceeding. The total length of good motor roads in 1939 was over 2,200 kilometres. Total length of motor roads in 1947, was 10,306 kilometres.

Finance.—Budget estimates (in million roubles), 1948, 889; 1949, 960; 1950, 1,048; 1951, 1,076.

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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 25 Aug., 1825, which was recognized by the treaty between Argentina, Brazil and Uruguay, signed at Rio de Janeiro 27 Aug., 1828. The first constitution was adopted 18 July, 1830.

Under a constitution adopted in 1934, the system of a dual executive was abolished, and the executive power was thereafter discharged by the President of the Republic, assisted for many years by a Council of Ministers composed of 9 members, 6 from the party polling the largest number of votes and 3 from the second largest party (frequently the Opposition party). This was found unworkable and was abolished by an amendment in 1942 which provided for direct election of the President and his appointment of his own cabinet. The President was elected for a term of 4 years.

The constitution of 1919 separated Church and State, and introduced universal and compulsory male suffrage for all over 18 years of age who are able to read and write. In 1934 the new constitution granted votes to women. Several women have been elected to Parliament. In 1946 a law was passed establishing full legal equality between men and women. Voting is secret, and the principle of proportional representation operates. Foreigners may become naturalized without losing their former citizenship.

Parliament now consists of two Houses, the Senate, whose 30 members are elected at large for 4 years, and the Chamber of Representatives of 99

members, elected from districts for 4 years. The 30 seats in the Senate are divided equally between the two political parties obtaining the highest number of votes, providing that the two together poll an absolute majority in presidential elections; failing this, proportional representation is granted. Electorate, 1950, numbered 1,177,000; women constitute 42%.

The following is a list of the presidents since 1903:—

José Batlle y Ordoñez, 1 March, 1903-07.
Dr. Claudio Williman, 1 March, 1907-11.
José Batlle y Ordoñez, 1 March, 1911-15.
Dr. Feliciano Viera, 1 March, 1915-19.
Dr. Baltasar Brum, 1 March, 1919-23.
José Serrato, 1 March, 1923-27.
Dr. Juan Campisteguy, 1 March, 1927-31.
Dr. Gabriel Terra, 1 March, 1931-38.
Gen. Alfredo Baldomir, 27 March, 1938-43.
Juan José de Amézaga, 1 March, 1943-47.
Dr. Tomas Berreta, 1 March-2 Aug., 1947.
Luis Batlle Berres, 2 Aug., 1947 March, 1951.

President of the Republic.—Dr. Andres Martinez Trueba, leader of the Colorado (Liberal) party, elected 26 Nov., 1950; election confirmed 11 Feb., 1951; assumed office 1 March for 4 years.

Vice-President.—Alfeo Brum (elected 26 Nov., 1950).

The Colorado party, which has been continuously in power for 85 years, now has a strong bias towards 'stateism' and social welfare legislation. Most banking and all forms of insurance are government monopolies, as are also the railways and all the public utilities except one company in Montevideo. The government controls cement, fuel, petroleum and alcohol, including the manufacture of caña, a cheap rum-like drink which is the national beverage. It manages the ballet and the symphony orchestra. Montevideo owns most of its big hotels.

National flag: four blue and five white horizontal bars; in the upper corner, nearest the flagstaff, a rising sun on a white ground

National anthem: Orientales, la patria ó la tumba (words and tune by Juan Coppetti).

Area and Population.

The area is 186,926 square kilometres, or 72,172 square miles. The following table shows the area and the estimated population of the 19 departments (capitals in brackets) on 1 July, 1947:—

Departments	Area, square km.	Population 1 July, 1947	Pop. per square km.
Artigas (Artigas)	11,378	57,854	5·08
Canelones (Canelones)	4,752	202,872	42·67
Cerro-Largo (Melo)	14,929	99,123	6·63
Colonia (Colonia)	5,682	132,554	23·32
Durazno (Durazno)	14,315	97,140	6·70
Flores (Trinidad)	4,519	36,766	8·13
Florida (Florida)	12,107	107,872	8·90
Lavalleja (Minas)	12,485	117,328	9·39
Maldonado (Maldonado)	4,111	68,070	16·55
[illegible]	664	551,240	830·18
[illegible]	13,252	86,390	6·51
Rio Negro (Fray Bentos)	8,471	48,814	5·76
Rivera (Rivera)	9,829	77,407	7·87
Rocha (Rocha)	11,089	84,206	7·59
Salto (Salto)	12,603	102,987	8·17
San José (San José)	6,963	98,627	14·16
Soriano (Mercedes)	3,223	95,527	10·35
Tacuarembó (Tacuarembó)	21,015	108,346	5·15
Treinta y Tres (Treinta y Tres)	9,539	70,343	7·37
Total	186,926	2,318,320	12·40

Estimated population, 30 June, 1949, 2,353,000. A census is planned for 1951 or 1952.

The last census was taken in 1908, when the total population numbered 1,042,686, divided into 861,464 native-born and 181,222 immigrants.

The population of Montevideo City (the capital) on 31 July, 1949, was estimated at 784,000. Other cities in 1937 had populations as follows:—Paysandu, 31,000; Salto, 30,000; Mercedes, 24,000.

Births, deaths and marriages for 3 years:—

Years	Live births	Still births	Marriages	Deaths	Surplus of living births over deaths
1940	42,893	1,298	14,344	20,695	22,198
1941	44,287	1,381	16,057	20,381	23,906
1942	42,670	1,365	15,287	20,646	22,024

Of the living births in 1942, 11,012 were illegitimate. Divorces in 1942, 803. Immigration 1942, 229,623; emigration, 234,337. Crude birth rate, 1944, 20·7 per 1,000 population; crude death rate, 8·9; crude marriage rate, 7·5; infant mortality rate, 65·7 per 1,000 live births (102·0 in 1935).

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 1948 there were 1,644 public schools with 194,072 enrolled pupils and 5,745 teachers. Rural schools had 52,815 pupils and 1,472 teachers. There are also 5,744 evening courses for adults. Private schools numbered 180 with 1,270 teachers and 32,448 students. Illiteracy is now confined largely to the older age groups in the rural areas.

The University of the Republic at Montevideo, inaugurated in 1849, had 1,197 students in 1937. There are 5 normal schools for males and females, and a college of arts and trades with about 10,000 students. There are also many religious seminaries throughout the Republic with a considerable number of pupils, a school for the blind, 2 for the deaf and dumb and a school of domestic science.

Motion-picture theatres increased from 181 in 1940 to 194 in 1949, with seating capacity of 109,635; 92 are in Montevideo. In 1948 there were 31 daily newspapers with an aggregate daily circulation of 401,000.

Justice.

The Supreme 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 hears appeals from the appellate courts, of which there are 3 each with 3 judges. In Montevideo there are also 3 courts for ordinary civil cases, 7 for commercial cases, 2 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, replaced by penal servitude for a period of 30 to 40 years.

Finance.

The receipts and expenditure are stated in gold pesos as follows (at the 1938 par, 7·60 gold pesos = £1, or 1 peso = 31§*d.*; 1 gold peso = $1·03 (U.S.):—

	Receipts	Expenditure		Receipts	Expenditure
1944	117,339,341	133,912,091	1947	192,561,458	190,106,719
1945	132,363,619	143,478,276	1948	232,475,619	231,546,924
1946	169,237,996	167,386,701	1949 [1]	204,500,000	205,000,000

[1] Budget estimate.

The 1949 budget was the first in 5 years. A press estimate puts the 1950 expenditures at 350 million pesos. There is no personal income tax.

Expenditures in 1948 included 2 blanket items, 'general services' which took 71,581,026 pesos and 'decentralised services,' [illegible] 32,983,599; national defence took 23,711,442; public health, 22,[illegible]; finance, 13,328,630; interior, 16,899,844; education, 10,319,292 pesos. Of revenue, direct taxation furnished 56,716,640 pesos; indirect taxation, 105,035,115, and state enterprises, 11,692,306 pesos.

Public debt outstanding on 31 Dec., 1950, was 873 million pesos (compared with 760 million pesos on 31 Dec., 1948), of which 756 million was internal and 117 million external. Government external bonds since 1930 have received a common interest rate of 3·5%. British capital invested in Uruguay amounted (nominally), on 31 Dec., 1949, to £26,624,198, a drop from the 1947 total of £43,567,620 due to the purchase of the Uruguayan railways; of the total outstanding only 2·5% was in default. The Bank of England's 1950 report puts the nominal capital of all British investments in Uruguay held by residents of the U.K. in 1948 as £22 million, almost unchanged from the £23 million in 1938; total income received in the U.K. was £400,000 in 1948, the same as in 1938. American holdings in Uruguayan dollar bonds, 1941, were $33,100,000, of which 5% were in default.

Defence.

The Uruguay Army is composed of the active Army and its reserves. The active Army is formed of volunteers, between the ages of 18 and 45, who contract for 1 year or 2 years service. There are 9 regiments of cavalry, 5 of artillery, 5 of infantry, 6 of pioneers, 1 of tank troops and the Air Force. The Army is equipped with modern material. There are about 200 aeroplanes.

The reserve is formed by elements who, for some reason or other, retire from the active Army, and by citizens who are trained every year in accordance with the law of compulsory military instruction. It is reckoned that about 120,000 men could be mobilized in case of war.

The fleet consists of the obsolete sloop *Uruguay*, 1,150 tons; the surveying

vessel *Miranda*, of 516 tons, built in Spain in 1930; the submarine chaser *Maldonado* of 280 tons; 3 patrol vessels of 180 tons, built in Italy in 1935; 2 training ships, and 4 tenders. Personnel, 171 officers and 1,300 ratings.

Production and Industry.

Uruguay is primarily a pastoral country, 60% (27,573,919 acres) of the total area being devoted to the stock-raising industry, 20% (10,002,126 acres) to mixed farms and ranches and only 7% (3,120,000 acres) to agriculture. The remaining 13% of the country's area is unproductive. Animals and animal products constitute 95% of the country's exports. Livestock census. 1946, showed 6,820,900 cattle, 19,559,000 sheep, 545,000 horses, 273,000 pigs and 17,000 goats.

The wool clip in 1942–45 averaged 65,306 metric tons and reached 79,480 metric tons in 1945–46, declining to 68,000 in 1949–50. Wool exports in the trade year ending 30 Sept., 1950, were 176,790 bales (153,237 bales in 1947–48), of which the United States took 119,000. Exports of sheepskins, 1949, were 15,601 metric tons; of cattle hides, 30,030 metric tons. Nutria skins are exported at the rate of 50,000 a year. Total meat exports, 1949, were 93,985 metric tons.

Agricultural products are raised chiefly in the departments of Canelones, Colonia, San José, Minas and Florida. The average farm is about 250 acres. In 1937, 17·6% of the farms were run by managers, 39·9% by tenant farmers and 42·5% by their proprietors. The principal crops and their yield (in metric tons) in the crop year 1950–51 (with figures for the preceding year in parentheses) were as follows:—Wheat, 381,554 (451,976); linseed, 99,349 (74,663); barley, 24,249 (26,995); oats, 67,725 (59,129). Uruguay is self-sufficient in rice with usually a small surplus for export; output 39,969 tons rough rice, 1950. Output of maize 1950–51, 89,270 metric tons.

Wine is produced chiefly in the departments of Montevideo Canelones, Salto, Colonia and Paysandú. Production, 1947–48, 65 million litres, about enough for domestic consumption. The country has some 6,000,000 fruit trees. Annual fruit crop, exclusive of grapes, about 153,000 tons, principally peaches, oranges and pears. Tobacco is cultivated (1,156,007 kilos in 1946) and beer manufactured (19,320,807 litres in 1944).

In the northern departments silver, copper, lead, manganese, gold, iron and lignite coal are found, but are not greatly worked. The supply of electricity for light, power and traction has been a state monopoly since 1897; in Jan., 1949, the state's first hydro-electric plant, at the site of the dam, Rincon del Bonete, on the Rio Negro, was completed, with an installed capacity of 128,000 kw. Power consumption in 1947 was 428,470,000 kwh.

In 1948 industries utilizing local raw materials (textile factories, tanneries, vegetable-oil refineries) employed a capital of 732 million pesos, 168,400 employees, and had a production valued at 913 million pesos. Textile equipment includes 115 mills with capital of 105 million pesos; there are 40,000 cotton spindles and 70,000 woollen spindles, 1,250 looms for woollen fabric and 1,000 looms for cotton and rayon goods.

A system of compulsory arbitration for industrial disputes in public services operating under concessions was established in July, 1947; strikes and lock-outs are declared illegal, strikers automatically forfeiting their jobs.

Trade unions number about 75,000 members; the largest organization is the Union General de Trabajadores whose secretary-general is a Communist deputy.

Commerce.

The foreign trade (officially stated in U.S. dollars, with the figure for imports based on the clearance permits granted and that for exports on export licences utilized) was as follows :—

	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949
Imports .	72,446,471	114,759,000	166,992,000	231,324,000	201,458,000	181,718,000
Exports .	97,558,653	122,066,252	152,766,000	162,502,000	178,958,000	191,660,000

Of the imports in 1949, the United States furnished $39,517,000; Brazil, $19,686,000; Belgium, $13,550,000, and Great Britain, $42,605,000; of the exports, the United States took $50,305,000; Great Britain, $42,357,000; Germany, $20,544,000; Brazil, $13,741,000, and Belgium, $8,507,000.

Principal imports and exports (in $1,000, U.S.) :—

Imports	1948	1949	Exports	1948	1949
Raw materials . .	51,922	45,191	Meat and meat products	49,520	39,800
Fuel and lubricants .	16,362	18,861	Wool . . .	66,087	66,900
Foodstuffs . . .	13,553	20,312	Leather and hides .	21,975	28,000
Textiles . . .	10,328	13,955	Agricultural products .	38,483	44,530
Construction materials .	16,917	16,452	Extractive industries .	1,743	1,671
Machinery and accessories	29,109	28,216	Miscellaneous industries	5,562	9,874
Motor vehicles . .	22,385	14,648	Live animals . .	462	800
Total (including all other items) .	201,458	181,718	Total (including all other items) . .	178,958	191,660

Total trade between Uruguay and the U.K. for 5 years (Board of Trade returns) in £ sterling :—

	1938	1947	1948	1949	1950
Imports into U.K. . .	3,943,653	6,443,857	5,834,506	14,555,781	12,108,348
Exports from U.K. . .	2,187,202	4,064,784	5,738,168	10,453,665	13,739,741
Re-exports from U.K. . .	60,419	12,552	21,245	52,310	107,601

Shipping and Communications.

On 31 Dec., 1944, there were 307 vessels under the Uruguayan flag with a gross tonnage of 61,100.

The highways of Uruguay have a total length of 26,000 miles, of which about 3,[illegible] paved. Registered motor vehicles, 1 Jan., 1950, included 35,211 [illegible] cars, 19,650 trucks and 1,300 buses. River transport (about 7[illegible]) is also very extensive.

The 4 principal railway systems are the Central (Combined System, 984 miles), the Midland (320 miles), North-Western (113 miles), Northern (73 miles), all built by British capital amounting to £14,513,145, of which £12,943,341 was receiving no return in 1946. The Uruguayan Government agreed in 1947 to buy these railways for £7,150,000, assuming control as of 1 July, 1947. These have been nationalized. The East Coast Railway (78 miles) and 3 minor lines were already controlled by the state. The total railway system open for traffic is 1,800 miles of standard gauge.

The telegraph lines in operation have a total [illegible] miles; there were 176 offices in 1941. The telephone syste[illegible] (completely reorganized in 1934) is controlled by the state; small companies operate in the interior. Telephone instruments, 1950, numbered 84,100, of which 83.022 were state-owned; 73% were automatic. Wireless telephone communications are established with United States, Spain, France and Great Britain. Uruguay has 48 long-wave and 5 short-wave broadcasting stations. The state itself operates one of the most powerful stations in South America. Four cable companies connect Montevideo with the United States and Europe.

There are 1,277 post offices. Air-mail and passenger service connect Montevideo with all North and South America.

Carrasco is the most important airport in Uruguay. Four airlines—American, Argentinian, Brazilian and Uruguayan—ply to and from Uruguay. Pan American Airways links Montevideo with 19 other American capital cities.

Banking and Credit.

The Bank of the Republic (founded 1896), whose president and directors are appointed by the Government, has a paid-up capital of 60 million gold pesos. On 30 Sept., 1950, note circulation was 296,130,000 pesos; stock of gold [illegible]ly increased by the flight of Western capital into [illegible] 329,[illegible],000 pesos; silver, 11,518,000 pesos; deposits were [illegible] pesos. The gold stock, which stood at $68 million (U.S.) in Dec., 1939, had risen to $205 million in Aug., 1946, declined to $178 million in Nov., 1949, and risen to $217 million in Sept., 1950. Imports of gold, 1950, totalled $16·5 million. The note issue is normally more than covered by the gold stock alone, but the bank's 'reserve' includes, as well, the bank's capital, silver up to 13 million pesos and non-government rediscount paper.

In 1912 the Government created a National Insurance Bank (Banco de Seguros del Estado) with a monopoly of new insurance business of all kinds. The Bank re-insures much of its business in London. The post office savings bank reported 30 June, 1945, deposits of 52,893,998 pesos.

Of the 27 banks in Uruguay 2 are British: Bank of London and South American and Royal Bank of Canada.

Money, Weights and Measures.

Beginning 6 Oct. 1949, the peso has been kept at an average value of 1·90 pesos = $1 (U.S).

Save for a small issue of gold coins, weighing 8 grammes, 0·485 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*, gold content of which was fixed, 12 Jan., 1938, at 0·585018 gramme, instead of, as previously, 0·70973 [illegible]. It is equal to 100 *centesimos*. Uruguay has joined the International Monetary Fund but has not yet (1951) been able to establish a defensible par value for the peso. The actual circulating medium consists of paper notes issued by the Bank of the Republic in denominations of 500, 100, 50, 10, 5, 1 pesos and 50 *centesimos*. Silver coins of 1 peso and 50 and 20 *centesimos* are in active circulation as are also copper coins of 10 *centesimos*; copper and copper–nickel coins of 5, 2 and 1 *centesimos* are also in circulation, but are less and less used.

Foreign exchange for imports and exports is controlled by the Bank

of the Republic, which since Feb., 1934, has maintained both official and free rates, but there is no control over the movement of capital.

Before the devaluation of sterling the Banco de la República bought sterling derived from 'staple exports' at 6·12 pesos; after devaluation it paid 4·25 pesos for comparable sterling. The rate in London in 1950 ranged between 5½ pesos and 6¾ pesos.

The metric system of weights and measures was adopted in 1862.

Diplomatic and Consular Representatives.

1. Of Uruguay in Great Britain (352–355 Abbey House, Victoria St., S.W.1).

Ambassador.—Dr. Enrique E. Buero (accredited 13 Sept., 1948).
Counsellor.—Gustavo A. Rey Alvarez.
First Secretary.—Julio Nestor Sosa.
Attaché.—Guy P. Nery.
Military and Air Attaché.—Col. Carmelo M. Bentancour.

There are consular representatives at London, Cardiff, Glasgow, Liverpool, Southampton and Swansea.

2. Of Great Britain in Uruguay.

Ambassador.—Douglas Frederick Howard, C.M.G., M.C. (appointed 4 Oct., 1949).
Secretaries.—D. H. T. Hildyard, D.F.C. (*Consular*); W. M. Wylie (*Labour*).
Commercial Secretary.—C. B. B. Heathcote-Smith.
Naval Attaché.—Capt. C. B. Alers-Hankey, D.S.C., R.N.
Military Attaché.—Brig. R. G. Fullerton.
Air Attaché.—Air Commodore W. E. Oulton, D.S.O., M.C.
Civil Air Attaché.—G. S. Hill.

There is a consul at Montevideo and a vice-consul at Maldonado.

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VATICAN CITY.

(Stato della Città del Vaticano.)

For many centuries until Pius IX's reign, with some comparatively short breaks, the Popes bore temporal sway over a territory stretching across mid-Italy from sea to sea and [illegible] an area of some 16,000 square miles, with a population finally of some 3,125,000 souls. In 1859–60 and 1870 the

Papal States were incorporated with the Italian Kingdom. Although, by an Italian law dated 13 May, 1871, there was guaranteed to His Holiness and his successors for ever, besides the use of the Vatican and Lateran palaces and the villa of Castel Gandolfo, a yearly income of 3,225,000 lire, this allowance remained unclaimed and unpaid until 11 Feb., 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 [illegible] full and independent sovereignty of the Holy See in the city [illegible], (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 received 750,000,000 lire in cash and 1,000,000,000 lire in Italian 5% state bonds. This sum was 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 treaty and concordat were ratified on 7 June, 1929. The treaty has been embodied in the Constitution of the Italian Republic of 1947.

The Pope [illegible] sovereignty and has absolute legislative, 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 the Holy See is represented by the Secretariat of State. The Pope is, however, pledged to a perpetual neutrality in respect of political disputes between governments and to abstention from international congresses called to cope with them, unless his mediation is specifically requested by both parties to a dispute.

The principal method by which the Pope endeavours from time to time to exert influence on the course of political developments is the issue of 'encyclicals' or circular letters addressed to Catholic bishops throughout the world, laying down the principles by which Catholics should be guided with reference to the particular problem under discussion.

For the defence of the Church and its doctrines, and to further the practical application of these to the problems of the day, Pope Pius XI founded early in his reign the [illegible] known as 'Catholic Action': an organization of the Catholic [illegible] countries pledged to co-operate with the clergy in the furtherance of the above aims. Its control is under the local bishops.

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 Nov., 1932), postal facilities, coins and radio. The official journal is the *Acta Apostolicae Sedis*. Twelve buildings in and outside Rome enjoy extra-territorial rights. Among them are the Basilicas of St. John Lateran, St. Mary Major, St. Paul without the Walls, and the Pope's summer villa at Castel Gandolfo.

The latest census of the population of the Vatican City on 31 March, 1947, showed 940 inhabitants.

Supreme Pontiff.—**Pius XII (Eugenio Pacelli),** born at Rome, 2 March, 1876; Nuncio in Munich, 1917–25, and in Berlin, 1925–29; Cardinal, 1929; Papal Secretary of State, 1930–39; elected Supreme Pontiff, 2 March, 1939; coronation, 12 March, 1939.

Secretary of State.—Vacant.

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 plus one of the votes in his favour he is declared elected.

From the accession of Benedict XIV, 249th in the usual list of Roman Pontiffs, to Pius XII, 262nd, the Popes (all Italian) have been as follows:—

Name and family of Pontiff	Year of election	Name and family of Pontiff	Year of election
Benedict XIV (*Lambertini*)	1740	Gregory XVI (*Cappellari*)	1831
Clement XIII (*Rezzonico*)	1758	Pius IX (*Mastai-Ferretti*)	1846
Clement XIV (*Ganganelli*)	1769	Leo XIII (*Pecci*)	1878
Pius VI (*Braschi*)	1775	Pius X (*Sarto*)	1903
Pius VII (*Chiaramonti*)	1800	Benedict XV (*della Chiesa*)	1914
Leo XII (*della Genga*)	1823	Pius XI (*Ratti*)	1922
Pius VIII (*Castiglioni*)	1829	Pius XII (*Pacelli*)	1939

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 [illegible] (holders of the suburbicary sees), 50 Cardinal-Priests, and 14 Cardinal-Deacons.[1] 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.

Name	Office or dignity	Nationality	Year of birth	Year of creation
Cardinal-Bishops:—				
Eugène Tisserant	Secretary of the Congregation of the Oriental Church	French	1880	1936
Clemente Micara	Prefect of the Congregation of Sacred Rites, Vicar-General of Rome	Italian	1879	1946
Giuseppe Pizzardo	Secretary of the Congregation of the Holy Office; Prefect of the Congregation of Seminaries and Universities	Italian	1877	1937
Benedetto Aloisi Masella	Pro-Prefect of the Congregation of the Sacraments	Italian	1879	1946
Adeodato Giovanni Piazza	Secretary of the Consistorial Congregation	Italian	1884	1937
Cardinal-Priests:—				
Alessio Ascalesi	Archbishop of Naples.	Italian	1872	1916
Michael von Faulhaber	Archbishop of Munich	German	1869	1921
Dennis Dougherty	Archbishop of Philadelphia.	American	1865	1921
Giovanni Battista Nasalli Rocca di Corneliano	Archbishop of Bologna	Italian	1872	1923
Alessandro Verde	Archpriest of St. Mary Major	Italian	1865	1925

[1] The terms Cardinal-Priest and Cardinal-Deacon have since the reign of Pius IX ceased to imply severally the particular orders of priest or deacon.

Name	Office or dignity	Nationality	Year of birth	Year of creation
Cardinal-Priests (cont.) —				
Joseph Ernest van Roey	Archbishop of Malines	Belgian	1874	1927
Pedro Segura y Sáenz	Archbishop of Seville	Spanish	1880	1927
Alfredo Ildefonso Schuster	Archbishop of Milan	Italian	1880	1929
Manoel Gonçalves Cerejeira	Patriarch of Lisbon	Portuguese	1888	1929
Achille Liénart	Bishop of Lille	French	1884	1930
Pietro Fumasoni Biondi	Prefect of the Congregation *de Propaganda Fide*	Italian	1872	1933
Federico Tedeschini	Datario of His Holiness; Archpriest of St. Peter's	Italian	1873	1935
Maurilio Fossati	Archbishop of Turin	Italian	1876	1933
Elia dalla Costa	Archbishop of Florence	Italian	1872	1933
Theodor Innitzer	Archbishop of Vienna.	Austrian	1875	1933
Ignatius Tappouni	Patriarch of Antioch	Syrian	1879	1935
Jaime Luis Copello	Archbishop of Buenos Aires	Argentine	1874	1935
Domenico Jorio	Prefect of the Congregation of the Sacraments	Italian	1867	1935
Massimo Massimi	Prefect of the Supreme Tribunal of the Segnatura Apostolica	Italian	1877	1935
Pierre Gerlier	Archbishop of Lyons	French	1880	1937
Gregory Peter XV Agagianian	Armenian Patriarch of Cilicia	Armenian	1895	1946
Adam Stephen Prince Sapieha	Archbishop of Cracow	Polish	1867	1946
Edward Mooney.	Archbishop of Detroit	American	1882	1946
Jules Saliège	Archbishop of Toulouse	French	1870	1946
James Charles MacGuigan	Archbishop of Toronto	Canadian.	1894	1946
Samuel Alfonso Stritch	Archbishop of Chicago	American	1887	1946
Clément Emile Roques	Archbishop of Rennes	French	1880	1946
Johannes de Jong	Archbishop of Utrecht	Dutch	1885	1946
Carlo C. de Vasconcelos-Mota	Archbishop of São Paulo	Brazilian.	1890	1946
Norman Thomas Gilroy	Archbishop of Sydney	Australian	1896	1946
Francis Spellman	Archbishop of New York	American	1889	1946
José Caro Rodriguez	Archbishop of Santiago	Chilean	1866	1946
Clement de Gouveia	Archbishop of Lourenço Marques	Portuguese	1889	1946
Jaime de Barros Camara	Archbishop of Rio	Brazilian.	1894	1946
Enrique Pla y Deniel	Archbishop of Toledo.	Spanish	1876	1946
Manoel Arteaga y Betancourt	Archbishop of San Christoforo (Havana)	Cuban	1879	1946
Josef Frings	[illegible]	German	1887	1946
Juan Guevara	[illegible]	Peruvian.	1882	1946
Bernard Griffin	Archbishop of Westminster.	British	1899	1946
Josef Mindszenty	Archbishop of Esztergom	Hungarian	1892	1946
Ernesto Ruffini	Archbishop of Palermo	Italian	1888	1946
Antonio Caggiano	Bishop of Rosario	Argentine	1889	1946
Konrad Count Preysing	Bishop of Berlin	German	1880	1946
Thomas Tien Ken-sin	Archbishop of Peking.	Chinese	1890	1946
Cardinal-Deacons :—				
Nicola Canali	Grand Penitentiary and President of the Commissions for the Property of the Holy See and for the Vatican City	Italian	1874	1935
Giovanni Mercati	Librarian and Archivist of the Holy Roman Church	Italian	1866	1936
Giuseppe Bruno	Prefect of the Congregation of the Council	Italian	1875	1946

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. The style of 'Excellency' as applied to Archbishops and Bishops in official correspondence is now universally adopted and approved by the Holy See.

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 Fide, 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 Pontifical Academy of Sciences was revived by Pius XI in 1936.

The states wherewith the Holy See maintains diplomatic relations are Austria, Belgium, Egypt, Finland, France, Germany, India, Indonesia, Irish Republic, Italy, Lebanon, Liberia, Monaco, Netherlands, Portugal, San Marino, Spain, Switzerland, the United Kingdom (1914) and Yugoslavia, together with most of the American republics, except Mexico; and the Sovereign Military Order of Malta. The President of the United States had a personal representative at the Holy See from 1934 to 1949, and Japan a special delegate from 1942 to 1945, both with ambassadorial status. The representatives of the former Chinese, Polish and Lithuanian governments remain accredited to the Holy See.

In Dec., 1930, the issue of Papal coinage was resumed, after a lapse of 60 years. 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 282, viz., 39 archbishoprics and 137 bishoprics, besides 75 apostolic vicariates (mostly held by bishops of titular sees) and 31 apostolic prefectures; in 1950, the Roman Catholic population subject to King George VI was estimated at 19,379,824, of whom 4,055,394 are in Europe; 4,410,167 in Asia; 4,041,213 in Africa; 5,124,356 in British America, and 1,658,699 in Australasia. In the United States (including possessions) there were in 1949, 26,718,343 Roman Catholics. Throughout the world the Roman Catholic population is estimated at 423 million souls.

Envoy and Minister to the Holy See.—Sir Walter Roberts, K.C.M.G., M.C. (appointed 21 March, 1951).
First Secretary.—J. S. Somers Cocks.

Apostolic Delegate [1] *for Great Britain, Malta and Gibraltar.*—Mgr. William Godfrey, Titular Archbishop of Cius (appointed 21 Nov., 1938).

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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 constitution in force is nominally that of 5 July, 1947, but see below; the first three were signed in 1811, 1908 and 1936.

The new constitution (1) recognized the 'rights' of private property

[1] An apostolic delegate is an ecclesiastical official sent by the Holy See to a particular country. He has no claim to diplomatic status or privileges. Papal representation in England was discontinued after the Reformation, the last Papal Legate being Cardinal Pole. There has not hitherto been an apostolic delegate in Great Britain, but for some time past such delegates have been appointed to Canada, Australia, South and East Africa and also in India.

but assigned to the State the role of planning and developing the national economy; (2) acknowledged the right of employers to form associations and to 'a fair return on capital,' but expressly forbade monopolies; (3) guaranteed protection to the individual's 'right' to education, employment and health services; (4) guaranteed to labour the right to paid holidays, pensions and a measure of profit-sharing; (5) empowered the President—subject to the approval of Congress—to order the arrest of suspected plotters against the regime; (6) subject to a plebiscite to be held 2 years later, the President was empowered to appoint the governors of the states.

Congress consists of two chambers, the Senate of 40 members, and the Chamber of Deputies of 160 members, elected for 4 years. Senators, 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; there is 1 for every 40,000 inhabitants; a state with fewer than 35,000 of population has 1 deputy. By an amendment effective 5 May, 1945, deputies are elected by direct popular vote instead of by municipal councils as previously. The territories, on reaching the population fixed by law, also elect deputies. National suffrage is enjoyed by men and women 18 years of age or older. Illiterates (more than half the electorate) vote by means of coloured ballots.

The President is elected by direct universal suffrage, must be a Venezuelan by birth and over 30 years of age. He exercises executive power in conjunction with a Cabinet of Ministers. In 1945 he was granted power to veto legislation in whole or in part, a veto which can be overcome only by a two-thirds vote of both Houses. If he considers an Act to be unconstitutional, he can submit it directly to the Supreme Court for a decision within 10 days.

The following is a list of presidents since 1899 :—

	Took Office.
General Cipriano Castro	24 Oct., 1899 [1]
General Juan Vicente Gómez	19 Dec., 1908 [4]
Dr. Victorino Márquez Bustillos	3 May, 1915 [3]
General Juan Vicente Gómez	3 May, 1922
Dr. Juan Baustista Pérez	3 May, 1929
Dr. Pedro Irrago Chacín	24 June, 1931 [3]
General Juan Vicente Gómez	13 July, 1931 [5]
General Eleazar López Contreras	17 Dec., 1935
Dr. Arminio Borjas	19 April, 1936
General Eleazar López Contreras	25 April, 1936
General Isaías Medina Angarita	6 May, 1941 [1]
Rómulo Betancourt	20 Oct., 1945
Rómulo Gallegos	15 Feb., 1948 [1]
Lieut.-Col. Carlos Delgado Chalbaud	24 Nov., 1948 [6]
Dr Germán Suárez Flamerich	27 Nov., 1950

[1] Deposed. [2] Resigned. [3] Provisional.
[4] Re-elected for period 1915–22, but declined to take office, and as President-elect served as Commander-in-Chief, while his successor acted as Provisional President; he was dictator to the time of his death in Dec., 1935, naming nominal presidents but retaining complete power.
[5] Died 17 Dec., 1935.
[6] Assassinated 13 Nov., 1950.

Acting President.—Dr. G. Suárez Flamerich, lawyer and former Ambassador to Peru, was installed as Acting President by the Military Junta on 27 Nov., 1950, following the assassination on 13 Nov. of Lieut.-Col. Carlos Delgado Chalbaud, head of the Military Junta which had seized power on 24 Nov., 1948, overthrowing the Social-Democratic government headed by President Rómulo Gallegos. The Junta in Dec., 1950, adopted the style of 'the Government Junta.'

President Gallegos (born 1884, novelist, candidate of the 'moderately Socialist' Accion Democratica), was elected 14 Dec., 1947; assumed office on 15 Feb., 1948, to serve until 19 April, 1952. Polled 871,752 votes (73% of total 1,183,764); Conservative (Copei Party), 262,204; Communist, 36,514.

Accion Democratica carried both houses by large majorities, but was suppressed in Dec., 1948, following the *coup d'état* of 24 Nov.

The city of Caracas is the capital. The states are autonomous and politically equal. Each has a Legislative Assembly, whose members are chosen in accordance with their respective constitutions, and an elected governor. The states are divided into 151 districts and 629 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.

National flag: yellow, blue, red (horizontal).
National anthem: Gloria al bravo pueblo (1811).

Area and Population.

Venezuela is officially considered to embrace 912,050 square kilometres, or 352,143 square miles; it has frontiers with Colombia, Brazil and British Guiana extending for 2,972 miles. Over half the population live in the valleys of Caracas and Valencia (the latter was once the capital). Bolívar, the largest state, has an area of 91,868 square miles; the other states are far smaller. The federal district embraces 745 square miles. The language of the country is Spanish.

A census of population, housing and agriculture was taken in Dec., 1950.

In April, 1941, Great Britain ceded to Venezuela the island of Patos, within 3 miles of the Venezuelan coast, and approximately 170 acres in area. The island has a military garrison.

The country is divided into a federal district, 20 states and 2 territories, with population according to the 1941 census as follows:—

State	Capital	Pop. census 1941	State	Capital	Pop. census 1941
Anzoátegui .	Barcelona	155,746	Portuguesa .	Guanare	87,151
Apure . .	San Fernando	70,560	Sucre . .	Cumaná	291,452
Aragua . .	Maracay	138,235	Táchira . .	San Cristóbal	245,722
Barinas . .	Barinas	62,959	Trujillo . .	Trujillo	264,270
Bolívar . .	Ciudad Bolívar	94,522	Yaracuy . .	San Felipe	127,030
Carabobo .	Valencia	191,442	Zulia . .	Maracaibo	345,667
Cojedes . .	San Carlos	49,769	Ter. Amazonas	Puerto Ayacucho	3,728
Falcón . .	Coro	232,644	Delta		
Guárico . .	San Juan	135,089	Ter. Amacuro	Tucupita	28,165
Lara . .	Barquisimeto	332,975	Federal Dist. .	Caracas	380,099
Mérida . .	Mérida	192,994	Federal Dependencies	—	852
Miranda . .	Los Teques	227,604			
Monagas .	Maturín	122,901			
Nueva Esparta	La Asunción	69,195		Total .	3,850,771

The 1941 census population of Caracas, the capital, was 269,030 (1949 estimate, 600,000), and of Maracaibo, 112,519. Important towns in Western Venezuela are Barquisimeto (sugar district) with 54,176 population and Maracay (centre of the civil service) with 32,992.

Estimated population in Dec., 1949, 4,643,715, excluding tribal Indians estimated in 1941 at 100,600.

Vital Statistics	Births	Marriages	Deaths
1945	154,489	17,671	64,183
1947	173,746	20,120	60,956
1948	183,590	21,700	59,934
1949	198,773	23,702	57,477

Crude birth rate, 1949, 43·3 per 1,000 population; crude death rate, 12·5; crude marriage rate, 5·2. Infantile mortality rate (1948), 97·8 per 1,000 live births. Death rate from malaria has fallen from 143 per 100,000 population in 1935 to 14·7 per 100,000 in 1949.

Religion and Education.

The Roman Catholic is the prevailing religion, but there is toleration of all others. There are 2 archbishops, 1 at Caracas, who is Primate of Venezuela, and 1 at Mérida. There are 8 suffragan bishops. In the primary schools religious instruction is given only to those children whose parents expressly request it.

Elementary instruction is free, and from the age of 7 to the completion of the primary grade, compulsory. In 1948–49, Venezuela had 5,805 public primary schools, with 12,286 teachers and a total enrolment of 485,668 pupils; there were 193 secondary or special schools, public and private, with 2,315 teachers and 28,176 pupils. For superior education there is the University of Los Andes at Mérida (866 students), the Central University in Caracas (300 years old) with 4,747 students, which was rebuilt and modernized in 1944, the University of Zulia at Marcaibo (840 students), and the Instituto Pedagogico (448 students). The 3 universities were granted autonomy on 28 Sept., 1946, and from 1% to 2% of the yearly national revenue has been assigned to them. A Workers' University in Caracas was set up by law of 9 Oct., 1947. The census of 1941 showed that 56·6% of those 10 years of age and older were unable to read and write; in 1950, 1,374 centres with 33,000 adult pupils were operating.

Motion-picture theatres increased from 174 in 1940 to 330 in 1949, with seating capacity of 230,000. In 1949, there were 29 daily newspapers with an estimated aggregate daily circulation of 300,000.

Justice.

The supreme tribunal is the 'Federal and Cassation Court,' whose 7 members are elected by Congress for 5 years, one for each of 7 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 5 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, or superior tribunal, courts of first instance, district courts and municipal courts. In the territories there are civil and military judges of first instance, and also judges in the municipios.

A provision in the constitution forbidding the entrance of communists and anarchists and authorizing their deportation, was deleted in 1945, but the Military Junta in May, 1950, outlawed the Communist party.

Finance.

The revenue and expenditure for 5 fiscal years ending 30 June, were as follows (at the official rate, 3·35 bolivars = $1, U.S., and 1 bolivar = 29·85 cents, U.S.) :—

	1946–47	1947–48	1948–49	1949–50	1950–51 [1]
	Bolivars	Bolivars	Bolivars	Bolivars	Bolivars
Revenue . .	1,099,520,000	1,562,050,000	1,963,271,000	1,889,100,000	1,632 000,000
Expenditure. .	1,065,292,000	1,437,810,000	1,945,991,000	1,981,600,000[2]	1,632,000,000

[1] Budget estimates. [2] Includes 123·9 million authorized in the previous fiscal year.

In the calendar year 1949, revenues were 1,979,622,800 bolivars, expenditures 1,955,074,000 bolivars.

Venezuelan practice is to treat proposed capital expenditures on such things as roads and other public works as ordinary expenditures, thus frequently leaving a nominal deficit when, in fact, there is a current surplus. In Dec., 1946, taxation of the oil and mining industries was stabilized at a flat rate of 2½% on profits plus a supplementary tax on a sliding scale up to 26% on profits exceeding 28 million bolivars, with minor reductions based on profits re-invested in Venezuela.

The following table shows (in thousands of bolivars) the principal items of the budget proposed for the fiscal year ending 30 June, 1948 :—

Revenue		Expenditure	
Import duties	141,000	Development	118,208
Petroleum and mines	400,200	Public Works	271,078
Cigarette tax	44,000	Agriculture	85,065
Liquor tax	52,000	Education	89,340
Stamp tax	31,426	Health and Social Welfare	86,403
Income tax	290,000	Defence	113,897
Total (incl. all others)	1,214,058	Total (all items)	1,214,058

On 30 June, 1930, as a token of homage to Simon Bolivar, the Liberator, the external debt of 23,757,634 bolivars was completely paid off. The internal debt was paid off in 1935, but re-established in 1943–44; it was 14·5 million on 30 June, 1950.

The income tax was established in 1942; it realized 139,360,000 bolivars in 1945–46. Under the constitution, 12% of the federal revenue is assigned to the states and territories from the appropriation of the Ministry of the Interior. A system of social insurance was authorized in 1940. British investments, 1949, had a par value of £11,882,017 (£26,372,176 in 1928), of which 90·9% were in default; the solvent portion (investments in oil), which in 1948 yielded 9·9%, has been paid off. American direct investments have risen from $232,538,000 in 1929 to $262,376,000 in 1940.

Defence.

In July, 1942, a law was passed whereby all Venezuelans, 18 years of age, must serve in the active forces, as follows:—Voluntary, 1 year; those chosen by drawing lots, 2 years, and those reluctant to enlist, 3 years, all then remaining in the reserve until the age of 45. The active Army, with an establishment of 10,000 men of all ranks, consists of 8 infantry brigades, corps of artillery, engineers, cavalry, aviation and other services.

Naval forces comprise 5 ex-Canadian corvettes (purchased 1945), 5 patrol launches, a new 1,400-ton tug, 2 auxiliaries, *Caribe* and *Estaban Rojas*, and a training ship. Service in the Navy is 2 years. There are 2 battalions of Marines. The following are under the Ministry of War and Marine :—Military school, naval school, school of military aviation, infantry school, school for non-commissioned officers and classes, school of classes and sailors of the Navy, school of military bands and school of civil aviation (Miguel Rodríguez).

The defence estimates for 1947–48 were 113,897,446 bolivars.

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, wheat (grown in the Andes), rice, tobacco, maize, cotton, beans, etc.; the second affords grazing for more than 4,000,000 cattle and numerous horses, and in the third, which covers a very large portion of the country, tropical products, such as caoutchouc, balatá (a gum resembling rubber), tonka beans, divi-divi, copaiba, vanilla, growing wild, are worked by the inhabitants. Forest resources have been barely tapped; 600 species of wood have been identified. Gathering of wild rubber was resumed in 1942. The coffee plantations number 62,673, covering 543,400 acres with 135,000,000 bushes. Output, 1947, 44,448 metric tons (751,000 bags). Exports, 1947, 30,492 metric tons, of which 24,772 (83% of the total) went to the United States. Exports of cocoa (1949), 13,518 metric tons; 1948, 17,913 metric tons. The United States took 66% of the total. The Venezuelan cocoa is considered to be of high quality; it is grown at a height of 3,000 feet, chiefly in Trujillo and Merida and the coastal hills. Exports of coffee and cocoa are subsidized. There are 13,000 cocoa plantations and 18,000 sugar plantations. Production of sugar in 1948, 26,552 metric tons, and of cotton, 6,097 metric tons. A local fibre, *malva*, is being successfully used as a substitute for jute. Silkworm cultivation has begun on a small scale.

One-fifth of the population is engaged in [illegible]. The livestock in Venezuela is estimated as follows:—Oxen, [illegible], sheep, 107,803; goats, 1,364,678; horses, 194,033; mules, 43,042; asses, 191,134; pigs, 355,551. The Government has abolished the export monopoly which depressed the cattle industry for many years and is now improving the stock. Shipments of hides (1940) amounted to 2,714 metric tons.

Venezuela is the largest petroleum exporting country in the world and the second largest producer; production, which began in 1917 with 119,000 barrels, had risen by 1949 to 482,115,000 barrels and by 1950 (preliminary) to 546,000,000 barrels; exports of crude oil in 1949 amounted to 422,809,000 barrels (437,155,000 barrels in 1948); exports of derivatives, 36,664,870 barrels. In 1948 exports of petroleum furnished $675,162,000, U.S. in foreign exchange, 96·3% of the total received. In 1947 the profits of the oil companies, distributed abroad, were equal to $205,000,000, U.S., compared with $139,000,000 in 1946. The Central Bank estimated that the petroleum industry in 1949 obtained a profit equivalent to 27% of its investment, the same level as in 1948. Other industries secured an average profit of 13·52% in the Federal District and 19·62% in the rest of the country.

In 1946 the Netherlands West Indies took 230,822,345 barrels (for refining); the United States took 87,774,805 barrels of crude oil; other recipients (none taking more than 7 million barrels) were Britain, Canada, Argentina, Sweden and France. Powerful foreign oil groups own all the concessions; in the order in which they entered the field they are the Dutch-Shell group (1917), British Controlled Oilfields (1918), Standard Oil of Indiana (1922), Gulf Oil, Standard Oil of New Jersey (and several other American groups) and Anglo-Persian. A new petroleum law, approved in March, 1943, increased the country's revenue from the industry and provided for the eventual establishment of a refining industry with a minimum capacity of 237,000 barrels per day, compared with Mexico's 150,000 barrels. Venezuela will then be the second largest refiner among oil-exporting countries. In 1947, 3 large and 7 small refineries handled 36,804,595 barrels of crude oil. Chief oil regions are the Lake Maracaibo basin, covering 30,000 square miles (furnishing 70%), and eastern Venezuela. An official estimate of proved reserves, 1 Jan., 1947, put the total at 1,100 million tons.

There are important gold-mines in the region south-east of Cuidad Bolívar. Output 1949, amounted to 57,870 fine oz. compared with 49,730

fine oz. in 1948. Chief mine is Canadian-owned. Output of diamonds, 1948, was 75,513 carats; in 1949, 56,655 carats. Some copper ore has been produced. Phosphate rock deposits (yielding from 64 to 82% tricalcium phosphate) are found in the state of Falcón. Coal of poor quality is worked at Coro, in Falcón State, and at Naricual. Salt-mines are now worked by the Government; output, 1949, 71,000 tons. Iron, tin, magnesite (1,900 metric tons, 1948), asbestos (195 metric tons, 1949) and mica deposits are being exploited. The United States Steel Corporation has iron-ore reserves at Cerro Bolívar estimated at 500 million metric tons. The Bethlehem Steel Co. (U.S.) is exploiting some 60 million tons of iron-ore deposits (at El Pao in the state of Bolívar) with an average iron content of 63%; exports began early in 1951 on the completion of a 50-km. railway from the iron mines to the new port of Palua; target is annual exports of 2 million tons by 1953. A small plant utilizing scrap-iron is Venezuela's only steel plant, but plans for a modern steel mill are under way.

Round the island of Margarita and neighbouring islets off the north coast of Venezuela, pearl fishing is carried on; production, 1946, 1,784,857 carats.

Venezuela has few industries, most manufactured materials required being imported. [illegible] stry is the largest. There are cotton mills at Valencia, [illegible] and Cumaná, producing textiles in the cheaper qualities, 6 cement factories at Valencia, Barquisimeto, Caracas, Perlegalete, Maracaibo and San Cristobal (with aggregate output of 500,000 metric tons in 1950), and a glass factory at Maiquetia in the Federal District.

Electric power is inadequate (214,770 kw. in 1947), but is being expanded; by 1947 606 small towns had their own plants, using diesel engines temporarily while 7 large projects (1 hydro-electric) are, 1949, under construction.

The first trade unions were those of the workers in the oilfields (40,000 in all) formed after the death in 1935 of the 'Dictator,' General Gomez. Unions of agricultural workers were protected by the short-lived Social-Democratic government of 1948. A National Workers Confederation was formed in 1947, but suppressed in Feb., 1949.

Commerce.

The value of the imports into and exports from Venezuela for 5 years was (at the official rate, 1 bolivar = 29·85 cents, U.S.):—

	1939	1946	1947	1948	1949[1]
	Bolivars	Bolivars	Bolivars	Bolivars	Bolivars
Imports . .	326,393,499	987,155,774	1,872,184,958	2,300,000,000	2,241,000,000
Exports . .	953,337,086	1,449,110,671	2,168,330,070	3,740,000,000	3,251,000,000

[1] Provisional

Exports of oil and oil products in 1949 (as valued by the Petroleum Board) amounted to 3,259,010,199 bolivars; 3,340,351,870 bolivars in 1948. Exports of coffee declined from 71,213,718 bolivars to 52,254,144. Cocoa exports in 1949 amounted to 13,598,026 kilos as against 17,981,057 in 1948.

Of the 1947 exports, crude petroleum was valued at 1,888,361,130 bolivars; refined petrol, 110,654,748 bolivars, and the total, including all derivatives, was 2,053,649,000 bolivars (94%); coffee at 56,855,749 bolivars, cacao at 32,077,720 bolivars. Crude oil amounting to 91% of the total petroleum exports, now goes to the Netherlands islands of Aruba and

Curaçao for refining. Of the 1947 imports, 1,386,754,366 bolivars came from the U.S.A. and 107,086,227 bolivars from Great Britain.

Total trade between the United Kingdom and Venezuela (according to the Board of Trade returns) for 6 years (in £ sterling):—

	1938	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950
Imports from Venezuela .	1,359,399	4,592,001	4,861,257	2,978,654	6,303,186	16,150,939
Exports to Venezuela .	1,446,488	4,747,788	8,040,504	13,809,689	14,583,692	14,278,613
Re-exports to Venezuela .	14,114	4,124	25,969	40,021	88,450	129,292

Shipping and Communications.

Foreign vessels are not permitted to engage in the coasting trade, except by special concessions or by contract with the Government. In 1946, Venezuela joined with Colombia and Ecuador to form the 'Gran Colombia Merchant Navy'; of the capital of 35 million Colombian pesos, Venezuela and Colombia provided 45% each and Ecuador 10%. Sailings began in April, 1947. La Guaira, Maracaibo and Puerto Cabello are the chief ports. In 1949 the merchant fleet—1 steamer, several motor ships, 30 river launches, etc.—had an aggregate tonnage of 125,000. Vessels entering with cargo in 1946 had a net registered tonnage of 3,138,000, while those clearing with cargo had 35,151,000 tons.

There are 3,829 miles of road fit for traffic the year round. Motor vehicles, 1950, totalled 46,690 passenger cars and 49,350 commercial vehicles.

In Venezuela there are 11 main lines of railway (9 national and 2 British, with a total length (1946) of 634 miles. In addition, the oil companies have about 62 miles of railroads. The Great Railway of Venezuela, established by German capital, is 112 miles in extent, running between Caracas and Valencia; the Government took it over in 1943. The Bolívar Railway, 136 miles, the oldest line in the country, with a gauge of only 2 feet, runs from the port of Tucucas to Barquisimeto; it was purchased for £827,000 from its British owners in Oct., 1950. Similarly the La Guaira and Caracas railway was bought for £1,011,000. Completion in 1942 of the 35-mile El Palito–Palmasola line linked all the railwa[illegible] Railway passengers (1948), 605,274; omnibus passengers, 1[illegible]

In summer there are 51 rivers and 20 channels navigable for about 12,000 miles; about 4,460 miles are navigable for canoes and small launches. The Orinoco is navigable for ships of 12 feet draught for part of its length.

The telegraph system has a network (1948) of 8.530 miles with 462 telegraph offices. It is supplemented by wireless telegraphy, with 72 stations, and by wireless telephony. There are 11 telephone systems in the principal towns (all privately owned), but not all are interconnected. There were 59,300 instruments in 1950, of which 93·5% were in automatic systems.

There is a government-owned aviation concern, Linea Aeropostal Venezolano, which has a subsidiary, for its international traffic, in which private capital participates. In July, 1950, 73 planes were being operated by the scheduled airlines; in 1948, air services flying the Venezuelan flag covered 14,915,557 kilometres.

There are wireless stations at Caracas, Maracaibo, Maracay, Maiquetía, San Cristóbal, Porlamar, Puerto Cabello, Maturín, Puerto Ayacucho and other towns. There are 31 long-wave and short-wave broadcasting stations.

Banking and Currency.

The official monetary unit is the *bolivar*, with a value of 29·8507 cents (U.S.) as filed with the International Monetary Fund on 18 April, 1947; it is equal to 0·265275 gramme of gold; 3·350 bolivars = $1 (U.S.); 1 troy oz. of gold = 117·25 bolivars. Gold may be privately imported in unlimited amounts and retained indefinitely, but subsequent dealings and exports are subject to license. Although foreign exchange rates are pegged by the Central Bank, the commercial banks are free to buy or sell.

The bolivar is divided into 100 *centimos*. Gold coins, 100 (*pachanos*), 20 and 10 bolivars have been minted but are no longer in circulation; silver coins are 5, 2, 1, 0·50 (*real*) bolivars, and 0·25 (*medio*) bolivars; copper-nickel, 12½ centimos (*locha*), and 5 centimos.

The bank-notes in circulation are as follows:—500, 100, 50, 20 and 10 bolivars. The circulation of foreign bank-notes is forbidden

In Oct., 1939, a Central Bank was established, with a capital of 10 million bolivars (one-half by the Government and one-half by the public) to regulate the currency and to act as fiscal agent for the Government. This was opened on 1 Jan., 1941, with a gold stock equal to $29 million; on 31 Oct., 1950, its gold stock was equal to $373 million. On that date, against a gold stock of 1,041 million bolivars (and a foreign exchange net indebtedness of 3 million bolivars), the Central Bank had notes in circulation of 696 million bolivars; deposits were 256 million bolivars. Gold in the reserve is valued at the United States market price converted at the rate of 3·061 bolivars per $ (equivalent to 107·135 bolivars per troy oz.) compared with 117·25 bolivars per troy oz. as communicated to the I.M.F. One-half of the reserve must be represented by gold in vaults and not more than 10% by foreign exchange; the rest may be gold abroad. Reserve must be equal to at least 50% of notes and demand liabilities.

Before the Central Bank was established in 1939, the Bank of Venezuela, with (now) a capital of 52,500,000 bolivars, partially filled that role; it was the sole depository of government funds and had powers to control the circulation of the currency. The Bank of Caracas has a paid-up capital of 15,000,000 bolivars. There are 16 other banks, of which 12 are Venezuelan (including the Bank of Maracaibo, with a capital of 15,000,000 bolivars, and the Commercial Bank of Maracaibo, with a capital of 12,000,000 bolivars), and 4 are foreign, namely, 2 British, 1 American and 1 Dutch. Six national banks had the right to issue notes but this privilege was taken away in 1948, leaving the Central Bank the sole bank of issue. Two small mortgage banks under quasi-governmental auspices, started in 1929, were greatly expanded in 1939. The agricultural bank had, in 1948, a capital of 125,000,000 bolivars, and the industrial bank had 10,000,000 bolivars.

Decrees of 1875 and 1917 provided that the official system of weights and measures shall be the metric system.

Petroleum volume is stated in cubic metres; 1 c.m. = 6·2897 barrels.

Diplomatic and Consular Representatives.

1. Of Venezuela in Great Britain (3 Hans Crescent, S.W.1).

Ambassador.—Dr. Carlos Sosa-Rodríguez (accredited 9 May, 1950).
Minister Plenipotentiary, Counsellor.—Dr. Carlos de Pérez de la Cova.
First Secretary.—José Campbell-Santana.
Second Secretary.—Dr. Leopoldo Brice.
Air Attaché.—Maj. Miguel de la Rosa.

There are consular representatives at Cardiff and Glasgow.

2. Of Great Britain in Venezuela.

Ambassador.—Sir Robert William Urquhart, K.B.E., C.M.G. (appointed 5 Jan., 1951).

First Secretaries.—R. A. Beaumont, O.B.E. (*Consular*); A. C. Maby (*Commercial*); E. P. Leconis (*Information*); C. A. Bayer (*Labour*).

Naval and Air Attaché.—Wing-Cdr. A. F. Johnson, D.F.C.

Civil Air Attaché.—Wing-Cdr. C. J. Lewin.

There are vice-consuls at Maracaibo, La Guaira, Puerto Cabello, Carúpano, El Cardon, Ciudad Bolívar, Las Piedras, Caripito and Puerto La Cruz (Guanta).

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YEMEN.

In the Treaty of San'a of 11 February, 1934, with the United Kingdom and India, of which the ratifications were exchanged on 4 September, 1934, the Zaidi Imam Yahya b. Muhammad b. Hamid ed Din is styled 'His Majesty the King of the Yemen, the Imam,' and his dominions, which lie to the north-west of Aden and the Aden Protectorate, contain some 75,000 square miles, with a population of 3,500,000. His territories include the area to the north-west of the Anglo-Turkish boundary drawn in 1902–4 (accepted by the Treaty of San'a, of 11 Feb., 1934, as the boundary between the Aden Protectorate and the kingdom of Yemen).

A fresh agreement between the Yemen and the United Kingdom came into force on 20 Jan., 1951; the establishment of diplomatic relations and economic co-operation are its principal points.

On 17 February, 1948, the Imam Yahya, together with two of his 9 sons, was assassinated, and Abdulla al Wazir declared himself king. The usurper was, however, defeated by the sons of Yahya, and Saif al Islam Ahmad, the heir apparent, succeeded to the throne on 14 March, 1948.

National flag: red, with a sword and 3 white stars.

In the north the boundary between the Yemen and Saudi Arabia has been defined by the Treaty of Taif concluded in June, 1934. This frontier starts from the sea at a point some five or ten miles north of Midi and runs due east inland until it reaches the hills some thirty miles from the coast, whence it runs northwards for approximately fifty miles so as to leave the Sa'da Basin within the Yemen. Thence it runs in an easterly and south-easterly direction until it reaches the desert area near Nejran.

The Treaty of Taif aimed at the elimination both of the original and of future causes of dispute between the two rulers. It provided *inter alia* for the delimitation of the frontier by a joint commission, for the extradition of fugitive criminals and for the representation of either party abroad by the representatives of the other party, in cases where this was desired. The two kings further bound themselves to submit to arbitration all disputes between them, to observe neutrality in the event of either being attacked by a third party, to prevent their territories being used as a basis for action against each other and to co-operate in Arabian and foreign affairs.

To the north of San'a are the Imamic large towns of Amran, Tawila, Al Khamr, Al Suda, Sada (lat. 16° 47′ N., long. 43° 43′ E.), Quflat 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 Bakil tribe, all of which tracts, watered by the River Kharid, recognize the Imam's suzerainty. To south of Al Jauf, and to east by north of San'a at a distance of six days' journey, lies the district of Marib, or Saba, whose ruler is subject to the King. Other large towns in the Yemen are Taizz (alt. 4,600 ft.), Ibb (6,275 ft.), Yerim (8,600 ft.), Dhamar (7,650 ft.). The altitude of San'a is 7,260 ft. The three principal ports are Mocha, Hodeida and Loheiya.

The population of San'a, 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 Jibla, 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. Imports into United Kingdom, £100 in 1947; £1,222 in 1948; £210 in 1949; £801 in 1950; exports from United Kingdom, £807 in 1947; £47 in 1948; £1,750 in 1949; £4,657 in 1950.

Yemen was admitted to the United Nations in 1947.

Chargé d'Affaires in London.—Elkadi Mohamed el Zoheiry.

YUGOSLAVIA.

(FEDERATIVNA NARODNA REPUBLIKA JUGOSLAVIJA—THE FEDERAL PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF YUGOSLAVIA.)

YUGOSLAVIA was proclaimed a republic on 29 Nov., 1945. The Constituent Assembly declared that 'democratic federal Yugoslavia is proclaimed a people's republic under the name of the Federal People's Republic of Yugoslavia. The Federal People's Republic of Yugoslavia is a unified people's state with a republican form of government, a community of equal peoples who have freely expressed their will to remain united within Yugoslavia.'

On 23 Dec., 1945, Great Britain and the United States formally recognized the new republic.

For details of the displaced monarchy, *see* THE STATESMAN'S YEAR-BOOK, 1945, pp. 1355–56, and of war-time development, pp. 1356–57. On 8 March, 1947, King Peter II and the other members of the K[illegible] dynasty were deprived of their nationality and their property was confiscated.

The peace treaty with Italy, signed in Paris on 10 Feb., 1947, stipulated the cession to Yugoslavia of the greater part of the Italian province of Venezia Giulia, the commune of Zara and the island of Pelagosa and the adjacent islets.

National flag: blue, white, red (horizontal); with a red star in the middle.

Constitution and Government.

The present constitution was adopted by the National Assembly on 31 Jan., 1946. It provides for a Federal People's Republic, composed of the 6 republics of Serbia, Croatia, Slovenia, Montenegro, Macedonia and Bosnia-Hercegovina, the autonomous province of Vojvodina and the autonomous region of Kosovo-Metochia (within the republic of Serbia).

Parliament, which elects the 'Presidium' for a period of 4 years, is composed of 2 chambers, the Federal Assembly (405 members) and the Council of Nationalities (215 members), and is likewise elected for 4 years. The Presidium as a body is the head of the state. It is composed of a President, 6 Vice-Presidents, a Secretary and 30 members of the National Assembly. The constitution enfranchises women, separates church and state, and lays down certain economic principles, including the breaking up of large estates in favour of the small landowners, fixing the maximum individual holding at 35 hectares (90 acres), and placing foreign trade under state control.

On 26 March, 1950, elections took place, in which candidates of the National Front received 93% of the votes.

President.—Dr. Ivan Ribar (2 Dec., 1945; re-elected 26 April, 1950).

Vice-Presidents.—Moša Pijade, Filip Lakuš, Josip Rus, Djuro Pucar, Dmitar Vlahov and Marko Vujačić.

Secretary.—Mile Peruničić.

The Cabinet, in May, 1951, was composed as follows :—

President of the Council of Ministers and Minister of National Defence.—Josip Broz Tito.

Vice-President of the Council of Ministers and Minister for Foreign Affairs.—Edvard Kardelj.

Vice-President and Minister of Interior.—Aleksandar Ranković.

Vice-President.—Dr. Blagoje Nešković.

Ministers without Portfolio.—Milovan Djilas; Sava Kosanović; Stanoje Simić; Vlada Zečević.

Minister of Finance.—Dobrivoje Radosavljević.

Minister of Justice.—Frane Frol.

Chairman of the Council for Culture and Science.—Rodoljub Čolaković.

President of the Committee for the Protection of National Health.—Dr. Pavle Gregorić.

Chairman of the Economic Council.—Boris Kidrič.

Minister of Foreign Trade.—Milentije Popović.

Chairman of the Council for Power and Mines.—Svetozar Vukomanović

Chairman of the Council for Machine Production.—Franc Leskovšek.

Chairman of the Council for Processing Industries.—Rato Dugonjić.

Chairman of the Council for Building.—Ljupco Arsov.

Chairman of the Council for Agriculture and Forestry.—Mijalko Todorović.

Chairman of the Council for Commerce.—Osman Karabegović.

Chairman of the Council for Transport and Communications.—Todor Vujasinović.

Minister for the Merchant Marine.—Lieut.-Gen. Maks Bace.

Minister and Secretary-General to the Council of Ministers.—Ljubodrag Djurić.

Prime Ministers of Federal Units.—Serbia: Petar Stambolić; Croatia: Dr. Vladimir Bakarić; Slovenia: Miha Marinko; Bosnia and Hercegovina: Djuro Pucar-Stari; Macedonia: Lazar Koliševski; Montenegro: Blažo Jovanović.

Area and Population.

According to the census taken 15 March, 1948, the area and population of Yugoslavia are shown as follows (final results):—

Federal units	Area in square km.	Males	Females	Total	Pop. per sq. km.
Serbia with Vojvodina, Kosovo and Metohijan.	88,266	3,171,201	3,356,765	6,527,966 [1]	73·96
Croatia	56,269	1,758,927	1,997,880	3,756,807	66·77
Slovenia	20,450	659,872	739,001	1,391 873	68·06
Bosnia and Hercegovina .	51,564	1,237,381	1,327,896	2,565,277	49·75
Macedonia . . .	26,494	584,002	568,984	1,152,986	43·52
Montenegro . . .	13,837	178,078	199,111	377,189	27·26
Total . . .	256,880	7,582,461	8,189,637	15,772,098	61·40

[1] Serbia, 4,136,934; Vojvodina, 1,663,212; Kosovo and Metohijan, 727,820 inhabitants.

The principal towns (census, 15 March, 1948) are as follows (final results):—

Town	Population	Town	Population
Serbia		*Croatia* (continued)	
Beograd (capital) . .	389 114	Osijek	50,400
Niš	50,063	Split	49,964
Kragujevac . . .	32,878	Karlovac . . .	23,830
Leskovac . . .	21,773	Pula	22,740
Vojvodina		*Slovenia*	
Subotica. . . .	112,530	Ljubljana (capital) . .	121 050
Novi Sad (capital) .	77,713	Maribor . . .	66,793
Zrenjanin . . .	40,505	Celje	22,183
Sombor	34,376	*Bosnia and Hercegovina*	
Pancevo	30,933	Sarajevo (capital) . .	118,806
Kikinda	28,348	Banja Luka . . .	32,147
Senta	25 077	Tuzla	28,871
Vršac	24,615	Mostar	23,234
Bečej	22,928	*Macedonia*	
Kosovo-Metohijan		Skoplje (capital) . .	91,491
Priština (capital) . .	19,831	Bitolj	31,510
Croatia		Prilep	25,990
Zagreb (capital) . .	290,667	*Montenegro*	
Rijeka-Susak . . .	72,978	Titograd (Cetinje, capital)	12,272

Movement of population is shown as follows for 4 years :—

Years	Births	Marriages	Deaths	Surplus of births over deaths
1936	435,861	109,528	240,879	194,982
1937	424,448	117,717	242,337	182,111
1938	411,381	121,605	240,303	171,078
1939	403,938	123,877	233,196	170,742

Three closely allied languages are recognized in the Yugoslav state : Slovene, Macedonian and Serbo-Croat. Serbo-Croat serves as the *lingua franca* of the state, Serb being printed in Cyrillic, and Croat in Latin characters. Macedonian is printed in the same Cyrillic characters as Serb (the Cyrillic alphabets used for Bulgarian, Russian, Ukrainian and Byelo-Russian are each slightly different from this), while Slovene is written exclusively in Latin character.

Religion.

All religions recognized by law enjoy the same rights. The church is separated from the state. According to the census of 31 March, 1931, there were :—Serbian-Orthodox, 6,785,501 (48·70%); Roman Catholics, 5,217,847 (37·45%); Greek Catholics, 44,671 (0·32%); Protestants, 231,169 (1·66%); Moslem, 1,561,166 (11·20%); Jews, 68,405 (0·49%); others, 25,279 (0·18%).

The Serb Orthodox, or Serb Pravoslav, Church is ruled by a Patriarch and a Holy Synod. On 12 Sept., 1920, the Patriarchate of the Serbs, originally established by King Stephen VII Dushan on 9 April, 1346, and suppressed by Sultan Mustafa III on 13 Sept., 1766, was reconstituted. The Serb Orthodox (Pravoslav) Church is divided into 21 bishoprics. The bishops with sees at Cetinje, Skoplye, Sarajevo and Zagreb have the rank of Metropolitan. There are 3,021 parishes and 206 monasteries. According to the provisions of the constitution of the Serbian Church, published in Nov., 1931, the Church is governed on an autonomous basis and has the right to organize its own life according to its needs.

The Roman Catholic 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 Herzegovina, and of 1914 for Serbia. It is divided into 3 provinces : Belgrade with 2 suffragan sees, Sarajevo with 2 suffragan sees and Zagreb with 4 suffragan sees and jurisdiction over the Byzantine Uniat Bishop of Križevci. In addition to these there is 1 archbishopric at Bari and 7 bishoprics which depend immediately upon the Holy See in Rome. There is an Apostolic Administrator for those parts of the diocese of Zara which are in Yugoslavia. The Church is organized in 1,971 parishes, and there are 349 monasteries and convents.

There also exists the Old Catholic Church, with a bishop and a Synodal Council at Zagreb, who together exercise control and supervision over all religious and educational activities of that Church.

The Protestants are chiefly in the territories which used to form part of Hungary. From 1930, two independent Protestant Evangelical Churches of the Lutheran creed have been legally recognized : the German and the Slovak.

The Moslem Religious Union has one Reis-ul-Ulema, whose seat is in Sarajevo. The administration and supervision over all Moslem religious,

educational and cultural activities is exercised by the ulema-medjlissas: one at Sarajevo and one at Skoplye.

The Jewish religious organization has one Grand Rabbi, with his seat at Belgrade.

Education.

School statistics for 1949–50 (figures for 1938–39 in brackets) are as follows:—Elementary schools (4-year course) and complementary elementary schools (7-year course), 12,742 (8,956) with 24,256 (32,144) teachers and 1,640,954 (1,428,223) pupils; secondary schools (8-year course), 1,242 (439) with 9,892 (8,126) teachers and 434,202 (167,848) pupils; teachers' training colleges, 69 (34) with 787 (503) teachers and 21,917 (3,898) students; technical schools, 1,249 (854) with 14,866 (7,422) teachers and 176,631 (84,859) students; art schools (including musical and dramatic schools), 134 (21) with 1,585 (277) teachers and 17,481 (3,173) students; workers' educational colleges, established in 1947, 81 with 5,854 pupils.

For higher and specialized education there were 79 (29) faculties, academies and high schools with 4,354 (1,271) professors and instructors and 60,566 (17,734) students.

The national minorities have been provided with elementary, secondary and teachers' training schools of their own. In 1949–50, there were the following:—Albanian (727, 40, 3), Magyar (204, 49, 2), Bulgarian (95, 16, 1), Czechoslovak (55, 11, 1), Italian (30, 16, 1), Rumanian (37, 7, 1), Turkish (99, 9, 0), Ukrainian (13, 3, 0), German (4, 0, 0).

There were, in 1949, 852 cinemas with a seating capacity of 246,716.

Justice and Crime.

The whole legal system is being reformed. There are district courts, county courts, the supreme court of the autonomous province of Vojvodina, supreme courts of various republics and the supreme court of the Federal People's Republic of Yogoslavia. Magistrates and judges are dependent for election on the administrative committees.

Finance.

Revenue and expenditure (in 1,000 dinars) were as follows:—

Year	Revenue	Expenditure	Year	Revenue	Expenditure
1946	39,420,781	45,622,647	1949	172,400,489	163,561,096
1947	95,859,953	87,624,683	1950 [1]	173,746,000	173,746,000
1948	137,758,659	121,421,621	1951 [1]	172,662,000	172,662,000

[1] Estimates.

The revenue, 1949 (final account), was composed of 119,124 million dinars in the federal budget and 53,277 million dinars in the states budget. Main items of the federal budget were:—Turnover taxes, 56,446; social insurance, 21,001; surplus from 1948, 13,737 million dinars.

Of the expenditure, 1949, 113,566 million dinars were allotted to the federal budget and 49,995 million dinars to the states budget. Main items of the federal expenditure:—Capital investment, 52,439; defence, 23,723; social services, 12,597 million dinars.

In Sept., 1949, the U.S. Export-Import Bank authorized a credit of $20 million for the purchase in the United States of equipment and services;

$12 million of this credit is earmarked for the Yugoslav mining industry. An additional credit of $20 million was authorized in March, 1950. The loan bears interest of 3½% and is repayable in 14 half-yearly instalments beginning on 1 Jan., 1954.

Defence.

The Yugoslav Army comprises 8 army corps, of about 30 divisions.

The Yugoslav Navy comprises 7 torpedo boats, 9 submarines, 10 motor torpedo boats, a minelayer, a patrol vessel, 7 minesweepers, 3 submarine depot ships, and 24 other vessels.

On the disposal of excess units of the Italian fleet, Yugoslavia received 3 torpedo boats, 7 minesweepers, 2 landing craft, 1 water carrier and 4 tugs.

The Air Force, consisting of some 600 mainly obsolete machines, was destroyed. New units, equipped with modern aircraft, are in process of formation.

Production and Industry.

Yugoslavia, with a total area of 24,946,800 hectares (62,367,000 acres), had a cultivated area of 14,574,149 hectares (35,998,148 acres; 58·9%) in 1939.

In the year 1939, there were in Yugoslavia 1,273,359 horses, 19,475 mules, 123,071 asses, 4,224,595 head of cattle (1947, 2,493,000), 10,153,798 sheep, 3,503,454 pigs, 1,866,141 goats and 22,453,730 poultry.

The forest areas of Yugoslavia 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. The area under hemp cultivation, in 1939, was 144,903 acres and the fibre yield 53,509 metric tons. Sugar production, 1947–48, 85,000 metric tons.

The 1939 yield of fruit was as follows (in metric tons) :—Apples, 273,111; pears, 127,619; grapes, 777,754; plums, 1,223,104; walnuts, 52,467. In 1939, 4,737,903 hectolitres of wine were produced.

There were, in Oct., 1949, 5,246 peasant co-operatives embracing 255,733 households.

Yugoslavia has considerable mineral resources, including coal (chiefly brown coal), iron, copper ore, gold, lead, chrome, antimony and cement. The most important iron mines are at Varesh and Lyubiya in Bosnia and there are also considerable siderite and limonite iron ores between Priedor, Sanski Most and Topusko. Copper ore is exploited chiefly at Bor (Serbia). The principal lead mines are at Trepča and Mežica. Chrome mines are found in the southern part of Serbia and more especially in the neighbourhood of Skoplye. There are 2 antimony mines in western Serbia (Podrinje).

Mining output, in 1,000 metric tons, in 1949 :—Coal, 8,061; lignite, 4,061; bauxite, 368; mercury, 0·4; salt, 109; pyrites, 72·7. [illegible] ore, 14; iron ore, 835; copper ore (1947), 811·7; lead ore (1947, 75·1; zinc ore, 36·6; chrome ore (1947), 75·8; antimony ore (1948), 35·8; crude petroleum, 62·6.

Yugoslav industry is unevenly developed. The majority of industries are situated in the north-west part of the country. The southern and south-eastern provinces have preserved their agricultural character to a far higher degree than the north-western ones. The central portion of Yugoslavia (Bosnia) has a great mineral wealth, thus providing favourable conditions for industrial development. The north and north-east consist of a rich and fertile plain, where agriculture forms the chief occupation, but

where different industries are similarly operating, such as the sugar, hemp, milling and other industries.

Generation of electricity in 1949 was 2,186,000 kwh., of which 1,022,000 kwh. was hydro-electric.

Workmen employed in nationalized industries numbered 253,970 in 1948, compared with 179,359 employees in private industry in 1939.

On 28 April, 1947, the National Assembly passed a law on the five-year plan for the development of the national economy for the years 1947–51. The law, which includes detailed comparisons between the 1939 output and the 1951 target, is available in an English edition, published by the Belgrade Office of Information.

Commerce.

In 1947, the main countries importing into Yugoslavia were as follows (1935–39 average in brackets):—U.S.S.R., 21·1% (0·1); Czechoslovakia, 18·2% (9·9); Italy, 8·9% (8·4); Netherlands, 6·7% (1·5); U.K., 5·1% (8·3); Hungary, 5·1% (3·3); U.S.A., 4·1% (5·9); Germany, 4·0% (31·1). Main Yugoslav exports in 1947 went to:—Czechoslovakia, 18·0% (10·4); U.S.S.R., 16·6% (0·1); Italy, 11·4% (9·2); Hungary, 8·4% (4·3); Netherlands, 7·4% (1·6); Austria, 4·8% (12·1); Poland, 3·5% (1·1); Switzerland, 3·5% (2·2); Germany, 2·8% (26·4); U.K., 2·7% (7·7); U.S.A., 2·0% (5·0).

Distribution of trade in 1949. Imports to Yugoslavia from:—U.K., 12·8%; Italy, 11·7%; Austria, 8·8%; Netherlands, 8·7%; U.S.A., 8·5%; Germany, 6·9%; Switzerland, 6·7%; Czechoslovakia, 6·2%; Argentina, 4·7%; France, 2·9%; Hungary 2·9%; Poland, 2·3%; U.S.S.R., 1·6%. Exports from Yugoslavia to:—U.K., 19·4%; Austria, 11·0%; Italy, 10·2%; U.S.A., 8·0%; Netherlands, 7·0%; Germany, 6·0%; U.S.S.R., 5·0%; Czechoslovakia, 4·5%; France, 4·2%; Switzerland, 3·2%; Argentina, 3·0%; Hungary, 2·6%; Poland, 2·0%.

Total trade between Yugoslavia and the United Kingdom, in £ sterling (Board of Trade returns):—

	1938	1947	1948	1949	1950
Imports into U.K. . .	2,463,978	1,069,026	4,578,575	11,865,179	11,399,456
Exports from U.K. .	1,235,245	5,086,006	2,738,819	3,452,722	5,960,934
Re-exports from U.K. .	131,527	679,351	252,691	869,826	908,374

Communications.

Shipping.—On 31 Dec., 1950, Y[illegible] possessed a total of 159 (1940, 210) vessels of 224,555 gross to[illegible] (1940, 313,107 gross tons).

In 1949, 113,961 (1939, 97,755) vessels of 9,449,850 (18,416,514) net tons entered the ports of Y[illegible] of these, 109,292 (91,867) vessels of 7,751,030 (14,590,717) [illegible].

In 1950 Yugoslavia had 1,033 river craft. The length of the navigable rivers amounted to 2,106 km., that of canals to 191 km., and that of lakes to 90 km.

Rail and Roads.—In 1949 Yugoslavia had 11,624 (1939, 9,693) km. of railway.

In 1950 there were 46,256 km. of macadamized roads and 2,318 km. of metalled roads. The motor highway Belgrade–Zagreb (382 km.), which

was begun in 1947, was opened in July, 1950. On 31 Dec., 1949, there were 8,261 passenger motor cars and 16,797 trucks and buses.

Post.—There were in 1949, 234,970 km. of telephone line; 3,542 post offices, 74,994 telephone subscribers; (1950) 6 large and 9 small broadcasting stations.

Number of wireless licences at the end of 1949 was 299,055.

Aviation.—Home services (1949), 564,125 km. flown, 32,178 passengers carried; international services, 225,655 km., 1,820 passengers.

Banking and Credit.

All banking was nationalised immediately after the war, with the banks passing completely into the hands of the state.

The principal bank of the country is the National Bank. The Investment Bank is the chief regulator of the capital investment plans.

Money, Weights and Measures.

Since 20 Sept., 1949, the official rate of exchange in Belgrade has been 140·00 dinars = £1.

As a result of the invasion and occupation of Yugoslavia, the country has been flooded with eight debased currencies.

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 (25 Kensington Gore, S.W.7).

Ambassador Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary.—Dr. Joze Brilej (accredited 26 June, 1950).

Minister Plenipotentiary, Counsellor.—Branko Zlatarić.

Counsellor.—Jokaš Brajović.

Press Counsellor.—Alexander Sokorac.

Military, Air and Naval Attaché.—Col. Alexandar Vukotić.

Secretaries.—Miroslav Milutinović; Dušan Gaspari; Franjo Micetić.

Commercial Attaché.—Branko Japundžić.

2. Of Great Britain in Yugoslavia.

Ambassador Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary.—Sir Charles Peake, K.C.M.G., M.C. (appointed 13 May, 1946).

Commercial Minister.—Sir Francis Mudie, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E.

First Secretaries.—D. Hoyd; N. K. Paterson, O.B.E.; H. T. Kennedy (*Commercial*); L. G. Durrell (*Information*); W. A. K. Ogilvy-Webb.

Naval Attaché.—Cdr. H. F. Robertson-Aikman, R.N.

Military Attaché.—Col. C. R. F. Bird.

Air Attaché.—Group Capt. D. A. Garner, D.S.O.

There are consular representatives at Zagreb (C.G.), Belgrade, Skoplje and Split.

Books of Reference.

STATISTICAL INFORMATION.—The Federal Statistical Office (Kraljic [illegible], Belgrade), was founded in Dec., 1944, and finally constituted in Jan., 1948; its Director-General, Stanoje Krašovec. It publishes a 'Statistička Revija' (from March, 1951, text in Yugoslav with English and French summaries). Among its other publications there is 'The [illegible] Results of the Population Census of March 15th, 1948' (1948).

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ADDENDA

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52. *First Lord of the Admiralty.*—Lord Pakenham.

140. Census population (preliminary), 1 March, 1951, 183,384,807 males and 173,506,817 females.

202. *Yugoslav Minister.*—Obrad Ciemil.

215. *High Commissioner for the U.K.*—Sir Cecil Syers, K.C.M.G., C.M.G., C.V.O.

249. *High Commissioner for the U.K.*—Sir John Le Rougetel, K.C.M.G., M.C.

296. Actual receipts, 1950–51, £17,997,385.

329. *Colonial Secretary.*—A. R. Macdonald.

350. *Ambassador to Chile.*—Leon Mayrand.

386. The United States has relinquished some of the extra-territorial rights concerning the leased bases on Newfoundland.

398. Elections, 26 April, 1951:—Liberals, 25; Progressive Conservatives, 5.

436. Elections, 28 April, 1951. House of Representatives (and Senate):—Liberal and Country Parties, 69 (32); Labour, 52 (28).

436–37. *Minister for External Affairs.*—W. S. Kent Hughes (V.).
Minister for Air.—Paul Hasluck (W. A.).
Vice-President of the Executive Council.—A. G. Townley (T.).

438. *High Commissioner in London.*—Thomas Walter White, D.F.C., V.D.

798. *President of the Republic.*—Theodor Körner (elected 27 May, 1951).

814. *Ambassador.*—Christopher Warnes, C.M.G.

823. President Urriolagoitia resigned on 16 May, 1951; a military junta under General Hugo Ballivian assumed power.

943. On 6 May, 1951, King Farouk married Miss Narriman Sadek.

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